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OF THE

CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1866).

VOLUME XXIII.—NEW SERIES.

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RULES OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting, July 7th, 1921.

I.—The Society shall be called "The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."

II.—The Society, founded in 1866, shall have for its purpose the investigation, description and preservation of the antiquities, archæology and historical records of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands.

III.—The Society shall consist of the original members and those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or a Council Meeting, upon the nomination of two members.

IV.—There shall be a General Fund, and the Annual Subscription is one guinea, due and payable on July 1st in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society while his or her subscription is in arrear. A composition of fifteen guineas shall constitute Life Membership; such composition-fees shall be invested. The Annual Subscription for members elected before June 30th, 1920, shall remain at the original rate of 10/6.

V.—Departments of the Society's work are:—

(1) The Parish Register Section, founded in 1911, annual subscription one guinea, for which members shall receive the yearly volume of Registers.

(2) The Research Fund, founded 1907, minimum annual subscription 10/6; subscribers shall receive special copies of reports of explorations.

(3) The Record-Publication Fund, founded 1912, minimum annual subscription 10/6, for which subscribers shall receive the volumes issued by the assistance of the Fund, up to the amount of their subscriptions.

VI.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor or Editors, two Auditors, a Secretary or Secretaries, and a Treasurer, being honorary officers, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the members of the Society.

VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the officers above-named, except the Auditors, and of twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers.

VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect, either as Patrons or as Honorary Members, such as by their eminence in antiquarian studies, or for their services rendered to the Society, or for other reasons, are deemed worthy of the honour.

IX.—The Society shall hold two or more meetings in each year at some convenient place, at which papers shall be read. The printing of papers in the *Transactions* shall be left to the discretion of the Editor or Editors, whose decision on all points regarding the editing of the *Transactions* shall be final.

X.—The Council shall have power to appoint Local Secretaries and Sub Committees to assist in the work of the Society.

XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to discuss the place or places at which the Annual and other Meetings of the Society shall be held in the season next ensuing.

XII.—Members may introduce guests at the ordinary meetings of the Society.

The Council of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY and the Editors of their *Transactions* desire that it should be understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in these *Transactions;* the Authors of the several papers being alone responsible for the same.

The Maps, Plans, and Drawings belonging to the Society are now deposited at Tullie House, where they are available for the use of Members. The key can be had on application to the Curator.

The exchange *Transactions* received by the Society are deposited in the Reference Library at Tullie House, where they can be consulted.

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1. Penrith and Bampton Districts .. June 29th-30th.
2. Lancaster .. .. Aug. 31st-Sept. 1st.
3. Carlisle .. .. April 19th.

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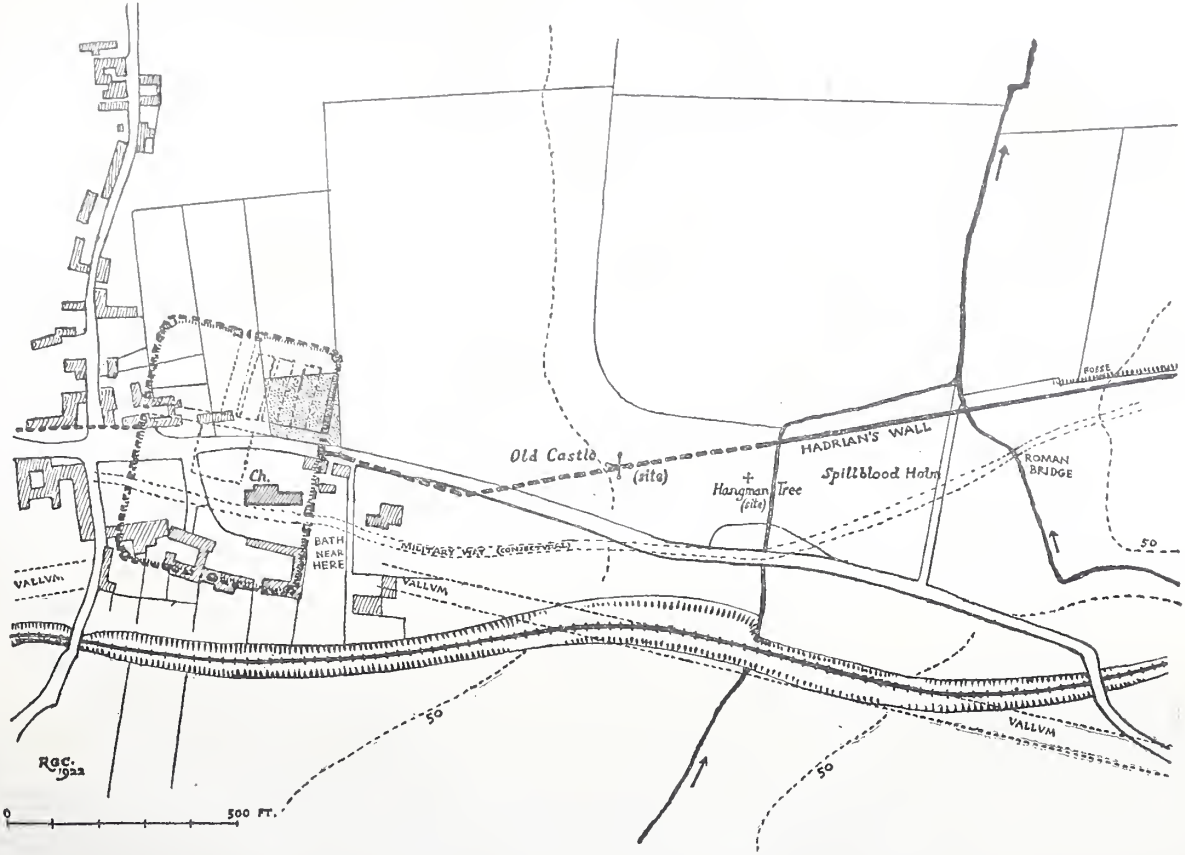


BURGH-BY-SANDS (BROKEN LINES CONJECTURAL).

ART. I.—*Explorations at the Roman fort of Burgh-by-Sands.* By R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

OF the seventeen stations belonging to Hadrian's Wall, that at Burgh-by-Sands * has for many years been the least well known; in fact the present writer, when undertaking the preparation of an atlas of Roman forts under Professor Haverfield's direction ten years ago, was instructed to omit Burgh on the ground that its site and indeed its very existence were uncertain.

Horsley, writing early in the eighteenth century (*Britannia Romana*, p. 156) placed the fort "a little to the east of the church, near what they call the *Old Castle*, where there are the manifest remains of its ramparts. On the west these remains are most distinct, being about six chains in length. And *Severus's* wall seems to have formed the north rampart of the station." But Horsley is here describing the castle of Sir Hugh de Morville, which stood on the slope of the hill about 300 yards east of the church, and of which some remains were visible in his day. The castle was very likely built of Roman stones: but there is no evidence in support of Horsley's view that the Roman station was on its site.

Hodgson (*History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. iii, p. 223; 1840) comes nearer the mark. "Great quanti-

* The forms Burgh-by-Sands and Burgh-upon-(on-)Sands are both found from an early date, and are indifferently used in the earliest documents. The fact that Camden elected to adopt the form Burgh-upon-Sands has naturally led to the general use of that form by antiquaries, at least by those without special local knowledge; for in modern times that form has passed out of local use and the form adopted in the text is the only one nowadays warranted by local and official usage.

ties of hewn stone," he says, "are found in the field just north of the church and the highway called the Monk Croft, and in that immediately east of it called the Broad Field." In 1821, he continues, when the canal was made—the track of the present railway—Samian ware, coins and an altar were found in it, and foundations of houses, a flue full of soot, and Roman pottery on the flat ground near the vicarage barn. But he does not commit himself to a view as to where exactly the Roman fort was situated.

Bruce is even less definite. "Little meets the eye of the inquirer," he says (*Roman Wall*, ed. 1, 1851, p. 305), "to inform him of the spot where the station stood;" but, he observes, cut stones and foundations are found in the churchyard. In his third edition he merely adopts the view, published by then, of Maclauchlan, who alone attempts a definite identification of the site. In his great atlas of the Wall and accompanying *Memoir* (1858) Maclauchlan places the fort round the church, the churchyard occupying its south-east angle and the high road passing through its *praetentura* not far within the north rampart. As usual, Maclauchlan sifted the evidence carefully, and his justification of his view (*Memoir*, p. 81) is closely-reasoned and inspires confidence.

It was the more disconcerting when, in 1903, a sewer was laid along this very high road, crossing both east and west walls of the fort as Maclauchlan plotted it, without the discovery of a single floor-level or scrap of walling, worked stone, or pottery. The trench was dug through absolutely untouched natural ground. The fact, however surprising, was past dispute, being determined by the careful personal inspection of our former President, Mr. T. H. Hodgson (these *Trans.* N.S. iv, pp. 247-249), and the inference seemed inevitable that Maclauchlan was wholly mistaken and that, if there was a Roman fort at Burgh, it lay to the east where Horsley claimed to have seen it.

In this state of uncertainty matters remained till 1921, when it was decided to enlarge the churchyard by enclosing half an acre of land* north of the road, in the field called by Hodgson the Monk Croft. While the enclosing wall was being put up, remains of ancient walls were discovered in the foundation-trench. News of the discovery having been communicated to this society, Mr. F. G. Simpson, Dr. R. C. Shaw, the President and the present writer met on the field before the autumn meeting and with the assistance of Mr. Bertram Carr and Mr. Brown, the churchwardens, examined the ancient walling. This proved to be a couple of parallel two-foot walls separated by a two-foot interval, and built of squared freestone in a style quite obviously Roman. No Roman relics were forthcoming to confirm the inference suggested by the character of the masonry, but the latter by itself was clearly enough marked to make the inference inevitable. The discovery was reported at the autumn meeting, and it was decided to carry out a short exploration in the following spring, before the ground should have been consecrated. A thorough opening-up of the site was out of the question, partly because at such short notice time and funds were lacking, partly because an extensive disturbance of the ground would have made the digging of graves in it impossible. All that was required was definite proof of the Roman or other character of the work discovered, and if possible the location of the Roman fort. It was decided to dig for three days at the beginning of April, with two men. Mr. Carr and Mr. Brown again helped in every possible way, finding two excellent workmen and lodgings for the directing party, which consisted of the President, Mrs. R. G. Collingwood, and the present writer.

It was evident from the start that we were digging in the *praetentura* of the fort. The old churchyard

* The stippled area on the annexed plan.

occupies part at least of the *retentura*, and the site is cut in two by the high road. But it was soon clear why no relics were found in 1903. The site is on a hill; the road, for ease of gradients, runs in a slight cutting; and in making this cutting the Roman levels have been stripped off and the bottoming of the road laid on virgin soil. The fort is where Maclauchlan placed it, but much larger than he supposed it to be, and extends north of Hadrian's Wall, which is further south than he placed it. Horsley's site is definitely ruled out as medieval, and on Hodgson's evidence we may place the bath-house outside the fort on the south-east. After proving that we had really found the fort we felt justified in engaging some additional hands, and for the last day we had four extra men sent out from Carlisle, whose presence enabled us to make our most important discovery, namely that of the main east gateway (*porta principalis dexterior*).

The area explored is a square of 150-160 feet each way, lying north of the main road and opposite the church. It is enclosed on the east by a hedge, on the other sides by a stone wall; and is entered by a gate and gravelled ramp from the road, facing which, and fifty feet from the gate, stands the war memorial. It was at about the centre of the northern wall that the ancient walls had been found in 1921.

We began by reopening the same place and identifying one of the ancient walls. It was 25 inches thick, and stood three courses high (18 inches) in cut freestone. West of it was a clay floor with Roman pottery, 2 feet to 2 feet 3 inches below the surface; east of it were three to four feet of gravel at the same depth, indicating a road, and then the stones of a ruined wall. This confirmed the impression formed in 1921 that we were in the alley-way between the backs of two barrack-blocks running north and south: a theory which we

tested by trying to follow the walls already laid bare and to find the corresponding walls on the other sides of the buildings concerned. We soon found that the wall which had first been discovered was quite exceptional in its preservation. For the most part we saw no cut stone at all, every fragment having been removed, with very great disturbance of floor-levels, for use in the medieval and later buildings adjoining the site. It seems to be a mere chance that has preserved one short length of walling on the line where the foundation-trench of the new boundary-wall laid it bare. We therefore saw nothing else resembling a wall, but the alternation of clayey with gravelly ground and their frequent separation by belts of loose cobbles gave us some indication of the sites of buildings and streets. The time and means at our disposal made it impossible to follow these out in detail; our business was to establish the existence of the fort, not to plan its internal buildings. We did, however, lay down in a number of long trenches the character of the ground met with, which enabled us to say that we were working among stone barrack-buildings running north and south—parallel to the axis of the fort as at Housesteads, not at right angles to it as at Chesters—and gave us data which, if at any future time further digging is done, will help to construct a general plan.

Our chief efforts were concentrated on the east rampart of the fort. The hedge bounding the area to eastward banks up the ground some four feet, and this led us to suppose that the rampart might lie west of this hedge and the ditch to eastward. We therefore drove trenches up against the hedge, crossing a slight bank which could be detected inside and parallel to it. Here we found the rampart, a stone wall between 6 and 7 feet thick. Its core was of rubble and mortar; the outer face was gone; the inner face remained three courses high, the

stones having so completely rotted that the spade cut them without resistance. Their preservation was no doubt due to this fact. West of this wall there was some evidence of the usual earth bank, which seems to have been terminated to westward by a freestone wall 2 feet 6 inches thick, now visible as a mass of yellow sand with a sharply rectangular section, the stones here also having rotted. Whether this inner wall was really a retaining-wall for the inner face of the bank, as at Gellygaer, or part of a late building abutting against the rampart after the partial removal of the bank, as at Housesteads and Great Chesters, cannot be said. West of this wall again our trenches met the cobbles of a road, the normal *via sagularis*.

Having established the line of the rampart by taking three such sections across it and cutting a deep trench east of it in order to make sure, by the absence of floors and other remains, that our supposed rampart was not some internal structure, we determined to look for a gateway in the south-east corner of our area. This decision was based on information received from Mr. F. G. Simpson, who told the writer that he had seen a sketch of what appeared to be a portion of the north face of Hadrian's Wall as discovered by drainage operations in 1877 under the main road, a few feet in advance of the cottages on its south side immediately east of the churchyard. If this information were correct, it would enable us to locate the junction of the fort rampart with Hadrian's Wall, and would prove that the fort lay astride the Wall like Chesters. Now at Chesters the main gateways of the fort are north of the Wall, and the main east gate at Burgh, if planned in the same way, would be partly destroyed by the modern road and partly traceable to the north of it.

We considered that the gate, if found, would tell us more about the general plan and character of the fort

than any other feature, and determined to devote all our remaining time to the search for it. Here again every facing-stone and much even of the rubble cores had been removed, but what remained was sufficient. Where in other trenches we had found the earth rampart-bank, we here found an unmistakable roadway of very hard rammed gravel interrupting the line of the rampart. We traced this road some feet outside the rampart, running across the berm which elsewhere had been found to consist of undisturbed natural ground. Where the road came into line with the face of the rampart it was suddenly interrupted by a trench right across its width: this obviously represented the place from which the stone sills or thresholds had been robbed. West of this the road-metal began again. Doing what we could to determine the features of the gate, we traced the road-metal northwards till it gave out along a line where the facing-stones of the gateway had been extracted. The core of the wall separating gateway from guard-chamber was visible, and north of this we found the guard-chamber, whose clay floor, three feet below the modern surface, was marked by pottery and bones. Its west wall completely eluded us, but 12 feet from the south wall we found what may have been tumbled relics of the north wall. Here we also found a voussoir measuring 5 by 6 by 8 inches.

It was clear throughout our work that the site was one of long occupation, and here and there signs of stratification occurred. In the northern part of the guard-chamber, for instance, a late floor 2 feet down was clearly visible. But wherever we dug the stratification was much disturbed by stone-robbing, and to decipher it would require a longer and more systematic examination than that here reported.

In the gateway itself the road-metal revealed the former existence of a recess eight inches deep, into which

the gates fitted when open, and a mass of clay and cobbles was found which may have been the foundations of a *spina*. The road showed signs of stratification, but all disturbed. It is worth mentioning, however, that in the gateway itself we found some fragments of oak timber and two scraps of medieval pottery a foot below the surface. It would be rash to argue from these that the Roman ruins were used as some kind of temporary habitation during the middle ages: the pottery may have been dropped by any of the stone-robbers who certainly quarried the ruins for centuries.

The objects found were not important. A bronze minim of the ordinary fourth-century type was the only coin; it was completely corroded into powder and not decipherable. The pottery included a fair quantity of Samian of ordinary types, Lezoux decorated (37) bowls, one with the stamp . . . . NI (? PATERNI) retrograde in the decoration, and plain shapes including a 31 platter stamped SATVRNINI.OF and a 33 cup, stamped MAX . . . , in hard gritty ware. The coarse pottery found was all of familiar types dating from the second to the fourth century. Nothing was found which required a date before the middle of the second century, and the amount of pottery seeming to require a date at all late in the fourth century was not large. In short, the range of dates attributable to the finds was exactly what would be expected on a Wall site, but the finds were, naturally, too small in bulk to add anything to what might safely have been conjectured without them as to the dating of the site.

We took the opportunity of exploring the course of the Wall in the neighbourhood of the fort. East of Burgh its course has been correctly laid down by Maclauchlan from Beaumont to the point where it crosses the stream before climbing the hill on which Burgh stands. It is especially visible descending towards this

stream and crossing the flat ground at the bottom of the slope, where the western branch of the stream runs for some distance in its fosse. Sixty-five yards up the eastern branch, measured from the point at which the Wall hits the stream, is a culvert or small bridge, not previously described, carrying the Military Way over the watercourse. The eastern side of the culvert is visible *in situ* to the extent of four courses of large stones in the right bank of the beck; other squared and tooled stones are lying in the bed of the beck itself. The stones run about 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 3 in. long, and 5 in. thick. The beck here is eroding its right bank, which accounts for the exposure of the stones *in situ*: the other side of the culvert is doubtless buried in the left bank. This is the only point at which we have certain evidence of the position of the Military Way. The Wall, from the point where it leaves the stream, must aim towards the church or an even more southerly point, since the information supplied by Mr. Simpson and confirmed by our own work shows that it did not, as Maclauchlan thought, run north of the main road but actually travelled along it in front of the Vicarage, the modern road being laid partly on the Wall and partly on its berm. At some point east of the Vicarage therefore the Wall comes into the road from the field north of it and so follows the road till it reaches the fort.

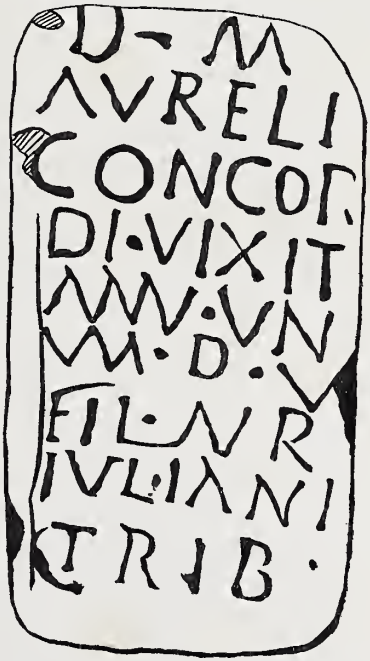
West of the fort the Wall is not at first traceable, but towards the western end of the village there are plain indications of it, notably visible facing-stones in a lane running north from the main road near the railway station. These permit of a fairly accurate inference as to the course of the Wall on leaving the fort and travelling through the heart of the village towards Dykesfield. We are not able to throw any fresh light on the course of the Vallum; but if Maclauchlan's line is tolerably correct, the earthwork must have turned to avoid the

fort on coming close up to its walls. The number of forts at which this is now known to have happened is so large that the addition of Burgh would be only natural.

The upshot of our three days' work is that the fort at Burgh is not only proved to exist, but located with some accuracy and identified as belonging to the Chesters type: that is to say the type of enlarged fort lying astride the Wall, having therefore in all probability an area of over four acres and capable of accommodating a milliary cohort, unless indeed the garrison were cavalry. As to the identity of the garrison we have no clue, and we remain in the same complete ignorance as before of the fort's Romano-British name. Plotting the fort upon the map as well as our data permit, we see that the church occupies the probable site of one of the central buildings, perhaps the granary—the site being doubtless recommended by the special profusion of stone lying there—that the modern high road roughly represents the *via principalis*, and that a quite respectable part of the *praetentura* falls in unencumbered ground where further digging could easily be done. It is impossible to close without expressing the hope that this area may be, at some not long distant date, explored with a proper expenditure of labour and time; a hundred pounds would go far towards the work, and the kind and sympathetic reception given to us in 1922 encourages us to hope that a further visit might prove not unwelcome.

ART. II.—*A Tombstone from Birdoswald.* By R. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

THE tombstone here illustrated was seen by the Society during our recent visit to Lancaster and drawn by me on that occasion by kind permission of the curator of the Storey Institute, in whose charge it now is. As a Cumberland stone whose history is in some ways obscure, I venture to republish it here with a brief account of its history so far as that is known to me. (Scale of cut, $\frac{1}{8}$).



It is a rather rough slab, 26 inches by 14, with 9 lines of rather poor but quite legible letters from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. A plain marginal moulding is visible on the left hand, but not elsewhere. The inscription runs:—D(IS) . M(ANIBVS) | AVRELI | CONCOR | DI . VIXIT | ANN(VM) . VN | VM . D(IES) . V | FIL(IVS) . AVR(ELI) | IVLIANI | TRIB(VNI). "In memory of Aurelius Concordius, aged one year and five days, son of Aurelius Julianus, tribune." Ligatures are used in the case of the ANN of the sixth word, the VM of the seventh, and the AV of the eleventh.

The first antiquary to see the stone was Brand, author of a well-known *History and Antiquities of the town of*

Newcastle-on-Tyne in two quarto volumes (London, 1789). He saw the stone built into the dairy at Birdoswald in 1783, and published an excellent drawing of it in the work named above, at p. 614 of the first volume. His text is entirely correct except in two places. Line 3 he reads as CONCDI, and this leads him to the name Concdidius, which after all is not much more fantastic than the familiar name of the god Cocidius, and the somewhat D-shaped second O and the obscurity of the R, both visible in my drawing, show that his error was not due to carelessness. In l. 6 he mis-reads the final V as X: this again, in view of the broken state of the stone, is quite pardonable. Apart from these points his drawing is perfect.

In 1808 he was followed by the Lysons brothers, whose accuracy in such matters is well known.* Their text as printed in the Cumberland volume of the *Magna Britannia* (p. clx, no. 132; cf. p. clxxxiii) corrects Brand's two errors but commits one new mistake in reading the tied VM of line 6 as VV.. Thus Brand and Lysons between them give a correct reading of the whole, accessible to anyone critical enough to select the right version from their divergent texts.

At this point the inscription disappears from history. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, in his volume of 1840 (*History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. iii, p. 211) reports the stone vanished and attempts to reconstruct the reading, which he does correctly all but the numeral at the end of line 6. Bruce (*Lap. Sept.* 383) and Hübner (C.I.L. vii, 865) both tackle the same problem, but both fail: they agree to take Lysons' VV.. as covering a lost M and numeral: "such-and-such a

* It has been thought that Dr. William Bennet, bishop of Cloyne, supplied all the readings of Cumberland inscriptions in Lysons: but Bruce (*Lap. Sept.*, p. 474) says that this is an error and that the Birdoswald inscriptions were drawn by the authors themselves.

number of months," instead of adopting Brand's correct version. Both these works were published in the early seventies. But before the *Lapidarium* actually appeared, W. T. Watkin found our stone in the garden of Mr. B. P. Gregson at Caton near Lancaster and pointed it out to Bruce, who was able to insert it in the appendix to the *Lapidarium*, with a correct and fairly accurate woodcut (*ibid.*, p. 474).

Here, however, a complication arose. In 1830, says Baines (*History of Lancashire*, ed. 1, 1836, vol. IV, p. 489) 'a stone was found by the workmen employed in digging a cellar on the Castle Hill [Lancaster]: it is a plain, square monument with an imperfect inscription, which seems to record the death of a son or daughter of Julian Probus.' Hübner had already seen Baines' statement and had repeated it in C.I.L. vii, 289, as a record of a lost stone from Lancaster, carelessly altering the name to Julius Probus. Now the statement obviously refers to our inscription, the TRIB of line 9, which is rather broken and irregular, being misread as PROB or PROBI, a quite easy mistake. If, however, our stone was dug up at Lancaster, how could it have come from Birdoswald? This reflection led Hübner (in *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iii, p. 136), commenting on the information contained in Bruce's appendix, to infer that the stone had been taken to Birdoswald after its discovery at Lancaster in 1830, and later brought back to its place of origin. Hübner not only overlooked the inherent improbability of any Birdoswald farmer having collected inscriptions from distant sites, but actually forgot that the stone had been seen and drawn at Birdoswald in 1783 and 1808.

Hübner's mistake was corrected by Haverfield (*Eph. Epigr.*, ix, p. 601) in a short note which merely pointed out that the stone in question, of which he had seen a squeeze made by Miss M. V. Taylor, now librarian of the

Haverfield Library at Oxford, undoubtedly came from Birdoswald. But the question remains, how and when did it come to Lancaster?

We know that it was still at Birdoswald in 1808, and that it was in Lancaster by 1830. Whether it was really, as Baines suggests, accidentally found in that year after having been lost in Lancaster I cannot say: in any case, his story cannot be true as it stands and must be rejected together with the story of another inscribed stone alleged to have been found on the Castle Hill, which was really found three miles away. It would appear that any Roman relic in or near Lancaster tended naturally to be ascribed to the site of the fort. The fact probably is that during the years 1810-1830 a local antiquary brought the stone from Birdoswald, and his heirs soon forgot its origin. It is only owing to the careful transcripts of Brand and Lysons that we are able to reconstruct, to some extent, its history.

ART. III.—*The passage of the Border by Aeneas Sylvius in the winter of* 1435-6. By the REV. CANON JAMES WILSON, Litt.D.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

OWING to certain ecclesiastical troubles in Scotland, the cardinal of St. Cross (Albergati) despatched from the congress of Arras in 1435 his secretary, Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, a young Italian of noble birth, to the court of King James I. with the view of promoting conciliation in that kingdom. The envoy was even at that time a remarkable personage, afterwards a cardinal, and eventually raised to the pontificate as Pope Pius II. The narrative of his mission, which he incorporated in his autobiography, would scarcely be suitable to lay before members of this Society, had it not been for the fact that in one portion of it he described his passage from Scotland into England on his return journey homewards, when his business in the northern kingdom had been concluded. About his exploits on the Border there is little or nothing to be gleaned from outside sources, only from what has fallen from his own pen, so that we are kept solely to a right interpretation of his narrative to determine at what place the passage was made. The topographical setting of his description of the place has some difficulties, the obscurity being perhaps caused by his ignorance of local geography as well as by the language of the natives or the blundering of his guide. One may well expect vagueness from a passing foreigner in identifying places, for the outline of his map is only rough, without clear indications of exact locality. For this reason divergent views have been taken of the direction

of his itinerary by scholars of repute. From a general view, however, of his description of the local scenery, it may be inferred, I think, that Aeneas Sylvius crossed the Border at one of the fords over the Solway, and if so, the account of his experiences of the people on the English side and their mode of life supplies an interesting page in the social history of Cumberland.

On his journey to Scotland, it was the envoy's intention to travel through England and for that purpose he had reached London, but for political reasons the necessary passport was refused. After visiting the chief places in the metropolis, he returned to Flanders and embarked for Scotland from Sluys, an important port on the Flemish coast. The voyage, which took twelve days, was stormy and vows were made by the passengers that if they reached Scotland in safety their undertakings would be performed. At last, after many vicissitudes, the ship cast anchor on the Lothian coast in the Firth of Forth. Aeneas was not unmindful of his promises when in peril and after visiting some shrines in that neighbourhood he made his way to Edinburgh, interviewed King James, and brought his mission to a happy close. On his departure the King presented him with a pair of palfreys for his journey homewards with some money and a jewel for his mother.

Remembering the sufferings and perils of his outward voyage, Aeneas determined to hazard his return journey by land by going through England rather than attempt another passage by sea. It is at this point that his narrative becomes to us of the greatest interest and we must reproduce it in paraphrase as well as in his actual words, that the reader may form his own conclusions on their application. Though written by a stranger, unacquainted with local customs, the narrative gives a glimpse of Border life for which we may look in vain elsewhere, and if it can be maintained that it refers to

the social habits of our district in the middle of the fifteenth century, the description must be regarded as piquant and of considerable value.

As the envoy is silent on the particular road he took on leaving Edinburgh, we must for the present suspend judgment till we hear his story. Then Aeneas, the narrative proceeds, understanding that he had been preserved by Divine Providence on his journey by sea, passed through Scotland into England disguised as a merchant. A river, to which he had come, was widened out from a high mountain, and seemed as a boundary of the two kingdoms. This river he crossed by means of a ferry and turned aside to a large village about sunset. Having found lodging in a peasant's house, he had supper there with the priest of the place and his host. There was brought to the table plenty of broth, chickens and geese, but no wine or bread of any kind. Then all the women and men of the village hastened to the house as if to find some novelty, just as Italians are wont to look in wonder at Ethiopians or Indians. They stared at Aeneas in astonishment and inquired from the priest, what countryman he was: what he was doing there: and whether he was a Christian or not. But Aeneas, in anticipation of the probable needs of his journey, had provided himself at a certain monastery with some bread and a measure of red wine, and when he showed them to the barbarians, they were greatly delighted as they had never seen wine or white bread before. Married women and their husbands sidled up to the table, handling the bread and smelling the wine, and begged a portion, so that he felt obliged to give them the whole. When the supper was protracted to the second hour of the night, the priest and his host with the children and all the men hurriedly took leave of Aeneas, saying that they must flee to a tower a long way off for fear of the Scots, who were wont to pass over the river at the ebbing

of the tide in the night for purpose of plunder. In no circumstances would they bring Aeneas with them, though he implored them to do so: nor would they have any of the women, though several of the girls and matrons were attractive. The people believed that the enemy would do them no harm, inasmuch as they did not reckon that defilement was much harm at all.

Aeneas accordingly remained behind with two servants and the guide among one hundred females, who sat in a ring with a fire in the midst of them, and passed the night without sleep, carding hemp and gossiping with the guide. But when the night was far spent, a great commotion was made by the barking of dogs and the gabling of geese. Then all the females slipped away in different directions: the guide also fled: and there was a great uproar as if the enemy had come. It seemed to Aeneas, however, the safer course to remain in his chamber, though it was a stable, and await events, for if he sallied forth ignorant which way to take, he would become a prey to the first person he met. In a short time the women returned with the guide and announced that nothing was really the matter: it was friends, not enemies, that had come. When it was daylight, Aeneas set out on his journey and arrived at Newcastle, said to be the work of Caesar. There he seemed to have returned to civilization, for Scotland and the part of England bordering on the Scots had none of the features of Italian life and manners, the country being rugged, waste and in winter sunless. Thence he went to Durham, where the tomb of the Venerable Bede, a priest and holy man, was then to be seen, and the inhabitants of that district revered it with great devotion.

Without further reference to the narrative of Aeneas about his journey south, we may now inquire about the locality to which the foregoing picture applies. It is a story strange and lurid enough to excite curiosity. But

if it happens that the evidence is strong enough to warrant the belief that his experiences were gained in Cumberland, and not elsewhere, we have a description of the manners of the natives, very easily imagined from the political conditions and geographical situation of the county, but never described by an eyewitness before. My own view is that it was over the Solway that he passed into England, and that view was largely formed by a study of the episode made by different writers of repute in past generations. The language of Aeneas is sufficiently vague, but there are features of it which can only be explained as indicative of the western and not the eastern Border, the Solway and not the Tweed.

Let us glance at some of the older interpretations of this unique narrative. Camden only so far committed himself by recording the visit of Aeneas under Northumberland, offering the opinion that "the borderers who dwelt there round about had nothing degenerated" in his time.* Perhaps it was to free them from this aspersion that Bishop Gibson, one of his editors, pleaded a century later that if the description was true of the Northumberland borderers in the fifteenth century, it was not their due when he wrote. He identifies the river over which Aeneas had crossed as the Tweed, and seems to take it as obvious that his journey was direct from Edinburgh to Newcastle.† It shows how little attention Sir Walter Scott had given to a determination of the *locus in quo* that he translated the pertinent portion of the narrative of Aeneas without comment, only assuming that the route was over the Tweed. It seems clear, however, that he was quoting Camden, for he reproduced the year 1448 as the date of the mission. For Sir Walter's purpose the place was immaterial, as

* Camden, *Britannia*, translated by Philemon Holland, p. 818.

† *Ibid.*, ed. Gibson, ii, 1101, 1102.

he only wanted to illustrate the conditions of the Border in former centuries.* A valuable and picturesque account of the whole journey, with some suggestive notes and reflections, has been given to us by Dean Milman.† It is worthy of perusal, but scarcely concerns us here, except that he adopted the traditional view that Aeneas had travelled to Newcastle by the direct route over the Tweed.

In our own time, as soon as the attention of northern scholars was directed to the itinerary of Aeneas, there was no hesitation in discarding the traditional opinion and fixing the place of crossing on the Solway. Dr. Robertson,‡ a distinguished Scottish divine, who had many strictures to make on the description Aeneas had given of the climate, products, manners and people of Scotland, said that "the strange night scene," which Aeneas reported, "was more likely to have been witnessed on the West March than on the East, which was comparatively quiet and civilized." The same view was taken by the late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, the eminent Northumberland antiquary, who also repudiated the ascription to the Tweed. The high mountain from which the river was spread out, he states, was no doubt the Criffel: "there is no mountain that occupies such a position in regard to the Tweed. The account of the Scots making a foray at low water is wholly inapplicable to a river, on which there were no less than seven or eight ordinary fords between Berwick and Norham: while there was no large town with a priest between these two castles, and if there had been, its male population would have taken refuge in one of them and not in a distant tower. There seems every probability that the future Pope passed this eventful night at Bowness

* *Border Antiquities* (1814), pp. lxix, lxx.

† *Latin Christianity*, viij, 415-421, fourth ed.

‡ *Statuta Ecclesie Scoticane*, pref., p. xcvj.

itself."* From this opinion as coming from Mr. Bates, who was so thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and surroundings of the lower reaches of the Tweed, there seems to me to be no appeal.

If the narrative of Aeneas is read as a whole, there will be no difficulty, I think, of forming a similar conclusion. Its vagueness on some points may be ascribed to the writer's ignorance of local geography and his dependence on the local knowledge of his guide. We cannot explain his reason for the adoption of the longer route, when the journey could have been naturally undertaken by way of the Tweed. Political reasons to escape observation have been suggested: but in view of the curiosity which his presence aroused at Bowness, there was as much likelihood of detection at Carlisle as at Berwick. It is not known whether his guide was a Scotchman, specially selected for the occasion, but if so, the direction of the route may have been made by him. Aeneas alludes to him indifferently as guide or interpreter. In whatever capacity he acted, he seems to have been acquainted with the fords of the Solway as the recognised highway between England and Scotland on the western Border. The cavalcade consisted of two servants in charge of the palfreys given by the King of Scotland, with the guide and Aeneas himself. The guide was not specially attached to his master's person, for as soon as the commotion began at Bowness, he fled with the women. The mention of the monastery, where the white bread and red wine were purchased, is ambiguous enough to confuse identification. Several monasteries were available if he chose to travel down Lauderdale: the party could have called at Melrose or Jedburgh or even at Canonby. In any case Annan was reached.

* *The Border Holds of Northumberland* (Archaeologia Aeliana, vol. xiv), pp. 61-4.

It seems certain that further progress from this place would be over the Solway. The district towards Longtown was well nigh impassable by reason of the bogs and mosses, and there was little commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms by that route. The evidence supplied by the details of the battle of Solway Moss in 1542, when so many Scots were drowned in recrossing the Esk,* does not encourage the belief that there was a bridge or a thoroughfare at that place. The most frequented passages into England on the western border were the fords of the estuary, as we find again and again in the records. When Archbishop Winchelsey, for instance, was charged by the Pope in 1300 to deliver a message in person to King Edward, then sojourning in the neighbourhood of Caerlaverock, and was afterwards relating his experiences † in the North, he said: "I kept myself concealed in certain secret places near the sea which separates England and Galloway, and took advantage of an opportunity at ebb tide. Guided by some who were bound not to be ignorant of the direction of the crossing, I passed with my horses and harness through four streams of water in the sea, not more dangerous because of the depth of the water than because of the ins and outs of the shore and quicksands." Such a passage must have been somewhat similar to that of Aeneas nearly a century and a half later.

The lowlands of Cumberland south of the confluence of Eden and Esk were so well supplied with fortified places that the identification of the tower, in which the inhabitants, as described by Aeneas, were proposing to take refuge, seems to be quite hopeless. It is said that the tower was a long way off: that may mean a consider-

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* *Hamilton Papers* (Scot. Rec. Pub.), i, pp. lxxxiv-vj.

† Neilson, *Annals of the Solway*, pp. 66-7, with references: see also Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii, 261-3, from the Registers of Archbishop Winchelsey, MS, f. 138*b*.

able distance. Drumburgh,* if it had a tower, which I doubt, is comparatively near: Wolsty is certainly too far away. Then there were the "towered" churches of Burgh by Sands, Newton Arlosh and Wigton, half houses of God but really bulwarks against the Scots: the situation of either of these fortified churches, but especially that of Burgh or Arlosh, would suit the description. But there is another disturbing obscurity in the narrative. What had become of the tower in the village of Bowness, the fortified parsonage of the priest there, who figures so prominently in the story? In the survey of castles and fortresses on the Border needing repair in 1580, "Bownes towre" has a fitting place † among the rest.‡ Over a century before it was in a similar dilapidated state. In 1464, some thirty years after Aeneas and his party had passed through Cumberland, the rector of Bowness had licence from the Bishop of Carlisle to collect subscriptions in the diocese for the repair of a house of defence there (*pro reparacione vnius domus defensionis ibidem* §). The said house of defence must have been in a better condition in 1435: yet apparently it was not regarded as safe enough for the shelter of the flock. The existence of the fortification at Bowness raises many misgivings: at least it presents some formidable difficulties which I am unable to disentangle or explain.

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* Leave was given to Robert le Brun in 1307 to crenellate his dwelling-house of Drombogh in the Marches of Scotland (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 11), but licence to fortify a dwelling did not carry with it liberty to erect a tower.

† Bain, *Border Papers*, i, 32.

‡ See the references to Bowness Tower in the sixteenth century, collected by Mr. J. F. Curwen in *The Castles and Towers of Cumb. and Westmor.*, p. 255, specially to Sir Christopher Dacre's survey of 1580. A water-colour drawing in my possession, made in 1856, shows a group of the church and parsonage of Bowness, with a portion of the massive wall of the old tower *in situ* close to the modern rectory.

§ Ministers' Accounts of the Bishopric of Carlisle, a MS. in the Diocesan Registry.

As there was no large village on the coast of the Solway with the claims of Bowness to answer the description, the whole episode seems to suggest that the Italian envoy had been grossly imposed upon by the inhabitants. His arrival was at sunset in mid-winter, and his departure, though he had no rest in the night, was at daybreak next morning. The people regarded the stranger with awe or curiosity: they had no better lodgings for him than a stable. It may well be imagined that the scare of a raid was manufactured to get rid of him. All the men and children of the place were supposed to fly to some distant refuge: the women only were left behind with the visitor and his party. Even after they had eaten his white bread and drunken his red wine, in no circumstances would he be permitted to accompany them. No prayers of his could change their resolve. Towards morning the women slipped out, but soon afterwards returned and reported that the raid was a false alarm: it was not enemies, they said, but friends, their own men and children surely, who had come. These women, no doubt, were aware of the true state of affairs: they chatted merrily with their visitors round the fire in spite of the impending danger. That the children also should have been taken away is very suspicious. From the strange action of leaving only the women as a prey to the marauding Scots, the credulous Italian, whose personal character is well known, drew characteristic conclusions about the ideas of chastity prevalent in Cumberland among men and women. There is little doubt that the whole affair of the raid was an elaborate hoax to hasten the departure of the strange visitors.

Except the purchase of food at a monastery between Edinburgh and the Solway, the stay at Bowness is the only incident mentioned of the journey to Newcastle. This is somewhat surprising. Aeneas must have passed through Carlisle in order to reach the great road to

Newcastle and must have afterwards touched Hexham on the way. Not a word, however, is said in the narrative about Carlisle or Hexham, at that time famous shrines which were attracting pilgrims from far and near. It is possible that he was unacquainted with their religious celebrity, for at Durham he made no allusion to St. Cuthbert, but showed his ignorance by mistaking * him for the Venerable Bede, whose tomb had been pointed out. The cause of the detour which he made in travelling from Edinburgh to Newcastle by way of the Solway must remain a mystery, unless it be assumed that he was the victim of another imposition practised on him by his guide to protract the journey and increase the fee. But in view of the conditions of the East March, as already mentioned, and his own description of what took place at his crossing of the Border, there can be no reasonable doubt that he had entered England near Bowness on Solway, and not over any ford of the Tweed.

APPENDIX.

Description of a journey from Edinburgh to Newcastle on Tyne in the winter of 1435-6, as related by Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, afterwards Pope Pius II.

(*Commentarii Pii Pape ii*, lib. i. ff. 6-8, Rome, 1584.)

Tunc se diuino nutu beneficioque seruatum Aeneas intelligens, dissimulato habitu sub specie mercatoris per Scotiam transiuit in Angliam. Fluuius est qui ex alto monte diffusus vtramque terram disterminat; hunc cum nauigio transmeasset, atque in villam magnam circa solis occasum declinasset, in domum rusticanam descendit, atque ibi coenam cum sacerdote loci et hospite fecit. Multa ibi pulmentaria et galline et anseres afferebantur in esum, sed neque vini neque panis quicquam aderat, et omnes tum femine virique ville, quasi ad rem nouam accurrerant: atque vt nostri vel Aethiopes vel Indos mirari solent, sic Aeneam stupentes intuebantur, quaerentes ex sacerdote cuias esset, quidnam facturus venisset, Christianum ne fidem saperet. Edoctus autem Aeneas itineris defectum, apud monasterium quoddam

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* Perhaps both tombs were pointed out, but only the less important, so far as Durham veneration was concerned, remained in his memory.

panes aliquot et vini rubei metratam receperat, quibus expositis maior admiratio barbaros tenuit qui neque vinum neque panem album viderant. Appropinquabant autem mensae praegnantes feminae earumque viri, attrectantes panem, et vinum odorantes, portionem petebant, inter quos totum erogare necessum fuit. Cumque in secundam noctis horam coena protraheretur, sacerdos et hospes cum liberis virisque omnibus Aenea dimisso abire festinantes, dixerunt se ad turrim quandam longo spatio remotam metu Scotorum fugere, qui fluvio maris refluxu decrescente noctu transire, praedarique soleant, neque secum Aeneam multis orantem precibus quoquo pacto adducere voluerunt, neque feminarum quampiam, quamvis adolescentulae et matronae formosae complures essent : nihil enim his mali facturos hostes credunt, qui stuprum inter mala non ducunt. Mansit ergo illic solus Aeneas cum duobus famulis et uno itineris duce inter centum feminas, quae corona facta medium claudentes ignem, cannabumque mundantes, noctem insomnem ducebant, plurimaque cum interprete fabulabantur. Postquam autem multum noctis transierat, latrantibus canibus, et anseribus strepentibus i[n]gens clamor factus est : tumque omnes feminae in diuersum prolapsae, dux quoque itineris diffugit, et quasi hostes adessent, omnia tumultu completa. At Aeneae potior sententia visa est in cubiculo, id enim stabulum fuit, rei eventum expectare, ne si foras curreret ignarus itineris, cui primum obviasset, ei se praedam daret : nec mora, reversae mulieres cum interprete nihil mali esse nuntiant, atque amicos, non hostes, uenisse. Qui ubi dies illuxit, itineri se commisit, atque ad Novum castellum pervenit, quod Caesaris opus dicunt : ibi primum figuram orbis et habitabilem terrae faciem visus est revisere : nam terra Scociae et Angliae pars vicina Scotis, nihil simile nostrae habitationis habet, horrida, inculta, atque hiemali sole inaccessa. Exinde ad Dunelmiam uenit, ubi sepulchrum uenerabilis Bedae, presbyteri sancti viri hodie visitur, quod accolae regionis devota religione colunt.

Art IV.—*Elva Stone Circle.* By W. D. Anderson.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

THIS Circle is situated 1½ mile due W. of the N. end of Bassenthwaite Lake. It stands about 470 feet above the sea level, on a plateau called Elva Plain, S.E. of Elva Hill.

At present the Circle consists of 15 stones and an outlier, whose positions are indicated on the plan and their apparent dimensions on a separate table (pp. 32, 33). In 1913 the stone marked "5a" was covered by turf, but it has since come into view. This would suggest that there may be others out of sight. Four of the stones are flush with the ground and four others are less than 1 ft. above the surface. It seems probable that these eight stones have sunk, but to determine this point, perhaps some excavation might be necessary.

Stone 10 presents a great many markings, and in 1913 I thought that some might have been the work of man. Since then, however, a careful examination of a large number of stones, marked undoubtedly by natural agencies, has convinced me that none of the marks on this stone are of human origin.

No astronomical significance has, as far as I know, been attached to the position of the stones. Like the Circles at Castlerigg (Keswick), Long Meg and others, Elva has an outlier situated to the S.W., and like these it is in the immediate vicinity of a farmhouse supplied with good spring water, a point I shall refer to later. At Castlerigg a line drawn from the outlier through the centre of the Circle gives an alignment through Long Meg to the summit of Fiend's Fell, suggesting not so much an interrelation between the two Circles as that to

both Fiend's Fell was a common object of observation. We know that at the beginning of May the Beltane fires were lighted on mountain tops. From Castlerigg the sun is seen rising over Fiend's Fell on May 1st and 2nd,* and my suggestion is that on this fell a Beltane fire was made in honour of the Earth god, Beal or Bile. With the advent of Christianity, Beal was officially abolished, but the missionaries, knowing that he still lived in the hearts of the people, compromised by allowing him to continue as a fiend.

As a possible origin of the word *Elva*, Prof. Sedgefield gives the hypothetical Old Norse personal noun, "Elfr," (*Place Names of C. and W.*, p. 47), but it seems simpler and quite as logical to take the word at its face value, Elfhow in 1488, and to suppose it an anti-pagan substitute for the name of some heathen divinity.

At Innerleithen, in Peebleshire, a custom, whose origin is lost in antiquity, occurs yearly in August. A procession climbs a neighbouring hill, called Caerlee (Caerleu? , the Fort of Lugh, the Celtic sun-god), where an effigy of Satan, nicknamed "Cleikie," is ceremonially burnt. Lugh's feast, Lugunasd, it will be remembered, was in August. Here there seems to be a transmutation to a definite personality, Cleikie, instead of an indefinite fiend or elf.

Like most of the larger Circles in this district, Elva has been designed with a 50 ft. radius. As has been remarked before (these *Trans.*, N.S., XV., 101), this may some day throw light on the subject of the original builders. In the meantime, the question seems to be whether these Circles were built mostly by the Mediterranean race which spread from N. Africa over Europe as Neolithic man, or by their successors, the broad-headed people who brought bronze to Britain, and are known to have

* See the paper on Castlerigg Circle, these *Transactions*, N.S. XV., p. 111.

used circles for sepulture. These, according to Rice Holmes (*Ancient Britain*, etc., 424-425), were typical members of the Alpine race. They came from central Asia, and spreading through Asia Minor, crossed the Dardanelles and followed the great forest zone of Europe to the plains of France, whence some of them migrated to Britain, probably about 1800 B.C. It is not known that any of this race crossed to Africa, yet numerous Circles are to be found in Algeria and Tunis. This is in favour of the Mediterranean race having been Circle-builders, though it does not, of course, preclude the possibility of the Alpine race and even the Celts having constructed monuments of this kind.

The traditional, and commonly accepted view that some, at least, of the Circles were temples for religious rites, seems not unreasonable, especially as the stone Circles or Gilgals of Palestine, after they were taken over by the Israelites, were so used (Hosea XII., 11; Amos IV., 4; I. Sam., XV., and many other passages). Moreover, as I mentioned before, hard by the Circles of this district reliable wells are to be found, now supplying water to farm buildings. This does not apply to such Circles as those on Moor Divock, which were only burying places, but Long Meg, Gunnerkeld, Castlerigg, Elva and Swinside have each a good well of spring water in their immediate vicinity. It seems to me likely that in choosing the sites for all these larger Circles, the builders had in view the requirements of a resident community, which may have been simply a village settlement, or on the other hand, a society of tribal magi. The latter conjecture seems the more probable, when we consider the historical evidence to which reference has already been made.

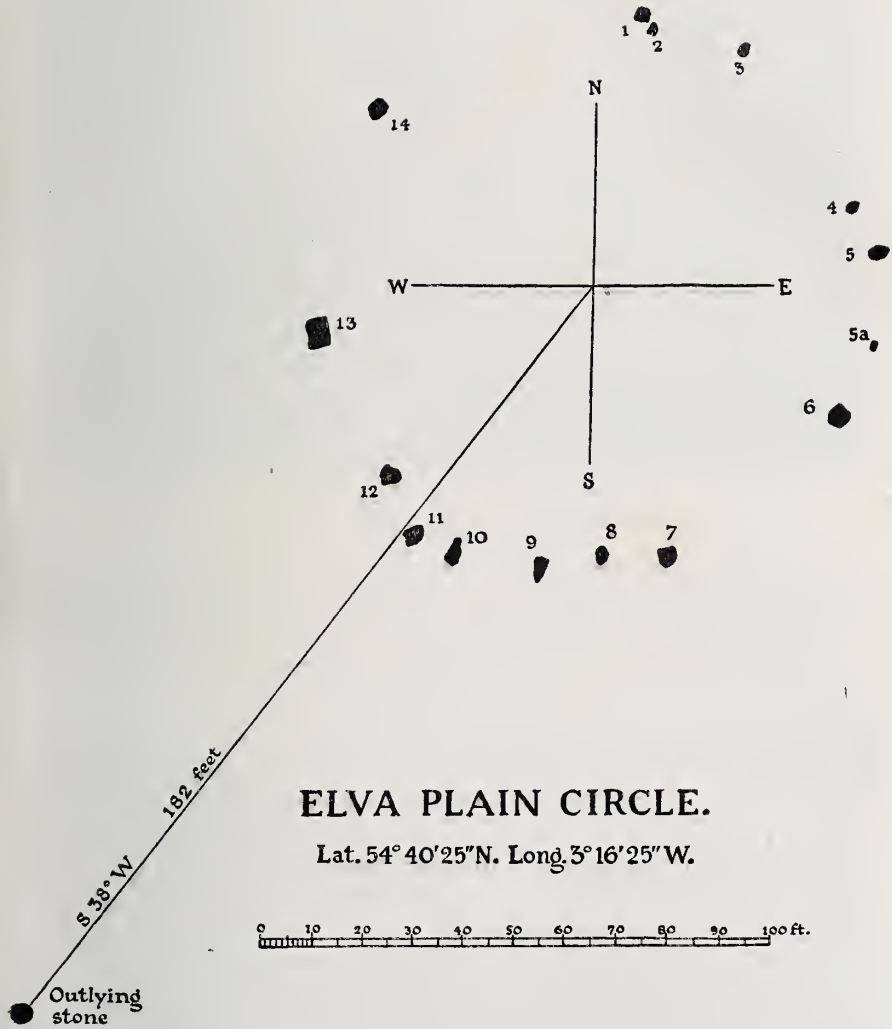
The minor Circles, burial places of the bronze age, as shown by the relics found in them, were often near villages of people of their day; but, unlike the larger Circles, they

do not appear to have had any close association with springs of pure water. It is possible that these springs were sacred, and had a religious as well as an economic value for neolithic man.

APPENDIX.

List of Stones Numbered Clockwise from the North.

No.	Height above ground and dimensions. ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.	ft.	ins.
1	1	9	2	6 ×	2	
2	0	7	2	3 ×	1	6
3	Flush		2	×	1	
4	do.		1	6 ×	0	9
5	do.		3	×	1	6
5a	do.		0	4 ×	0	4
6	1 ft.		3	×	3	
7	2		3	×	4	
8	0	6	3	×	1	9
9	1	4	3	6 ×	2	
10	0	9	3	6 ×	1	8
11	1	6	3	×	2	
12	0	9	3	×	2	6
13	3	6	4	×	4	
14	1	2	2	6 ×	2	



ELVA PLAIN CIRCLE.

Lat. 54° 40′25″N. Long. 3° 16′25″ W.

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ART. V.—*Antiquities at Dean.* By J. R. MASON.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

A FREESTONE boulder, "hogback" in shape, measuring along its base 26 inches, across base 12 inches, in height 15 inches, was found in 1918 when ploughing a field which had not been ploughed for many years (if ever) before, at Dean. The site is about 300 yards from the church and adjoining a field in which are two mounds which look like the sites of archery butts and are so regarded locally, but which may be of earlier date. In the same field is a hill called PARK HILL, known locally as a Roman Camp or Fort, but which may be British: at the foot of this hill are the "parallel trenches" referred to by the late Mr. W. Dickinson in these *Transactions*, O.S., iii, page 345. Writing of the trenches he says "they are called hiding places of the Britons of old, as such they have hitherto been undisturbed. They are parallel excavations in a swampy hollow and oblong square in form, and though they might be covered with branches for shelter and to deceive the enemy, they would be more uncomfortable than even a wild beast would select for its lair." This description holds good to-day. The six-inch Ordnance Map shows an irregularly oval rampart surrounding the trenches and enclosing an area about 100 yards long.

A Bronze Age burial with "incense cup" was found in 1876 in a railway cutting near Ullock, rather less than a mile due S.W. from this site (W. Dickinson, *Trans.*, O.S., iii., 345.).

Near Studfold Gate on Dean Moor, on a plateau affording a magnificent view, and about 600 feet above sea-level,

CUP-AND-RING MARKED STONE, DEAN.

"THE BUTTS," DEAN.

TO FACE P. 34.

PALSTAVE AND NET-SINKER FROM SEATON.
SKILLET FROM LANGRIGG.

TO FACE P. 75

are the remains of a Stone Circle about 87 feet in diameter East and West and 110 feet North and South. Eight stones are in position with some loose portions lying about. The Circle is now cut through about its centre by a modern stone wall, on the west side of which is a plantation. Only one stone could be found in position in the plantation, the others probably having been removed to make room for the trees. One of the large stones is incorporated with the wall. Of the larger stones, one measures 20 by 33 inches; another, 15 by 21 inches; the one built into the wall, 35 by 20 inches. This Circle is referred to by J. Clifton Ward, *Trans.*, O.S., iii., 247, and it seems to have been undisturbed since 1877, when he wrote of it as "the remains of a stone circle."

The third photograph herewith illustrates the following relics:—A mediaeval bronze skillet found near Langrigg during the construction of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway (completed 1845); a bronze palstave found by the late Mr. Jas. Cape at Seaton, probably 45 to 50 years ago; and a stone net-sinker, found by the late Mr. Jon. Mason at Seaton, about 25 years ago.

[These three articles have been offered by the writer as loans to the Carlisle Museum, where they can be seen.]

ART. VI.—*Hesket-in-the-forest.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

THE parish of Hesket comprises five townships:—(1) *Hesket Upper and Nether,* including the village of High Hesket, where the parish church stands; Low Hesket and Armathwaite; (2) *Calthwaite,* including High and Low Wooloaks; (3) *Itonfield,* including the large tract formerly known as "Broadfield Common," Hay Close, Colt Close and Sceugh; (4) *Petterel Crooks,* including Barrock, Ellerton and Southwaite; and (5) *Plumpton Street,* including Brackenbrough (where an old tower remains standing) and some scattered farmsteads.

The parish boundary of Hesket begins at Drybeck, on the bank of the Eden near Armathwaite, and skirting Wetheral parish includes farm houses called Priory,* Lowthiangill and Wragmirehead. It then traverses level ground, formerly known as "Wragmire Moss," and meets the great highway to Penrith. There a venerable oak, reputed to be the last tree of Inglewood forest, formed the landmark, until its fall in 1823.

The boundary continues in a north-westerly direction to the Petterel, and ascends that stream to a point one furlong south of the bridge at Wreay Hall, where it strikes off in a westerly direction, up the steep rise, and just crosses another highway to Penrith, which follows the western side of the Petterel valley. Then it turns southward, encloses Monk Castle, and meets a little syke, which leads it down to the river Ive, and sweeps in nearly

* It is difficult to account for this name, except by supposing that the Priory of Armathwaite had common of pasture here, in respect of its cultivated land in the Nunclose.

the whole village of Ivegill. It ascends the Ive to Low Braithwaite, and a tributary of the same to Morton, barely excluding those hamlets. Then it wanders for four miles and a half in a south-easterly direction, past Field Head, to Woodhead, at the confines of Penrith parish, where it turns abruptly north-east, and rejoins the Petterel. It then harks back down stream for five miles, after which it cuts across country, in a north-easterly direction, so as to include Inglewood House, Old Town, Hesket Old Vicarage and Armathwaite Mill, from which it descends the course of the Eden to Drybeck.

This perambulation of thirty miles demonstrates that most of the *inhabited sites*, which continue to bear the names of *assarts* referred to in the Royal Letters Patent presently quoted, Armathwaite, Nunclose, Barrock, Ellerton, Southwaite, Itonfield, and Wooloaks, are situate within the ambit of Hesket parish boundary. The remainder of such inhabited sites abut immediately upon it. Part of Plumpton lies in the township of Plumpton Wall and pertains to Lazonby parish. Morton is in Hutton parish, Braithwaite-with-Middlesceugh is still reckoned part of the parish of St. Mary's, Carlisle, while Blaberthwaite (Burthwaite near Wreay) forms part of the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, which belonged to Carlisle Priory.

From early times the priory of Carlisle claimed rights and liberties within the *extra-parochial* forest of Inglewood, including the right to take tithe from assarts, or improved clearings, within its area. At the Pleas of the forest in 1285, the priory was unable to adduce any evidence of its title to such rights, except ancient custom and its possession of an ivory horn, presented by its founder, Henry I. (these *Transactions*, N.S., X., p. 12). Its right to tithe was confirmed, on December 5th, 1293, when the king granted to the prior and canons of St.

Mary's, Carlisle, all manner of tithes, arising from assarts in the forest of Inglewood, and other small portions of waste land, both tithes of land lying outside the limits of any parish, the title (*advocatio*) to which the king recovered, before the justices last in eyre, against John, bishop of Carlisle, the prior of St. Mary's and Alan, parson of Thursby, and tithes to arise thereafter from other lawns, or extra-parochial places assarted in the said forest (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 22 Ed. I., p. 55).

Consequently, a large group of tithe-producing assarts in Inglewood were deemed to lie within the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, which was at the same time a priory church, a cathedral church and a parochial church. Any little chapel erected upon one of such assarts was a chapel-of-ease to the mother church, and was served by the canons or their chaplains. The existing churches at High Hesket and Armathwaite are alleged to occupy the sites of such forest chapels. The ecclesiastical valuations down to the reign of Henry VIII. do not make mention of the church or parish of Hesket, but Bishop Nicolson, writing in 1703, states:—"This is properly a *parochial chapel* under St. Mary's,* but it is built in the figure of a parish church, and has long been reputed and taken as such" (*Miscellany Accounts*, p. 93); and the following tradition, related by Dr. Todd, is consistent with that statement. During an epidemic in 1530, a funeral party from Hesket came to Carlisle, and claimed the customary right of burying their dead within the city. But the mayor shut the gate, and advised them to take the corpse home and bury it at a place called "Wallingstone," where a chapel and burial ground were shortly afterwards consecrated by the bishop (Nicolson and Burn, ii., 338). Wallingstone may have been the quasi-sacred

* Ecton describes Hesket, St. Mary, and Armathwaite, Christ and St. Mary, as "chapels to St. Cuthbert's in Carlisle" (*Thesaurus*, 1763, p. 565), but Bishop Nicolson's statement is preferable.

precinct of a ruined forest chapel, and is almost certainly identical with the site of the existing parish church. In 1541, the dean and chapter agreed to pay the stipend of £4 to the chaplain of the "chapel of St. Mary of Hascott" (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi., part i., p. 142), and the record seems to indicate the period of its new foundation.

Even when Bishop Nicolson wrote, there was neither glebe nor house. The curate resided at Sceugh, two miles distant from the church, and kept his register there. So it is evident that Hesket did not develop into a separate parish until very recent times. It is called "Hesket-in-the-forest," to distinguish it from Hesket Newmarket, near Greystoke, and is styled, in 1317, "Eskeheved-by-Hoton" (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 11 Ed. II., p. 347). The churchyard overlooks the dry bed of Tarn Wadling, and an old inhabitant of the village remembers the white building upon its margin being used as the boathouse, and also an island that lay in the middle of the tarn. Between the village and Old Town, there survives a short section of the old road to Penrith, and it offers a striking contrast to the broad thoroughfare which has been superimposed upon it elsewhere. It should be observed that Ogilby's map, 1675, places Hesket church on the *western* side of the main thoroughfare. It is on the eastern side.

The spirit of the forest still pervades the lofty wooded banks of the Eden at Armathwaite. Here was a manor, once "the king's purpresture called Hermanthwaite," first granted as an *inheritance*, in 1461, to John Skelton. Armathwaite Castle was the manorial mansion and the home of the Skeltons. Here too was the purpresture called "Nunclose," the nucleus of which was the little manor held in mortmain by the nuns of Armathwaite. Perhaps the local *thwaite* once comprised low-lying ground on *both* banks of the Eden, irrespective of parochial

boundaries, because forest parishes, in early times, were certainly not included in co-terminous ring fences, as they are to-day. If that were the case, there would be less difficulty in understanding why the Nunnery is so persistently referred to as "Armathwaite Priory."

Armathwaite Chapel-of-ease was erected by the Richard Skelton of Armathwaite Castle, who was living at the Herald's Visitation of 1665, and whose arms were then described as *azure*, on a fesse between three fleurs de lis *or* a Cornish chough proper, beaked and legged *gules*. A poetical effusion, written by Christopher Rickerby, curate of the said chapel, and entitled "An elegy on the death of Richard Skelton," mentions that the founder used to relate how he visited the spot, one summer's day, and found cattle, sheltering among ruins of what had once been the house of God, and how he was prompted to rebuild it. That may be taken as evidence of a tradition, that the existing chapel at Armathwaite occupies the site of an older one. There certainly was an older one, because there is mention, in 3 Hen. IV., 1402, of a purpresture containing one rood, on the king's land at Armathwaite, where a chapel had been built anew (these *Transactions*, N.S., ix., p. 37). Richard Skelton, grandson of the aforesaid Richard, sold his manor of Armathwaite in 1712.

Letters Patent, frequently granted and frequently surrendered, during the period of a century and a half, give a continuous history of what is now Hesket parish. On January 21st, 1330, there was confirmation of a lease for 10 years by John de Crombewell, keeper of the forests beyond Trent, to William Lengleis, chief forester in Inglewood,* of the lawn of Heskgeth with as many stubs (*aridos zucheos*), therein, as should be sufficient for enclosing the same, at the yearly rent of £2; and extension

* See these *Transactions*, N.S. xx, p. 85.

of the term for a further period of three years (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Ed. III., p. 470); and on June 20th, 1346, there was a grant for life to John de Ratheby of the king's close of Hescath, which William le Engleis formerly held for his life, at the rent of 6 marks (*Ibid.*, 20 Ed. III., p. 129). On October 12th, 1363, John Botycombe and Beatrice, his wife, were pardoned for having lately acquired from John de Kirkeby, knight, an estate in fee in 12 messuages and 100 acres in Peterelwra (Wreay) and Elmetthwayt (Armathwaite), held in chief (*Ibid.*, 37 Ed. III., p. 405).

On April 7th, 1380, Roger de Coghull, "king's esquire" and keeper of Inglewood forest, was appointed for life to the custody of the lawn of Morton and Mortonscogh, rent £22; the close called "les Wollaykes," rent £1 10s. 0d.; the closes called "Ivetonfeld" and "Barrokfeld-with-le-Broungill" (Brumegill), rent £13 6s. 8d.; the closes of Hesket and Nunclose, rent £18 13s. 4d.; and the close of Thougthuayth (Southwaite), rent £5; being a total yearly farm of £60 10s. 0d. (*Ibid.*, 3 Rich. II., p. 457); and by letters patent dated April 12th following, he was granted £20 a year remission of his farm rent (*Ibid.*, p. 461), but he surrendered the last-mentioned letters patent on May 13th, 1390, in consideration of a like annuity from another source (*Ibid.*, 13 Rich. II., p. 249).

On January 23rd, 1394, Ralph, Lord Nevill, had acquired a lease for 9 years, at the yearly rent of £15, of the following five *clausturæ*:—(1) Mortonclose, (2) Haskethes, (3) le Nonneclos, (4) le Wulakes, and (5) Blakeritweyt (now Burthwaite); and the king granted the reversion of the same (expectant on the determination of Ralph's lease) to Edward, earl of Rutland, for life, at the same rent of £15 (*Ibid.*, 17 Rich. II., p. 376). On July 4th, 1396, William Robinson, one of the foresters, obtained licence to hold to him and his assigns, for 60 years,

three purprestures of the king's forest ground at Armathwaite, containing two roods of land, at the yearly rent of one shilling, to build houses for his habitation (*Ibid.*, 20 Rich. II., p. 5).

The life interest in the reversion of the five *clausturæ* was confirmed on February 26th, 1397, to the said Edward, because Blakeritweyt was a misdescription of the close known as Blaberthwayt (*Ibid.*, 20 Rich. II., p. 88), and again on October 15th, 1397, to the said Edward, then duke of Albemarle, because it had been found by inquisition that Mortonclose was of the annual value of £24, and that a certain Robert Kendal enjoyed, by patent, a life interest therein, to the yearly value of £8. Robert Kendal surrendered his patent, in consideration of £8, of the said yearly rent of £15, being paid to himself for life (*Ibid.*, 21 Rich. II., p. 336). On January 15th, 1399, the said Edward, duke of Albemarle, surrendered his life interest in the reversion of the five *clausturæ* (expectant on the determination of the lease to Ralph, Lord Nevill, then earl of Westmorland), and the same was granted to John Skelton, esquire, for life, at the apportioned rent of £7 to the king and £8 to Robert Kendal (*Ibid.*, 22 Rich. II., p. 562).

On May 1st, 1404, Ralph's original lease had expired, and the king granted the five *clausturæ* to Thomas de Stirkeland, king's esquire, for life, at the rent of £15; and it appears incidentally that another close, namely Barrok, lately leased by inadvertence to Thomas de Stirkland, was already in the possession of Mary, widow of William de Stapelton and her son, William, as farmers thereof for their lives (*Ibid.*, 5 Hen. IV., p. 386). That patent was vacated by surrender, and on February 24th, 1407, the five *clausturæ* were granted to John de Skelton, *chivaler*, and Thomas de Stirkland, esquire, jointly for life, at the rent of £15 and 6s. 8d. for increment (*Ibid.*, 8 Hen. IV., p. 294).

On March 8th, 1427, Richard Nevill, knight, obtained, *during pleasure*, custody of the forests beyond Trent, with the same fee as his father, Ralph, late earl of Westmorland, had, namely, 100 marks a year, made up of the following items :—

The £5 which the prior of Carlisle was bound to pay yearly to the king for 55 acres of land in the lawn of Ellerton * ; The £5 6s. 8d. which Richard Kirkbride was bound to pay for the lawn of Braithwaite,† with the covert of Midelscogh ; The £5 which William de Stapelton was bound to pay for life for the farm of Itonfeld and Barrokfeld-with-Brumegill, and out of the said farm after his death ; also £22 from the profits of the lawn of Plumpton, by his, the said Richard Nevill's, own hands, and the remainder from other issues of the forest (*Ibid.*, 5 Hen. VI., p. 411).

On May 11th, 1434, proof was made that custody of the fishery of Armathwaite, Tarn Wadling and Glassous ‡ had been committed to Robert Lowther, knight, since deceased, and William Lowther, his son, for twenty years from Easter, 1421, and the same was confirmed to William Lowther, as against Robert Warcop, esquire, who claimed it by letters patent of more recent date (*Ibid.*, 12 Hen. VI., p. 340).

On June 25th, 1437, the five *clausturæ* were granted to John Skelton, *chivaler*, and his son, John Skelton, king's esquire, in survivorship, at the old rent of £15 6s. 8d., with licence to take wood for repairs, by survey of the master forester and verderers. Blaberthwaite was then spelt Blaberithwayt (*Ibid.*, 15 Hen. VI., p. 66).

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* The 55 acres at Ellerton belonged to the prior at the Pleas of the forest, 1285 (these *Transactions*, N.S., x, p. 15).

† See these *Transactions*, N.S., xv, p. 72.

‡ Probably "Le Glashous," mentioned in connection with "le Nunclos" (these *Transactions*, N.S., ix., p. 35).

On September 20th, 1437, Richard Nevill, knight, then earl of Salisbury, obtained, *for life*, custody of the forests beyond Trent, with the fee of 100 marks made up as before. Itonfeld and Barrokfeld-with-Brumegill were then in the hands of Mary, widow of William de Stapelton (*Ibid.*, 16 Hen. VI., p. 96).

On July 3rd, 1443, the same Richard, earl of Salisbury, *and the heirs male of his body* were appointed justices of the forests beyond Trent and justices itinerant and wardens thereof, with the fee of 100 marks made up of the aforesaid items and also the £15 6s. 8d., paid yearly by John Skelton, esquire, son of John Skelton, *chivaler*, for the five *clausturæ*, which he held for life, and after John's death remainder thereof to the said value in part satisfaction of the fee. Itonfeld and Barrokfeld-with-Brumegill were then held, for life, by Roger, son of Thomas de Bethome, and Mary his wife, widow of William Stapelton, who continued to pay the £5. The said £5, and (after the death of Roger and Mary) remainder of the said three closes to the value of £5 a year, was to go in part satisfaction of the fee; and the earl was empowered to enclose his lawn of Plumpton (*Ibid.*, 21 Hen. VI., p. 191). The last-mentioned letters patent were confirmed on February 14th, 1452, when it is stated that the lawn of Plumpton had then lately been enclosed by the earl at great cost (*Ibid.*, 30 Hen. VI., p. 566).

On December 19th, 1459, Henry (Percy), earl of Northumberland, for good service against Richard, earl of Salisbury, was appointed for life to the said offices lately held by the latter, with the same fee (*Ibid.*, 38 Hen. VI., p. 594).

On December 15th, 1461, there was a grant to John Skelton, son of John Skelton of Cumberland deceased, *in tail male* of a parcel of land containing 100 acres on

Armathwaite Bank; the king's purpresture called "Hermanthwaite" (Armathwaite), with common of pasture in the forest and dead wood called "firewood"; and the close of Touthwaite, with common of pasture as aforesaid; rendering yearly to the king £1 11s. 8d. and 16d. for increment, in the same manner as the above was granted to him, for 40 years, by letters patent of Henry VI., because his father had constructed divers houses and enclosures thereon at great expense (*Ibid.*, 1 Ed. IV., p. 109).

On November 21st, 1466, Richard, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, "the king's kinsman," was appointed to the said offices, lately held by Henry, earl of Northumberland, with the same fee (*Ibid.*, 6 Ed. IV., p. 540).

On December 12th, 1485, there was a grant, for life, to Adam Penington, of the keeping of the closes called War (worse) Morton, Better Hesketh, Warre Hesketh,* Wollukys, Nonneclose, Heyclose, Coltclose and Blaburghwayte, at the rent of £16 and 20d. yearly (*Ibid.*, 1 Hen. VII., p. 54); and on October 21st, 1489, there was a grant, for life, to Thomas Beauchamp, esquire, of an annuity of £20 from the issues of the enclosures called Hayclose, Better Hesket and War Hesket (*Ibid.*, 5 Hen. VII., p. 292).

The above-mentioned place-names occur during the second half of the 13th century. At that period, the prior of Wetheral had committed waste "in the demesne wood in le Bankes above Erminthweyt" (these *Transactions*, N.S., X., p. 6), probably on the very edge of Wetheral parish and perhaps identical with "Armathwaite Bank" granted in 1461 to John Skelton. The bishop had a vaccary "in the wood at Byrkskawe (Brisco), by the water of the Peytrel," and his beasts wasted the herbage

* On the map contained in Ogilby's *Book of roads*, published in 1675, Low Hesket appears as War Hesket.

of the lawns of Barrok-sleghtes, Ellerton, *Thowethueyt*, *Blakeberithueyt* and Hescayth, while the cattle of Sowerby committed similar waste in the lawn of Braythueyt and the demesne covert of Middelscoch (*Ibid.*, p. 7). Great Barrock fell rises upward of 700 feet above the sea, and it would seem that the suffix of Barrok-feld and Ivetonfeld is equivalent to *fell*, not "field" (compare "Whynnefeld" for Whinfell, these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 22). "Little Barrok" is mentioned (*Ibid.*, p. 10). *Blakeberithwaite* of the earlier record becomes Blakeri- and Blaberthwaite in the Letters Patent and Bur-thwaite to-day.

Braithwaite is nearly always coupled with Middlesceugh. The waste called "Braithwaite" was granted to John de Penreth for life in 1317, when it is described as bounded east by the river Ive, west by his own land called "Selywra" and "Lyndebeck" and south by Thomas de Hoton's close called "Hoton Langthwaite" and his own pasture called "Skelton Langthwaite" (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 11 Ed. II., p. 25). "Thomas Close" survives as a place-name.

Coltclose and Hayclose are not so named until 1485. Early mention of *Ellerton* is noticed above. On March 12th, 1541, the messuage called Ellerton, in Inglewood Forest, was demised to John Belson, yeoman of the guard, for 40 years (*L. and P., Hen. VIII.*, vol. 16, p. 326), and, on May 6th, of the same year, the *manor* of Ellerton was granted in frank almoign to the dean and chapter of Carlisle (*Ibid.*, p. 418).

Hescayth is mentioned early in Edward I.'s reign, in juxtaposition with Thevesheved (now Thiefside), a lofty eminence in the parish, crossed by the highway to Penrith (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 16).

Morton-scoch occurs at the same period (*Ibid.*, p. 19). The suffix represents the old spelling* of "sceugh," which

* The transition seems to be:—O.N. *skógr*; earlier dialect *scogh*, *scoch*; later dialect *sceugh*, pronounced *ske-uf*, in two syllables.

is usually regarded as the equivalent of "shaw," *i.e.* wooded ground. Compare Scale-scogh, "the *wood* of the prior of Carlisle" (p. 11), and Hare-scoch (p. 30). The "bogge near Morton" is also mentioned (p. 16).

The Nuns' land in the *Nunclose* was in "the dead hand" and is consequently never referred to.

Peytrel-wra (p. 22) is the original form of Wreay.

The *laund*, or lawn, of *Plumpton* (p. 7), occurs side by side with *Plumpton-hay* (p. 16). The late Mr. Francis Parker has suggested that the lawn was the larger area and included the "hay," or park, of which the Huttons were hereditary foresters (these *Transactions*, N.S. xi., p. 12).

Thouthwaite is so spelt on Fryer's map, 1818, and has assumed the form Southwaite very recently.

Wool-oaks was originally Wolf-aykes (these *Transactions*, N.S., vii., p. 11). Wolfa, or Wolf-how, near Great Salkeld, may also derive its name from the wild beast, although express allusion to wolves in Inglewood does not occur.

The name Castelewyn, applied to a hill upon which there were formerly traces of habitation, occurs in 1272 (*Ibid.*, p. 14) Ewen, *alias* Sir Hugh Cæsarius * figured in local tradition and legend as a mighty hunter of the forest.

All the assarted land was enclosed and cultivated in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the wild life of the forest. Besides deer, there was a herd of forest cattle. The king allowed Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle, in 1322, to take *six wild cattle* and six deer in Inglewood forest (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, iii., p. 145). Edmund Sandford, about 1675, describes the former surroundings of Naworth Castle, Cumberland:—"pleasant

* Mr. W. G. Collingwood identifies him with Owain, king of greater Cumbria, *circ.* 920-37; explains his epithet *Cæsarius*, and accounts for his presence in Inglewood Forest (these *Transactions*, N.S., xx., p. 63)

woods and gardens; ground full of fallow deer; great store of red deer on the mountains; and white wild cattle with black ears only, on the moors." (Quoted by Storer, *Wild White Cattle*, p. 96.) Lord William Howard, in January, 1629-30, brought some "wild cattle" from Thornthwaite, Westmorland, to Naworth (*Surtees Society's Publications*, vol. 68, p. 264).

Inglewood has been ploughed and ploughed until not a vestige of the primæval forest (so far as regards timber) remains. Its seeds lurk in the upturned soil, and where the plough has ceased to run the wild growth would quickly reassert its sway, were it not effectually exterminated by the close cropping of domestic cattle, especially sheep.

ART. VII.—*Sebergham.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

KING John gave a tenement at Sebergham to William Wastehose,* to hold in fee simple. The tenement comprised a hermitage and a chantry and was held by service of finding a chaplain and a clerk, to celebrate in the chantry for the souls of the king and his ancestors. William Wastehose had a daughter and heiress, Emma, wife of Rades de Duffield,† but gave the tenement to the prior of Carlisle and his successors in perpetual alms (*Placita de quo waranto,* 20 Edward I., p. 125). The gift was bad, because it was made without the king's licence.

On March 8th, 1204-5, the sheriff was ordered to take into the king's hand the lawn of Sebergham (*landa de Seburweh*), deliver it to Richard Gernon and remove the crop sown in the previous year to Carlisle castle (*Cal. Close Rolls,* 6 John, p. 21). He was further ordered, in 1223, to permit Rades de Duffield to hold the land which he had of King John's gift by the same service as in that king's reign (*Ibid.,* 7 Henry III., p. 547). In the Pipe Roll of the same year, Geoffrey de Sebergham begins to pay the annual rent of half a mark for his land at Sebergham (these *Transactions,* N.S., x., p. 18).

It was found by inquisition, held in 1228, that Sebergham hermitage with its arable land and lawn belonged to the crown, and the king committed custody of the

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* The surname "Wastehouse" occurs in the Pipe Roll of 1202.

† Rades and Ralf are shortened forms of Randulf (Martin, *Record Interpreter*). Rades de Duffield held land at Snaith, Yorks., in right of his wife, "Emma Westehus" (*Cal. Charter Rolls,* 35 Henry III., p. 353).

same to Rades de Duffield, during pleasure, on condition that he caused the "chapel of the hermitage" to be served by a suitable chaplain. The bailiffs of the forest of Cumberland were directed to give him seisin of the premises (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 12 Henry III., p. 70). Walter, bishop of Carlisle, was ordered to restore to Rades any profits which the former had received from the hermitage, while it remained in the king's hand (*Ibid.*). The abbot of Holmcultram had, with the king's licence, assarted and cultivated a close at Sebergham called *costera de Warnell Wood* and had, with similar licence, enclosed another close called *costera de Warnell.* The abbot held both those closes during the king's pleasure, at the rent of half a mark yearly.

But, on December 26th, 1231, Henry III. gave to John le Franceys (*Francigena*), parson of the church of the blessed Kentigern of Caldbeck, ten acres, being part of *costera de Warnell Wood*, and all *costera de Warnell*, bounded as follows:—From the top of the abbot's hedge enclosing his land of Caldbeck, as far as Whitewra (*Wytewa*), thence to the gates (*portae*) and thence directly eastward, as far as the high trees of Aikbank. Thence descending to the Caldew and thence ascending, by the waters of Caldew and Caldbeck, to the abbot's buildings, to hold to the said John le Franceys and his successors, rendering half a mark yearly (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 16 Henry III., p. 456).*

John thereupon gave to the abbey of Holmcultram half *costera de Warnell*, to hold of the donor and his successors for ever, at the yearly rent of 40d., and the king confirmed the gift in 1232 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v., p. 605).

In 1233, the king committed, during pleasure, to Rades de Duffield and Emma, his wife, Sebergham chapel, as they held it in King John's time, until the war broke

* The words of the original gift appear more fully in an *inspeximus* of later date (*Cal Pat. Rolls*, 39 Edward III., p. 108).

out, so that divine service should be celebrated there as in times past, saving to the prior of Carlisle his crops and chattels there (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 17 Henry III., p. 250).

It was ordered, in 1234, that Walter, bishop of Carlisle, should have such seisin of Sebergham hermitage as he had when he was disseised by the king, together with all chattels found therein, on the occasion of that disseisin (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 18 Henry III., p. 401) ; and that John le Franceys, clerk, whose fence had been destroyed by Peter de Rivall, when king's bailiff, should be allowed to enclose *costera de Warnell Wood* and hold it in the state in which it was after the fine made with the king concerning that *costera* (*Ibid.*, p. 494).

In 1236, a fine was levied at Westminster between Rades de Duffield and Emma his wife, heiress of William Wastehose, plaintiffs, and the prior of Carlisle, defendant. By final concord, the plaintiffs acknowledged that the lawn of Sebergham, in which their tenement lay, belonged to the prior, and quitclaimed the same to him and his successors for ever. The king approved of the concord, on condition that the prior should find a chaplain and clerk, to celebrate in the chapel as above mentioned (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Ed. I., p. 125).

Henry III., in 1252, granted to the Priory of Carlisle three acres of Sebergham lawn, which it had assarted, and twelve acres, being a purpresture in Rughthwaite lawn, of which it had taken possession, to hold at an annual rent ; with liberty to retain 14 messuages, which it had erected at Sebergham to the damage of the forest ; and right of forest pasture pertaining to Sebergham, for its men dwelling there (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 36 Henry III., p. 390).

Geoffrey de Sebergham, in 1253-4, contributed 2s. to an aid (these *Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 18), and the same Geoffrey, or another of that name, was juror at a forest inquisition held in December, 1271 (*Ibid.*, N.S., vi., p. 164).

On November 3rd, 1285, Pleas of the forest were opened, to enquire concerning all events which had happened since the previous eyre held in 1262. Geoffrey de Sebergham and Henry, his brother, alleged that the prior of Carlisle had entered the king's close called "Langholm," containing 43 acres; built 7 new houses; slaughtered nine of Henry's swine, worth 18s.; turned the king's "free chapel" at Sebergham into a "mother church," worth 20 marks a year; suppressed the chantry of one chaplain for the king and his ancestors; and built a village, where there was one house only; and the plaintiffs had suffered damage in consequence (these *Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 16).

It appears, from the pleadings, that the prior had tithes of the forest at Sebergham. The same Pleas mention incidents which had happened at Warnell, Sebergham Bridge and Caldbeck Park (*Ibid.*, N.S., vii., p. 20). Account is rendered, in 1286, of the farm of Sebergham mill, lately belonging to the King of Scotland (*Hist. Doc. Scot.*, edit. Stevenson, i., p. 3). Henry de Sebergham paid 20d., in 1286-7, to have a small purpresture and also a rood of land above Sebergham Bridge, but he was not to erect any building (these *Transactions*, N.S., x., p. 18). He was a juror in 1290 (*Ibid.*, N.S., vi., p. 156).

In 1292, Edward I. sought to recover from the prior of Carlisle the advowson of Sebergham church (*ecclesia*) because Henry II. was seised thereof in fee and presented John, his clerk, who was instituted thereto.* The jury found that the prior had the greater right to the advowson (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Edward I., p. 118). He also sought to recover from the same defendant a messuage and 60 acres at Sebergham, of which King John was seised in fee. The prior, in defence, pleaded that he

* That allegation, if true, indicates the period at which the hermitage and chantry were founded.

acquired that tenement from Rades and Emma, by means of the fine levied in 1236. The jury returned the following verdict:—The prior had the greater right to the tenement. The prior did not "do chantry." At the date of the fine, the tenement was waste and contained the hermitage, where chantry was done, but, as soon as the fine was levied, the chantry came to an end. The prior's predecessors appropriated the waste, built dwelling houses and erected a new chapel, which the prior, after a lapse of three years, held to his own use, as a parish church. When the prior began to receive the profits of the premises, he provided (*invenit*) a chaplain to serve the parish, but not another chaplain and clerk to celebrate for the king's soul. The chantry was worth 6 marks a year (*Ibid.*, p. 125). At Michaelmas, 1293, the prior offered to provide a chantry in the church which had taken the place of the chapel, and was allowed to do so, on certain conditions (*Ibid.*).

On January 17th, 1297-8, there was an order to take into the king's hand the land of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Sebergham, deceased (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 26 Edward I., p. 395). He died seised of a house and garden at Sebergham and 30 acres of ancient purpresture, all held in chief. His three sons by a previous marriage had gone to parts beyond the sea and disappeared. His son by a second wife, Geoffrey, aged 17, was "found in the inheritance" (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 26 Edward I., p. 341). Dower of the premises was assigned to Mariota, widow of the deceased (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 26 Edward I., p. 167). There was an order, in 1301, to elect a new coroner in place of Henry de Sebergham, who was insufficiently qualified (*Ibid.*, 30 Edward I., p. 507). The order was repeated in 1307 (*Ibid.*, 35 Edward I., p. 497).

In July, 1330, Edward III. granted to John de Halteclo a "plot of waste" at Warnell, between Caldbeck park and Ruddestangill near the Caldew, containing 60 acres

by the forest perch, to hold to him and his heirs *in capite* at the rent of 60s. a year; with liberty to assart and cultivate the same and enclose it with a small dyke and low hedge, according to forest assize (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 4 Edward III., p. 183). Towards the close of the same year, Master Adam de Appleby, parson of Caldbeck, complained that he had been deprived of his 10 acres in *costera de Warnell Wood*, then deemed parcel of Caldbeck Park. The keeper of the forests reported that the "abbot's close" and the "parson's close" comprised in that *costera* and held at annual rents had been taken into the king's hand for the following reasons:—The abbot and parson cultivated more than a due proportion of their respective closes, claimed brushwood growing on the residue and opened the soil to get mill-stones. The parson erected a building, which was technically within the "covert of the forest," and in it were discovered bows, arrows and a dog, contrary to forest assize. The king committed custody of Caldbeck Park to the prior of Carlisle and ordered the keeper of the forests to allow the parson to occupy his close, in accordance with the tenor of his charter (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 4 Edward III., p. 91).

On May 20th, 1331, John de Halteclo had licence to grant to the abbot of Holmcultram 20 acres (being one-third of his plot of waste at Warnell) to hold of the king at the yearly rent of 20s.; with the same liberties as John had, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 5 Edward III., p. 259). He did not make any formal conveyance to the abbot, for he died in November, 1331, seised of the plot of waste containing 60 acres; and Gilbert, his brother, was heir (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 6 Edward III., p. 301). Dower of the premises was assigned to his widow, Cicely (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 7 Edward III., p. 64).

Ralph le Parker was pardoned, in January, 1332-3,

for having, without licence, acquired in fee from Robert de Sebergham Bridge 3 messuages and two acres at that place (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edward III., p. 400). Margaret de Dacre paid a fine in 1358, because she and her husband Ralph, since deceased, had, without licence, acquired the said plot of waste at Warnell from Gilbert de Halteclo and Cicely, widow of John, and was allowed to retain it (*Ibid.*, 32 Edward III., p. 130). She died in 1361, having made a settlement of two-thirds of the plot (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 36 Edward III., p. 323). The abbot of Holmcultram took possession of the remaining one-third.

Elena, wife of John del Monkhouse of Sebergham, died in 1362, desired burial in the cemetery of the "chapel of Sebergham" and bequeathed a legacy to *dominus* Nicholas, parochial chaplain of "the said church (*ecclesia*) of Sebergham" (*Test. Karl.*, edit. Ferguson, p. 52). Another testator, in the same year, gave his body to be buried in the cemetery of the chapel of Sebergham and gave half a mark to Sebergham Bridge (*Ibid.*, p. 51).

John de Sebergham was tenant in chief of land at Sebergham and Langholm in 1273-4 (*Cal. esch.*, 48 Edward III., p. 335).

The abbot of Holmcultram was accused, in 1374, of having made an encroachment upon the king of one-third part of the said plot of waste at Warnell, but he relied upon the licence given, on May 20th, 1331, to John de Halteclo, and the king "thought fit to remove his hand" (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 48 Edward III., p. 6).

A writ of *nisi prius*, issued in 1376, directed inquisition to be taken between the king and Henry de Sebergham concerning two messuages, 40 acres arable and 5 acres meadow, at Sebergham, lately belonging to John de Sebergham (*Ibid.*, 50 Edward III., p. 316).

The above records show how the vill and parish gradually emerged, during the middle ages, from the waste of the royal forest of Inglewood.

ART. VIII.—*Carleton by Penrith.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM, M.A.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

CARLETON occurs very frequently as a place-name in old documents.* It sometimes appears by the context to indicate Carlatton (still pronounced Cārlătŏn in local speech). In East Cumberland there is Carleton by Penrith, the subject of this paper, and Carleton by Carlisle, which Walter, chaplain of Henry I., gave in mortmain to Carlisle Priory, on becoming a member of that house (*Testa de Nevill*). In West Cumberland there is Carleton near Egremont and Carleton near Ravenglass.

During the reign of Henry III., the serjeanty of Ralph de Carleton was arrented. He held some land at Carleton, by service of carrying the king's writ at the sheriff's command. The said Ralph de Carleton had alienated a portion of the land to six other persons, namely, Gilbert de Bricham (Brigham), Henry, son of Odard (presently mentioned again), Robert de Hampton, Peter, son of Robert, *Gerard de Carleton* and Adam Blund. The annual value of the alienated portion, comprising thirty seven acres and a half, was 18s. 9d. Ralph de Carleton made a fine of 6s. 3d. *per annum,* so that the alienees might answer to Gilbert de Bricham for one-third of the value of his tenement (*tenementi sui*) and that Gilbert de Bricham should do service of $\frac{1}{10}$th of a knight's fee for his portion (*pro parte sua*) which had not been alienated (*Testa de Nevill*). The serjeanty resembled that of Baldwin de Penrith, mentioned in the preceding paragraph of the same document.

* For instance, Godefrid de Karleton is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1170.

CARLETON OF CARLETON.

Penrith, 25 *Martii*, 1665.

BALDWYN=
JEFFREY=
ODARD=
GILBERT=
WILLIELMUS=HELENA, *filia* Galfrida (*sic*) Stainton.
ADAM=SARAH, *filia* Adæ de Newton.
15 Ed. I. [1286-7]
JOHANNES=DOROTHEA, *filia* Henrici Brougham.
32 Ed. I. [1303-4]
THOMAS=JOANA, *filia* Rogeri de Lancaster.
19 Ed. II. [1325-6]
JOHANNES=MARGARET
30 Ed. III. [1356-7] *mortuus ante* 17 R. II. [1393-4]
7 R. II., *filia et haeres* Georgii Dawbury, *de . . . . . in com. Ebor.*

Certified by Sir William Carleton, Kt.

At the Visitation of Cumberland in 1665, Sir William Carleton, knight, of Carleton, certified this pedigree and it received the herald's approval. But its opening statements should be accepted with caution, because they do not harmonize with some other documents relating to the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith.

For instance, Geoffrey, son of Baldwin de Carleton, about the middle of the thirteenth century, made a conveyance to Henry, son of Odard de Carleton, in the presence of Robert de Yanwath and *dominus* Simon, vicar of Penrith (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iii., p. 398).* Robert

* The place-name Yanwath spelt "Euenewit" in a twelfth century charter (*ibid.* p., 396) may commemorate a Ewen, possibly Ewen Caesarius. The usual explanation as "Eamont-wath" is late, and not supported by early forms of the name.

de Yanwath was party to a fine levied in 1241 (Wilson, *St. Bees*, p. 458). The names of the said Baldwin, Geoffrey and Odard are arranged in the pedigree of 1665 to represent three successive generations, which is absurd.

At Pleas of the forest in 1285, Alan, son of William de Carleton, was surety for the prior of Carlisle (these *Transactions*, N.S. x., p. 17), but there is a presumption that he belonged to Carleton near the city.

In 1291, Adam de Carleton was surety for Isabella, widow of Roger de Lancaster, in respect of land at Barton near Penrith (*ibid.*, p. 405). He was a juror in 1292, when the king recovered from William, son of Geoffrey de Carleton, a carucate of land in Penrith, (*Placita de quo waranto*, 20 Edward I., p. 126). A writ of *dedimus potestatem* was issued to William de Carleton, in 1298, to receive fealty in respect of land held of the manor of Cockermouth (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 26 Edward I., p. 345).

The justices in eyre were ordered, on January 3rd, 1292-3, to arrent a carucate of land at Carleton, which the king had recovered before them from William, son of Geoffrey de Carleton, and to deliver the same to the said William to hold by the rent so fixed, until the next Parliament after Easter (*Cal. Fine Rolls*, 21 Edward I., p. 318). William de Carleton obtained licence on December 2nd, 1306, to enfeoff Robert de Clifford of a carucate of land held *in capite* at Carleton by Penrith (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 35 Edward I., p. 485). A few days later, the same Robert de Clifford, Lord Clifford, received from the king part of the mesne lordship of Skelton, Cumberland, as a reward for good service (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, 35 Edward I., p. 77) and the sequel shows that he likewise received the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith. He was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and was seised, at his death, of a water-mill and rents amounting to 11 shillings, in the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith, all held of the king *in capite* (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Edward II., p. 301).

He was also seised of the above-mentioned part of Skelton, but had not any other land in Cumberland.

Further enquiry showed that the rents at Carleton were paid by thirteen tenants, mentioned by name. All, except one, held by " serjeanty " (*ibid.*, p. 307).

In 1325, Adam de Carleton was incapacitated by illness and infirmity from acting any longer as verderer of Inglewood forest (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 19 Edward II., p. 434).

Thomas, son of Adam de Carleton, acquired, in 1332, a rent of 3s. at Penrith from John de Coupland, of Lazonby, and Emma, his wife (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iii., p. 398).

Sibyl, widow of William Armstrong, died in 1334, possessed of land at Ousby. She left a son, John, aged 15, by her former marriage with Adam de Carleton (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 8 Edward III., p. 401). It is evident that her first husband predeceased Adam the verderer.

Robert de Clifford, Lord Clifford, son of the above-named, died in 1344, seised of two parts of the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith and its water-mill, held of the king *in capite*, by homage, fealty and rent of 18s. 4d. a year payable at the Exchequer of Carlisle (*Cal. inq. p. m.*, 18 Edward III., p. 383). A pedigree of the Cliffords is contained in Cokayne's *Peerage*.

There was an order, in 1349, to give William, son of William de Dolphinby, seisin of sixteen acres at Carleton held *in capite* " as of Robert de Clifford's land " and in the king's hand, by reason of the minority of Robert's heir (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 23 Edward III., p. 50) and another order, in 1362, to give Roger, brother of Robert, son of Robert de Clifford, seisin of one-third part of two-thirds of the hamlet of Carleton by Penrith and one-third of its water-mill, held *in capite* and taken into the king's hand on the death of Isabel, widow of Robert de Clifford (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 36 Edward III., p. 353).

John de Carleton was juror at an inquisition held at

Penrith in 1363, and at another held in 1369 (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii., pp. 213 and 215). His name appears in the pedigree.

In 1379, Roger de Clifford, knight, obtained licence to alienate all his land and rents at Carleton, held *in capite*, to his son, Thomas, and Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas, in fee tail (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 3 Richard II., p. 390).

It may be gathered from the above-cited documents that the family of Carleton was a large one. Several of its members held, immediately of the crown, fragments of the tenement originally styled "the serjeanty of Ralph de Carleton." That serjeanty was not coextensive with the manor of Carleton, because William de Dolphinby, for instance, held some land there by rent-service only. The manor of Carleton was royal demesne and perhaps originally distinct from that of Penrith.

Edward I. gave to Robert de Clifford the "hamlet" of Carleton, its mill and rents. The manorial rights seem to have remained vested in the crown. The Carletons and others continued to hold their tenements "in chief" but "as of Robert de Clifford's land." Robert de Clifford purchased William de Carleton's estate in the premises.

The earlier portion only of the genealogy, certified in 1665 by Sir William Carleton, is exhibited in this paper. It appears to be a list of names rather than an exact pedigree. It was, no doubt, as difficult then as it is now to trace the early steps of descent with confidence. The Carletons became a distinguished county family, which was resident at Carleton Hall, in Penrith parish, until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Art. IX.—*Genealogical Gleanings relating to Cumberland.* By Colonel J. P. Steel, F.R.G.S.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

THE materials of this collection have been selected, some from family papers, others extracted by me from the public records during the last twenty years. There may be many inhabitants in the west of Cumberland who will find something to interest them. I propose to deposit the originals in the Carlisle Library at Tullie House.

I.—St. Bees. Grants relating to Manor & Tenants of Sandwath & Lakenby.

[The Manor and rectory of St. Bees had existed in the Crown from the suppression and the receipts were regularly accounted for in the Exchequer accounts.]

In the last year of Ed. VI. June 16 (patent roll), grant of manor, rectory &c. in St. Bees & Ennerdale to be held in fee farm rent £143. 16. 2½.

Agreement of 25th Oct 1560 between Sir Thomas Challoner and 90 tenants of St Bees whereby the former grants to the latter in consideration of £88 and payment and performance of accustomed dues except gressomes & heriots—with leave to supply themselves with coal—a lease of their lands for 50 years. At the termination of this period their position of tenant right was in no degree to be damaged by this temporary arrangement.

The names of the tenants are :—Willm. Sandwath, Willm. Gybson, Clements Mylbourne, Richard Sandwathe, Richard Sheparde, Robt. Benne, Robt. Welles, Richard Nicolson, Roger Sandwathe, Henry Robynson, Robt. Thompson, Robt. Dale, Anthony Gybson, Edmond Richardson, Robt. Porter, Robt. Gryndall, John Bothe, Rafe Donalde, Edmond Borodale, Edmonde Towreson, Anthony Nycolson, John Nicolson, Agnes Borodale wydowe, Richarde Crosthwaytes, John Bowthorne, Willm. Crooke, Edmund Jenkynson, John Bowman, Willm. hochenson, Edmonde Bygryge, Cristopher hodgeson, Anthony hardknes, Willm. Banke, John Symson, Thomas Mylborne,

Anthonie Foxe, John hodgeson of Sandwathe, Thomas hodgeson of Sandwathe, Willm. Dale, Thomas Wyclyff, Robt. Wyclyff, John Boredale, Katheryn Borowdale, Alex. Richardson, Nich'as Paynter, Anthony Dawson, Richard Saunderson, Edmonde Paynter, John Mawson, Robt. Bebye, John Saunderson, Anthony Woodall, Xpofer Woodall, Nich'as lunde, Robt. Wylkinson, Robt. Hayne alias hynde, Edmonde hayne alias hynde, and Jenett Paynter late wife of Thomas Paynter, John hayne alias hynde of Woodhous, John hayne of Barrowmouthe, Edmonde Benne of Wodhouse, John Benne, Elizabeth Woodall wydowe, Edmonde myllome, Edmonde Tompson, Alex. Porter, Thomas Slater, John hayne of Whytehaven, John hodgeson of Whitehaven, John Kendall, Edmonde Gosforde, Richarde hodgeson, Thomas Mylner, Edmonde Benne of Whytehaven, Anthony Saunderson, Guye Saunderson, John Benne of Hensyngham, Richarde Tompson, Alex. Rosgayle, Willm. Richardson, Robt. hochenson, henry hale, Elizabeth Wylson wydowe and Elizabeth more wydowe, Willm. hodgeson of Fenkelstreate, Gawen hayne alias hynde, John Benne of Scratgate, Willm. lawrence, John Benson and Robert Gryndall of Hensyngham, all of the lordshipp of Seynte Bees in the countie of Cumberland, housbondmen, and now tenantes of the same lordshipp.

24th Aug. 1561 Sir Thomas Chaloner grants to the Queen 48 messuages & tents & certain rents in St Bees & Hensingham and on 16 Oct. 21 tents in Sandwath; the following relate to Sandwath & Lakenby

William Latus	messuage & ox gang	Thomas Mewborne	m. & o.
		Anthonie Foxe	,, ,,
William Banke	,, ,,	Janet Hogeson w. of Edmund H.	,, ,,
Leonard Briskowe nuper Ed. Paynter	,, ,,	William Borradale & John Borradale	,, ,,
Thomas Hogeson	,, ,,		
Anthonie foxe & William dale	,, ,,	Anthonie dawson & Richd Sanderson	,, ,,
Thomas Weclef & Robert Weclef	tent. ,,	John Mewborne	,, ,,
		Edmund Paynter	,, ,,
Alexander Richardson	tent. & o.	John Sanderson	mess. & o. limeacre
William Paynter	m. & o.		
Anthonie Hoodkness	mess.		

Lakenby

Rad'us Jackson Junr	Henry Robinson
,, ,, senr	Richard Richardson
William Smithe	Heirs of John Mewborne

II.—EXTRACT FROM THE HUMBERSTONE SURVEY OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE EARLS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND (Miscellaneous Books, Exchequer).

From vol. 37 (March 1569) :—

Alnewick ; Romanus Stele, Thomas Stele.

Rugley ; John Stele, mess. and tent. Thomas Stele, *do.*

Wakeworth ; Leonardus Stele, mess. and tent. Leonardus Style, a burgage.

Mydford ; Thomas Style, a burgage vocat. Ikenell.

Branspeth ; Radu's Emerson holds . . . mess. called Quarich Hill etc. Radu's Emerson holds the other moiety of Staveley or Stanley by deed of the Earl of Westmorland, 3 Eliz.

Kyrkeby Moresyde ; Agnes Steyle holds a mess. and cottage with certain rights, all of which the said Agnes holds with reversion to Thomas Steyle, her son & heir.

Aspatria ; Agnes Stele holds one cottage and garden in Aspatria, all of which the said Agnes holds of the superior lord and pays rent.

Brethwayte ; John Dixon and Richard Dixon. Anthony Curwen, free farm of Redmayne.

Buttermyer ; Richard Dixon.

Waverton ; Joh'es Stele holds a tent. with a garden and buildings with 10 acres of land and meadow in Waverton, all of which the said John S. held as above and paid rent *per annum* xiijd.

West Warde ; John Stele holds two closes containing 3 acres of land, ancient tenure, which is held of the superior lord and pays rent xxjd. *per annum.*

Egremont ; William Towerson, Ed. Curwen, John Borrowdale, and Richard Borrowdale.

Nether Wasdale ; John Dixon, land in . . . ; also Thomas Dixon, Robert and Richard Dixon.

Kyneside ; John Dixon, Nicholas Sharpe, Anthony Sharpe.

From vol. 28 (1569) :—

L. Dacre, Whalton ; Joh'es Style, tenant at will ; Roger Style, *do.* Thresshefield, Alicia Style, vidua, *do.*

Symborne, Dalton ; Matthew Styll, *do.*

From Honor of Penrith, vol. 47 :—

Free tenants : the heirs of Christopher Steale in Skelton Manor. John Birkbeck, Turnpike Stele, Penrith. James Birkbeck, . . . hill.

Copyhold; John Steale, Salkeld Manor. John Steall, Langwathby. Mr. Edward Birkbeck, a parcel of ground in Scotbie occupied by his tenants at Botchardbye.

From Survey of possessions of Leonard Dacre, 1589:—

Among tenants at will in Orton and Overton; Launcelot Birkbecke, George Birkbecke, Brian Birkbecke, Galfridus Birkbecke. In Cote Flatt; George Birkbeck, Edward Birkbeck, Arthur Birkbeck, Anthony Birkbeck, William Birkbeck. Thomas and Leonard Birkbecke.

III.—Extract from Court Rolls of Penrith and Calder, Cumberland (Record office, Portfolio 165, no. 20).

Extracts of fines at the Court of the Manor held 1 James I. (1603) and following.

Penrith, 2 James I., 29th April; Robert Nelson, for certain lands purchased of John Richardson. E. Lancaster, for not making suit of court at the Court above written. Stephen Steel and Adam Dixon for the like.

Penrith, Salkeld, Langwathby and Gamelsby; Thomas Lancaster, for not having made suit at Court holden at the Castle, Oct. 1604. John Birkbeck, for the like, court holden 25 April. Adam Dixon, again for the same. Robert Nelson, for baiting his horse in the brow field. John Burton, for slandering Stephen Steel.

Penrith; John Dixon of Abbiefield. Richard Nelson.

Salkeld; John Steele, for teddering his horse on fields without any rent paid.

Holm Cultram (portfolio 165); 1632, Thomas Stele, fined; also Robert Stele. 1633, Janita Stele, fined for abuse of another.

Calder Manor 37/204 (Court Rolls, portfolio 165, no. 11); John Bolton v. Will. Moscroppe, Will. Moscroppe v. J. Bolton, Ric. Benson jun., Robt. Cooke v. Fisher, Willm. Cooke, Rich. Sharpe, Roger Meales, Rich. Manestie, John Bateman, Willm. Willson, Thomas Troughton.

Calder Manor 877/2 (Court Rolls, portfolio 165, no. 4); Hugh Fleminge, John Ben jun., John Bateman, John Sheppard, Richd. Moscroppe, Rich. Hutton, Rich. Parker and Rich. Swaynson, Rich, Swayneson, John Fleminge v. uxor Will. Wills, Robt. Sandes v. John Wood, Eliz. Jackson v. Will. Sharpe, Willm. Hurne.

IV.—KNIGHTS' FEES IN CUMBERLAND, etc. (Miscellaneous Books of Exchequer, vol. 72).

John Stretton holds the capital messuage of Lynethwaite in the forest of Inglewood from the king.

The free tenants of Cleator hold in the manor of Cleator of the king *in capite* as of his castle of Egremont by a ninth part of a knight's fee and 12d. seawake.

Edward Laythes, capital messuage of Laythes, etc. *cum pertinencia.*

V.—LEASE; JAMES WESTREY * TO GEORGE DICKINSON.

Indenture, 1 March in the 3d year of the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1704, between James Westrey of Cockermouth, co. Cumbd., Apothecary, and Geo. Dickinson of Cockermouth, Wine Cooper, witnesseth that the said J. Westrey in consideration of rents hereafter reserved and of the performance of the covenants herein mentioned etc., etc., has demised to the said G. Dickinson his messuage and burgage house with appurtenances in Cockermouth behind the house of Robert Tubman on the east and the house of Jonathan and Jeremiah Bowman on the west lately farmed by Richard Borranskell and now in the occupation of the said R. Borranskell, joyner, to hold the said messuage, Burgage house and the aforesaid smithes and stables heretofore let with the smithes from the 1st day Pentecost next for 7 years yielding and paying yearly to the said James Westrey the yearly rent of seven pounds 12/- upon the feast day of St. Martin. (The usual clauses in case of non-payment and otherwise of peaceable enjoyment.) Signed, George Dickinson, James Westrey: in presence of Henry . . . . , Thomas Woodworth.

VI.—BURGUS DE COCKERMOUTH: POLL TAKEN ye eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and in ye third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George over England &c. defender of the faith; for a member to sit in parliament at Westminster &c.

LORD PEIRCY SEYMORE	Sr WILFRID LAWSON Baronet
1. Mr. Peter Gregory clark	Mr. Jn° Gilpin ?
2. Mr. John Langton	John Clocker
3. Mr. Jn° Tubman ?	Elisha Gale ?
4. Jont: Davison ?	Mr. Jn° Gill
5. Jn° Wattson Smith	Ben: Bowes
6. Jn° Moor	Mr. Phillip Stanley

* In other documents the name is written *Westray.*

Lord Peircy Seymore	Sr Wilfrid Lawson Baronet.
7. Michael Johnson	Mr. Tho: Crosthwt
8. Sam: Thompson ?	Sam: Buttermore
9. Jos: Porter	Jn° Wood Senr
10. Will: Harrison	James Westray
11. Robt Bell	Richard Borranscale ?
12. Sam: Hallaway	Sam: Hallaway Senr
13. Jonth: Bell	Jn° Wilkinson ?
14. Tho: Glaster	Rich: Jackson
15. Jonth: Pape	Will: Pateson
16. Jn° Thompson Junr Glover?	Jn° Cubbage
17. Willm. Peil	Mr Jos: Fawcett ?
18. Henry Westray ?	Henry Oar
19. Lawrence Wittee	Jn° Rothery
20. Jn° English	Willm. Richardson
21. Jn° Braithwt	Tho: Downes
22. Wm. Hastin	Jn° Westray ?
23. Tho: Wilkinson Piper	Wm. Rothery
24. Jn° Wallis ?	Edwd Borranskell ?
25. Henry Jackson ?	Dan: Freer Senr.
26. Tho: Dodgson	James Fearon ?
27. Jos: Thompson	Jn° Inman
28. Mr Isaac Hornby ?	Jn° Dobinson ?
29. Jn° Mackereth	Rob: Kirkhough ?
30. Lanct Fearon	Jonth: Wattson
31. Will: Wattson	Jn° Bowes
32. Henry Crosthwt	Mr Jn° Dalton Clark ?
33. Jn° Ullock	Mr. Tho: Dixon ?
34. Anth: Lawrence	Mr Jn° Atkinson ?
35. Robt Gregg	Rich: Addison ?
36. James Wittow	Rich: Paile ?
37. Jonth: White	Jn° Askew ?
38. Rob: Dickinson ?	Jn° Kirkhough
39. Jn° Kittson	Jn° Laithes Senr ?
40. Leo: Peirson ?	James France
41. Isaac Peel	Matt: Dickinson
42. Tho: Wilkinson	Rich: Crowthwt ?
43. Edw: Steel	Elias Mastin
44. Jn° Rook	Jn° Laithes Junr ?
45. Jer: Williamson	Jn° Winder
46. George Toppin	Rich. Jonston
47. Tho: Lund	Jn° Wood Junr.
48. Rob: Peile	Jonth: Hodgson ?
49. Jn° Lancaster ?	Tho: Laithes Clark ?
50. Jn° Walker ?	Wm. Sowerby ?
51. Jos: Peirson ?	Wm. Fawcett ?
52. Jn° Peile ?	Tho: Stanger
53. Lanc. Hudson	Tho: Hallaway ?
54. Tho. Walker	Jn° Bowman Senr ?
55. James Bowes ?	Jos: Simpson ?
56. Mr Jn° Fletcher ?	Wm. Meiles
57. Jn° Porter Senr	Jer: Bowman
58. Tho: Wattson	Tim; Tailor ?

Lord Peircy Seymore	Sr Wilfrid Lawson Baronet
59. Wm. Barnes	Jere: Scott ?
60. Jn° Peile of Swan	Tho: Jefferson Clark
61. Rich. Lamplugh Esqr. ?	Jos: Wood
62. Rob: Tubman	Jos: Littledale ?
63. Isaac Smith ?	Sam: Hodgson ?
64. Benj: Draper	Jos: Tiffin ?
65. Chr. Fearon ?	Hen: Ramsey
66. Rob: Cuthbertson ?	Jn° Porter Junr ?
67. Tho: Wilkinson Cooper	Peter Mirehouse ?
68. Tho. Anthropos [Antrobus]	Nich. Sharp ?
69. Jn° Wattson Waller	Peter Winder
70. Henry Fisher	Jn° Tiffin Graysothen
71. Franc. Fisher	Hen: Thompson
72. Tho: Bowman	Wm. Hallaway ?
73. Wm: Thompson	Jn° Fallowfeild ?
74. Isaac Grayson	Nich: Plaskett ?
75. Charles Orfair ?	Jn° Iredale ?
76. Phillip Fletcher Esq. ?	Tho. Laburn
77. Mr Rich. Tubman	Mr Tho: Lutwidge
78. Jos: Rothery ?	Mr Watt: Lutwidge ?
79. Jonth: Fisher	Tho: Plaskett ?
80. Anth: Plaskett ?	Jn° Bowman ?
81. Mr Hen: Todd	Phillip Laithes ?
82. Jn° Fisher	Jn° Ribton
83. Mr Jn° Pattinson	Jn° Blaicklin
84. Tho. France Bailiff	Jn° Wilkinson ?
85.	Rob. France
86.	Mr Rich. Waller
87.	Jn° Tiffin
89.	Fard: Latus Esq. ?
90.	Mr Rich Banes Senr. ?
91.	Mr Rich. Banes Junr.

VII.—Grant (Deed of) dated 20 Sept. 1723. Isabell Dickinson of Cockermouth, co. Cumberland, widdow, to Isaac Beck of same, Currier—on certain conditions—grants a parcell of ground at the lower end of the croft lying on the backside of her dwelling house adjoining the river Cocker and the Rivulet called Skitter beck, containing 7 yards in breadth from the little bridge over Skitter beck in a straight line close to the water towards Cocker and 12 yards in length from Skitter beck up the said croft together with free way through the said I D's entry at the end of her house over the said bridge to the premisses for her natural life at a peppercorn rent on condition that the sd Isaac Beck builds a shop, stable or dwelling house at his own cost on the full compas of the premises two yards and a half high at least with two good chimneys thereon, and at the expiration of the term her heirs

& assigns shall deliver it up in good repair in wh case he shall have occupation without hindrance Sd and delivd,

Isabell Dickinson mark & seal
Isaac Beck seal

Witnesses (the words "the full compas of" and "two good chimneys" to be first interlined)
Thomas Dickinson
Joseph Dixon
Richard Winder

VIII.—INDENTURE made 20th March 1726 between Isabel Dickinson of Cockermouth, co. Cumberland, widdow, of the one part & Isaac Beck of Cockermouth, currier, of the other. That Isabell Dickinson in consideration of certain rents & covenants to be paid and performed by the sd Isaac Beck and his assignees grants all that land and ground being on the backside of her dwelling house in Cockermouth on the south side of his the sd Isaac Becks Workhouse containing by estimation about 4 yds. in breadth 4 yds. in length to hold from this date during the naturall life of sd Isaac Beck at a peppercorn rent on condition that he will erect & build a convenient shop or workhouse and at the end of the term will give up the same in good repair—on these conditions he is to have peaceable occupation without molestation

Witnesses Esther Sim Sd Isabell Dickinson mark & seal
Richd Winder Isaac Beck seal

IX.—1725, 28 Jan'. At a Court holden at Cockermouth Castle, etc. Came Dame Dorothea Hasell and took a grant of a tenement at a rent of 5s and another of 1/- lately in the tenure of Barbara Relfe w. of Joseph Relfe recently defunct and now in the Lord's hands in consequence of the death of the said Barbara to be held with the usual reservations according to the custom of the manor during their joint lives.

X.—At a Court holden at Cockermouth Castle, 1727, 9th July, Grant of holding to Isabell Dickinson at a rent of 7d for a term of seven years or for their joint lives with reservations according to the custom of the manor.

Sd John Christian

XI.—1735. Isabell Dickinson of Cockermouth in satisfaction for damages & costs to Thos. Mounsey. Whereas Isabell Dickinson of Cockermouth, widow, Robert ffarish of the same, yeoman,

Isaac Beck of the same, yeoman, & Henry Tubman of the same, gentleman, lately broke & entered the messuage etc. of Mr Thomas Mounsey of Dearham & seized goods & chattells as a distress for 3 half years' rent said to be due from me to the sd Isabel Dickinson whereas such was not the case, and whereas the said Thomas Mounsey was legally entitled to damages for the same and in consequence of wh he was prevented paying to John Hutton of Dearham, yeoman, the sum of £7 . 10 . 0. Therfor appointed the sd J. H. his lawful attorney to prosecute the abovementioned for damages.

The suit was compromised by the payment to Thomas Mounsey of £26 . 5 . 0 in full of damages & costs

John Broughton
John Walker

Receipt Signature John Hutton
Witn. John Webster, Aug. 1737.
Date of document 5 Jan. 1735.

XII.—The Borough of Cockermouth. Pole taken at the Meothall there before George Topping Gent Bayliffe of the said Borough on Thursday the Ninth day of February in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King George the Second and in the year 1737 at the Election of one Burgess to serve in Parliament in the place of Sr Willfrd Lawson Deced. the Candidates being

Richard Davenport Esqr	Eldred Curwen Esqr
1. Mr Rob Tubman. A Stable in Kirkgate.	Mr Wm. Tate. Posson. of Joss Simpson Butcher.
2. John Harrison Clerk. A Garden late John Catoes adjoining J. Walker.	John Wood. Adjoining to Benjamin Drapes.
3. Wm. Barn. A House & Garden in Kirkgate in his own Possn	Mr Peter How. A Barn at Towne Heed.
4. Wm Watson, Elder. A House adjoining to Mr Potters.	Obediah Yates, Clerk. A House in posson. of Tho. Huntington.
5. Tho France. The House he lives in.	John Fletcher Esqr. A Mill in the River Coker Posson. of Bayliffe.
6. John Bowman, Elder. The House he lives in.	Mr Joseph Littledale. Garden at Towne Head Posson. of J. Rothery.
7. John Thompson. House at Towne End Possn of Bile & others.	Mr. Thomas Walker, Tobacconist. House he lives in.
8. John Fearon, Elder. A House in Posson of Geo : Hog.	Mr Carlile Spedding. House on the Sand Posson. of H. Westrey.
9. John Bowman. Shop and Warehouse in Posson of Jos. Brain.	Thomas Grindale. House he lives in.

10. Antonie Lowrance. House in Posson of Tho: Reed at ye High end of Towne.
11. Job Meals. House he lives in.
12. James Bows, Jn^r. House he lives in.
13. Tho: Bewley. House he lives in.
14. Tho: Peil, Younger. The George in Posson. of Sist^rs.
15. John Thompson, Carrier. House he lives in.
16. Hugh Simpson. House he lives in.
17. Tho. Stephenson. House he lives in.
18. Tho: Peil. House in Kirkgate Posson. of John Whiteley.
19. John Barn. House in Kirkgate Posson. of Wm Hinde.
20. John Witted. Garth Back of Wm Leaths.
21. Sam. Hodgshon. House below Bridge Posson. of Widow Beeby.
22. Rob: France. Garth Farmd by John Browne.
23. Dan. Fearon, H. House he lives in.
24. James Arnett. House where Widow Taylor lives.
25. W. Lancast^r, Q. Ground in Low Laythwaite.
26. Henry Ramsey. A Barn Back of the Towne.
27. Rob. Gregg. House he lives in.
28. James Fearon. Posson. of Adcock late Walkers.
29. John Crosthwaite. House in Posson. of Wm Harris.
30. Thomas Glaist^r. House adjoining to Josiah Thompson.
31. Wm Watson. House and Garth Back of Jos. Preistman.
32. Thomas Steel. Signe of Swan Posson. of Mrs Stephenson.
33. John Watson. House he lives in.
34. Thomas Palmer. House at Towne End Posson. of Sarah Watson.

Wm. Hayston. House in Kirkgate Posson. of Bulfield.
Francis Fisher. Stable in Kirkgate Posson. of Walker.
Roger Gregg. House late Scotts.
Thomas Hollaway. House in the Dent Posson. of himself.
John Bows. House in Posson. of Widow White.
Henry Wallas. House he lives in.
Richard Richmond. A parcell of Ground adjoynd to late Mark Brownes.
Nicholas Kelley. A Barn at Kitty Went Head.
John Crosthwaite. A Parcell of Ground called Butts Towne Head.
John English. House he lives in.
Joseph Jackson. House he lives in.
Tho: Johnson. House he lives in.
Benjamin Johnson. House he lives in.
Wm. Harrison. Shop on Cocker Bridge Posson. of Barwis.
John Rittson, House. House in Posson. of Barwis.
Elias Marston. House in Posson. of Jacob Hind.
John Harrison. House in Posson. of Katharine Clementson.
Timothy Taylor. House he lives in.
John Marston. Barn at Townehead.
Jacob Fletcher. House in Posson. of Mr. Hedgecomb.
Edward Stanley Esqr. A Barn at Towne Head late Jeffersons.
Rob. Stainton. House he lives in.
Wilfred Clementson. A House in Posson. of John Tubman.
John Porter, S^r. House in Castle Street Posson. of Porter J^r.
John Paitson. House in Posson. of Thomas Burnyeat.

35. John Harrison, Bridkirk. A Barn at Towne Head Posson. of Chris. Bewley.
36. Richrd Tyson. Houses in Kirkgate Poss^{n} Barwis & others.
37. Thos: Burnyeat, S^{r}. Houses where Preb. France lives.
38. Ditto Tho: Jn^{r}. Adjoining to the same.
39. Geo: Watson. Two Shops and two Lofts adjog. Wid. Taylor.
40. Joseph Littledale. House he lives in.
41. John Grayson, House. House he lives in.
42. Thomas Coulthett, Clerk. Barn and Stable at Towne Head late Stevenson.
43. John Cuthbertson. House in Posson. of Jos. Sewell.
44. Isaac Smithson. House he lives in.
45. Sr Richd Musgrave. Malt Kill on Sand late Stephensons.
46. Wm Robinson. House he lives in.
47. John Tiffin, Junr Barn and Parcell of Ground Towne Head.
48. Joseph Simpson. House in Posson. of Ann Simpson & others.
49. Rob: Crosthwaite. House at Towne Head. Posson. of Ann Dodgett.
50. Thomas Brumfield. Birkett Bank near Cocker.
51. John Woodall. Houses in Kirkgate owne Possn. and others.
52. Wm Paiteson. Houses in Kirkgate Posson. of Geo. Willis.
53. Henry Tolson. Stable back of Mr. Tiffins.
54. Clement Moscrop. Barn in Kitty Went next Mr. Gregges.
55. Joseph Rotherey. House he lives in.
56. Rich^{r} France. House he lives in.
57. Isaac Kittson. Birkett Garth,
58. Isaac Walker. Houses in Posson. of Mrs Pape.

Joseph Bows. A House in Castle Street Posson. R. Wilkinson.

Wm. Hodgshon. Bull Tree Garden, near Skitter Beck.

Mr. John Spedding. Grandy Croft, Back of Towne.

Andrew Green. House he lives in.

Tho: Lutwidge Esqr. A Barn in Kirkgate Posson. Wm. Hallaway

Tho: Lutwidge, Junr. Signe of Gray Hound.

Geo. Fawcett. House in Posson. of Mathew Hind.

Gustavus Thompson Esqr. A Barn Posson of D. Fryer.

Wm. Facett. Land in Laithwaite.

Tho: Plaskett. Stable in his owne Possion.

Clibren Kirkbride. Stable adjoyning to Tho: Plasketts.

John Mounsey. House he lives in.

John Fearon, Ju^{nr}. House he lives in.

Charles Noble, Clerk. House in Posson. of Jos: France.

Wm. Meals. House he lives in.

Richrd Head by Deed 1682 from Clocker & Wife. Part of Signe of Ship.

Tho: Dickinson of Parton. A Barn at Towne Head.

John Christian Esqr. A House in Kitty Went Posson. of Iredale.

Isaac Robinson. House he lives in.

Geo: Peil. House in Posson. of Geo. Brotherstone.

Josiah Thompson. House in Posson. of Dan Kittson.

Thomas Lund. House Posson. of Geo Pearson.

Sam: Richardson. House in Posson. of Josiah Thompson.

Joseph Steel. Malt Kiln on the River Cocker.

59. John Dowson, Junr. Houses in Kirkgate, Posson. of Jam^{s} Taylor. — Philip Leaths. House he lives in.
60. John Dowson, Se^{n} Houses near Derwent Bridge late H. Jackson. — Tho: Iredale, Tanner. Tan House and Yard on the River Cocker.
61. John Kittson. Tenter Garth. — Isaac Hudson. House late James Westrey.
62. Joseph Dodgshon. Morden Close late Mr. Robt Tubman — Peter Hudson. Moiety of a shop adjoin^{d} to John Bowman's shop
63. John Willson. Part of a House Posson of Mr. Tiffin. — Jacob Hudson. Moiety of ditto.
64. Wm Leath's. House he lives in. — Wm. Jackson. House Posson. Bushby Jeys to Jos: Littledale.
65. Joseph Peil. House he lives in. — Jeremiah Cowman. House Posson. of Jane Ribton Wid:
66. Hump. France. Garden at Towne Head. — Miles Sawrey. Tan Yard on the River Cocker.
67. Sam: Fletcher. Tenter Holm Garden late Tiffins. — Rowl. Wilkinson. Malt Kill Head of Kitty Went.
68. Mr Tho: Trehere. House Posson. of Jos. Johnson & others. — Dan. Fryer, House. In his owne Back Side.
69. Mr John Senhouse. Castle Bay Malt Kiln. — John Willson. House in Posson. of Mrs Atkinson.
70. Isaac Beck. House adjoyning Sullerd Sand. — Ed. Smith. House in Poss. of Richard Wodall.
71. Joseph Thompson. House he lives in. — Jona: Cuthbertson. House in Poss^{n} of Dan Fryer.
72. Ben: Drape. House he lives in. — Joseph Fald^{r}. House Late Henry Fishers.
73. Isaac Dickinson. Barn in Cass Bay. — John Porter Junr. A parcell of Ground and Towne Head.
74. Mr. John Brougham, not showing title. House in poss^{on} of Tho: Hallaway & others. — Joseph Pearson, Bull Head. A Barn nigh Andrew Greens.
75. Joseph Brisco. Rejected. — Pennington Jackson. House in Poss. of Tho. Stephenson late Walkers.
76. Richard Tubman, Towne Head. House he lives in. — Tho: Jefferson, Clerk. House he lives in.
77. Mr. John Blealock Q. not showing title. — Richard Cook. Stable late Hassells.
78. Richard Labron. Rejected, not showing title. — John Gasgarth Esqr. Late Hasszells Esqr.
79. John Fisher, Cockermouth. House he lives in. — Henry Fletcher Esqr. House late Clockers.
80. Wm. Green. A Barn. — Mr Munckhouse. Shop Poss. of John Antroboss.
81. Roger Peil R. showing no title. House Late Antrobuss. — Wm. Kilner. Shop Posson. of John Walker.
82. Stanley Leath's R. do. House upon sand Poss. of Andrew Oswald. — John Mandeville. House poss. of Chris. Bewley.

83. John Mackreth R. do. House in Kirkgate.
84. Geo: Birkett New Voter and title not asked. House Poss. of Rob: Ferish.
85. Tho: Reed R. House in Poss. of John Taylor Serge Weaver.
86. Tho. Leath's, Clerk. Croft.
87. John Robinson, Pope's Castle. House in Kitty Went Late Williamsons.
88. Joseph Bewley R. shewing no title. House at Towne Head late Capes.
89. Tho: Bewley R. for do.
90. John Winder. House in Poss^{n} of Miller Wilkinson.
91. Joseph Tod. House he lives in.
92. John Sutton R. showing no title.
93. John Lebron. House Poss. of James Fearon.
94. Mr. Richard Tubman. House in Poss. of Rob. Tubman.
95. Mr Edward Steel. House in Poss. of one Cuthbertson, Kirkgate.
96. Tho. Dickinson. House in Posson. of Isabell Do. Widow.
97. Edwrd. Harrison R. shewing no title.
98. John Peil at Buck. House he lives
99. Simon Cooper R. shewing no title.
100. Thomas Hodgshon Q. shewing no title.
101. John Askew for Ditto, and no Posson.
102. John Cape a new Voter and shewd. no title. House he lives in.
103. Wm. Thompson R. for Do.
104. Dan Thompson I. [*sic* for R?] House he lives in Late Hornby.
105. Richard Addison Q. showing no Title. House in Possn. of John Lawrence.
106. Jos. Senhouse. Q. The 10 yrs. in Poss. House in Castle Street. Poss. of Richrd Potter.

Tho: Westrey. Formerly a Coach House.
Ralph Friend. House in possn. of John Younghusband.

Chris^{t} Bewley. A Barn in Kirkgate.

John Westrey. A shop Possn. of James Bewley.
John Peil. Ground Poss. of John Tubman.

John Wright. Old Hall in Possn. of Chris. Fearon & others.

Jonathan Peill. Ground in Possn. of Chris. Fearon
Isaac Munkhouse, Senr Johnson Croft Poss. of Jo. Gasgarth.
Isaac Munkhouse, Junr. Potter Croft.
Joseph Milner. House in Possn. of Henry Fisher.
Joseph Peil. Ground Possn. of Jonathan Taylor.
John Fisher, B. Burgage Posson. of Geo. Topping.
Joseph Wilkingson. Do. Posson. of Chris. Fearon.
Arthur Fengte. Do. Posson. of Wm. Hallaway.
Mathew Goodburn. House in Posson. Chris: Bewley.
Thomas Thirkeld. Do. Posson. of James Birkett.
Rob. Munkhouse, Junr. House in Posson. of Clibren Kirkbride.
John Fisher, Junr. Hill in Posson. of Tho: Potter.
Geo: Tubman. House in Posson. of Thomas Plaskett.
Chris. Fearon. Green Garth in his owne Posson.
Henry Tubman. House Posson. of John Smith.
John Hodgshon. House Posson. of Rob: Pearson.
Hump. Senhouse Esqr. Mr. Muncasters Back Buildings late Clockers.
Mr. Muncast^{r}. Forehouse Late Ullocks.

107. Mr Peter Winder. House he lives in.
108. Mr. John Yore R. Tho allowd a god weke. Bacon field.
109 Mr John Peil. House in Poss. of James How.
110. John Mossop R. for ditto. tho 11 years in Poss.
111. John Shepperd R. for ditto.
112. Mr Wm. Yair Q. A Barn Stead.
113. Leonard Pearson Re: for not showg title.
114. Jacob Rittson R. for ditto.
115. William Wilkinson R. for ditto.
116. James Bewley allod good shewed no deeds. House in Kirkgate Posson. of Fr. Stamper.
117. James Harrison R. not shewing title.
118. Jos. Scot R. for do. yet proves his title.
119. Mr. Richard Baynes. House he lives in.
120. George Morrowes R. shewing no title. House he lives in.
121. Richd Potter R. for Do.
122. Thos: Iredale, Marriner. House Late Uriolls.
123. Mr. Edward R. for not shewing title. House in Kirkgate Posson. Jam. Batey.
124. Mr. Henry Clennell R. for Ditto. A stall in a Stable swan back side late Stevenson.
125. Willfrid Atkinson R. shewing no title. House in possession of Clib. Kirkbride, Sr.
126. Charles Bruce R. for do.
127. John Grave. R. for do.
128. James Pearson for ditto.
129. Charles Atkinson for do.
130. Jas. Hudson R. for do. and never voted for.

Mr. Lawson. House adjoyd Thomas Bewleys.
Mr Benj. Bows. House lives in.
Mr Joss. Bows. House in in Posson. of Mr Noble.
Mr Thomas Bows. 2 shops in his owne posson.
Wm Gorton. House in posson. of John France.
John Willson. Barn in Posson. of John Walker.
John Pearson. House in Kirkgate Posson. of Geo: Potts.
John Webster Gent: Barn Castle Bay Poss. of Isaac Hide.
John Dun. Crowne and Mitre Posson. of Charls Sett.
John Paitson a new voter and title showne. A Close in Kirkgate.
James Bows Jr. Kiln in his owne Posson.
Mr. Hide half of the Ship Burgage.
Mr. John Punsonby. Spread Eagle.
Isaac Pearson. Queens Head Posson. of Phl. Androbass, Junr.
— Potter. House he lives in.
Francis Benson a new Voter and no title shown. House in Posson. of John Gibson.
John Gibson. A new Barn back of Towne.
John Wilkinson New Voter and owner never voted for. Kiln and Croft late Bensons.
John Gasgarth a new Voter Posson. 10 years no title shewn. House he lives in.
Williamson Attor. House Posson of John Willson.
Michael Falcon. A Close Posson. of Thos. Potter late Iredales.
T. Dickinson. House Posson. of John Hind.
E. J. Fell. House in Posson. of John Gibson.
Jos. Stanger. House in Posson. of Mrs. Wilkinson.

131. — Willson. House Posson. of Rachaell Luccas, Widow.
132. Fletcher Partis Esqr. a new voter sh^{d} no title. House in posson. of Tho. Gash.
133. John Fawcett. House adjoynd to Mr. Potters on the West.
134. Henry Barns. Barn Towne Head.
135. — Robinson. A Kiln Posson. of Mr. Gill.
136. Mr. John Allenby. House Posson. of John Dun.
137. Thos. Clementson. House he lives in.
138. John Leaths. House at Back of Wm. Leaths.
139. John Jackson. House he lives in.
140. — Dickson. Moiety of the Spread Eagle.
141. Rob. Peile. House Posson. of Isaac Kidd.
142. John Walker, J^{nr}. Barn in Sand Dent.
143. Leonard Studdard. House in posson. of James Gandy.
144. Henry Tod. House in Kirkgate Posson. of one Newcomb.
145. Mr. John Porter. Garden adjoynd to Deer Orchard Late Lanctons.
146. Mr. Richd. Waller. House in Kitty Went posson. Mr. Gregg.
147. John Tiffin of Clifton. Barn and Parcell of Ground at Towne Head.
148. Thos. Benson. House of Mrs. Lanctons.
149. Jno. Jopson, Bayliffe and returning Officer. House he lives in.

XIII.—1748, 15th February. We John Clennell of Isel Hall gent^{n} & Isaac Beck of the same place Currier are held bound to Isabell Dickinson of Cockth widow in the sum of £100 &c.

The condition of this obligation is that the above bound John Clennell & Isaac Beck etc. shall pay to the said Isabell Dickinson £8 yearly: in case of default the bond to stand good.

XIV.—Names of 48 for Speciall Jury: 2 July, 1768. Ellison Esqr als. Lord Egremont.

No. * 1. Humphrey Senhouse of Nether hall, Esqr.
2. Thomas Lutwidge of Whitehaven, Esqr.
* 3. Charles Lutwidge of the same, Esqr.

* 4. William Brownrigg of Under Skiddaw, Esqr.
* 5. John Spedding of Armathwaite Hall, Esqr.
* 6. John Richardson of Penrith, Esqr.
* 7. Joshua Lucock of Setmurthy, Esqr.
* 8. William Littledale of Whitehaven, Gent.
* 9. Robert Jefferson of the same, Gent.
10. Robert Wilkinson of Hurlbarrow, Gent.
* 11. Thomas Partis of Whitehaven, Gent.
12. John Senhouse of the same, Esqr.
13. John Raincock of Penrith, Esqr.
14. John Monkhouse of Cockermouth, Gent.
* 15. Richard Radcliffe of the same, Gent.
16. Jeremiah Head of Branthwaite Hall, Gent.
17. Thomas Poole of Egremont, Gent.
18. Thomas Grainger of Stoneraise, Gent.
19. William Dixon of Beckbank, Esqr.
20. Thomas Holme of Hawksdale, Esqr.
21. Isaac Stephenson of Egremont, Gent.
* 22. William Hicks of Whitehaven, Esqr.
* 23. John Gaskarth of Catterlen, Esqr.
24. Lancelot Simpson of Penrith, Esqr.
25. John Lydel of Moorhouse, Esqr.
26. John Dickinson of Streetgate, Esqr.
27. John Simpson of Spittall, Gent.
28. John Barwise of Langrigg, Gent.
29. Anthony Ponsonby of Egremont, Gent.
30. Henry Aglionby of Nunnery, Esqr.
31. James Postlethwaite of Mary Port, Gent.
32. Samuel Norman of Swinside, Gent.
33. Thomas Burnyeat of the same, Gent.
34. John Atkinson of Dockrey, Gent.
35. Thomas Robinson, of Crookdake, Gent.
36. Thomas Pattinson of Mellerby, Esqr.
* 37. Timothy Fetherstonehaugh of Kirkoswald, Esqr.
* 38. John Brisco of Langrigg, Gent.
* 39. Joseph Dacre of Kirklington, Esqr.
* 40. William Noble of Carleton, Gent.
* 41. Joseph Nicholson of Hawksdale, Esqr.
* 42. Henry Brougham of Middlescough & Braithwaite, Esqr.
* 43. Sir Philip Musgrave of Eden hall, Bart.
* 44. Edward Hasell of Dalemain, Esqr.
* 45. Henry Fletcher of Clea hall, Esqr.

* 46. Henry Curwen of Workington, Esqr.
* 47. Sir William Dalston of Acorn bank, Knight.
* 48. John Gale of Whitehaven, Esqr.

XV.—Mr. Clennell to Jas. Steel Esqr., Whitehaven.

19th April, 1816.

Dear Sir,

As Corn is now advancing in price and expected to do so and farmers are to be relieved from some of their Taxes I don't think they are intitled to more than an allowance on Acco^{t} of Rent which accrued whilst the produce of ffarms was so very low and so far I have no objection to go according to what landlords have generally done and as the ffarm adjoing. mine lets for £5. a year more tho' not I believe better I could wish to know what abatement its Landlord has made before saying any thing decisive upon the subject.—This however Bragg may rely upon that he shall be treated as well as his neighbours are.—Wheat in the Carlisle Market appears to be near 9s. the Winchester Bushell and this I believe is generally allowed to be a gaining price for a ffarmer but of this you are a more competent Judge than I am. The additional Rent Bragg has given for the ffarm has been laid out in draining so that he has had or will have the Benefit thereof.—I lately desired your Brother to make him an allowance of £8-18-0 for Repairs which from not being applied for sooner would not I believe have been expected had the times been more favorable. Yrs. very truly

M. L. Clennell

Staples Inn, 19th Apl. 1816.

ART. X.—*Captain Thomas Holme, William Penn's Surveyor-General* (1624-1695). By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Read at Penrith, June 29th, 1922.

LAST year I received a letter from Mr. Albert Cook Myers of Philadelphia, asking if I could help in any way with the early life-history and forebears of Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General to William Penn, and a native of Hawkshead Parish. Before receiving that letter, I had never heard of Thomas Holme: a fact I reluctantly but immediately confessed. Nevertheless Thomas Holme was a history-maker, and since, as far as I know, his name is unrecorded in local literature, I think we cannot do less than to rectify the omission by a note in our *Transactions.*

Thomas Holme was the son of George Holme of Waterhead, Coniston, which is in Hawkshead Parish, and this fact and the names of his children are recorded, Mr. Myers informs me, in the Irish Quaker records. His mother's name, we find in the Coniston Parish Register, was Alice Whitesyde (see pedigree in appendix) while George of Waterhead, who made his will in 1602 was, there is no reason to doubt, his grandfather.*

His earlier history, prior to his connection with Pennsylvania is not very clear. By his own account he had been in the army, presumably on the Parliament side, and, as we shall see, he was styled, even in Pennsylvania,

* There was at one time an inn immediately at the head of Coniston-water, and it has been suggested that this was a still more ancient farm house, and was the homestead of these Holmes. I do not think so. The inn mentioned was the "new inn" of the time of Green the artist (1814); and his etching shews the old houses just below the entrance to Mrs. Marshall's house, Monk Coniston Park. The fact is that there was quite a group of homesteads all called Waterhead.

Captain Thomas Holme. But the first record of him is, I think, as a Quaker in Ireland. In 1655, he was living in Limerick; and in 1657 he was turned out of a Friend's house in Cashel by Colonel Richard le Hunt. In the same year we have a report by one H. Ingoldesby that Capt. Holmes (a discontented Quaker) was holding meetings at his house in Limerick.* In 1659 in an address to Parliament, he relates that he (Thomas Holme) late a Captain in the army and several others were at a meeting in Wexford, which was broken up. He was the subject of persecution in Ireland, and of imprisonment in 1660-1. In 1673 an address was presented to the Lord Lieutenant and Council that Friends were frequently defrauded in consequence of their refusal to take an oath, and as an instance, it was cited that at Wexford, Thomas Holme was owed £200 by a Captain Thornhill, for which sum judgement had been obtained, but being subpoena'd into Chancery, as he could not answer on oath, he lost his debt. In 1676 his goods were seized.

He was of Waterford in 1682, the year, as we shall see, that he went to Pennsylvania, and that is apparently the cause of the confusion as to his place of birth. Even in Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography* (1888) he is stated to have been born at Waterford, this being, I think, a misreading of his own MS. record that his birthplace was Waterhead.

We now come to the great turning-point in his life. He had apparently capital, for he became one of the first purchasers of land in the province granted to William Penn by Charles II. and now called Pennsylvania. He acquired 5000 acres and on April 18th, 1682, was appointed to be Surveyor-General by Penn, being styled in Penn's Commission "my loving friend Captain Thomas Holme,"

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* Lansdowne MS. 822, fol. 127, published by Professor Firth in *Journal of Friends' Historical Society* vii, no. 2, 56-58.

and only five days later, April 23rd, he sailed for Pennsylvania with his family in the "Amity."

Holme's activities in the new world are a matter of history, and were of great importance. As Surveyor-General he laid out the city of Philadelphia much as it is to-day. It should be remarked that the plan is one of great regularity and formality, with perfectly straight and parallel streets: and one cannot but wonder where a man born on the banks of Coniston, and perhaps schooled in the little irregular town of Hawkshead, got his training for such an achievement.

In 1682, and immediately on his arrival, he was made a member of the 1st assembly of the Province, and the following year he was elected representative of the Provincial Council. He sat with the Lord Proprietor at the first court, held November 3rd, 1682; on the first legislative assembly, 7th December, at Chester; and in the first council held at Philadelphia, 10th March, 1683. He served on many committees, and in 1684 was one of three to draw up a charter for the incorporation of Philadelphia as a borough. In 1685 he was frequently acting as governor of the Province, and he took a leading part in treating with the Indians.*

He was partly responsible for the following publications:—

1683: a description of the city with map "by T. H." is in "A letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania."

1683: "Map of the Improved part of the Province of Pennsylvania in America. Begun by Wil: Penn, Proprietary and Governor thereof Anno 1683"; with a subheading that the map is by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-general.

Another large map was published 1687-8.

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* Mr. Myers informs me that in the Land Office in the Capitol building at Harrisburg, there are hundreds of documents signed by Thomas Holme, and many of them wholly in his own handwriting.

In doing this work the Surveyor-General had deputies in each county, but the entire work of laying out the land and locating towns and highways was under his supervision. This post he retained to the end of his life.

When he had laid out the city, he removed to a house at the N.W. corner of Front, and lived there until 1688: in which year he went to his own plantation, Well Spring, Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, where he remained until his death in April 1695.

Holme is stated (as we have already noted) to have had a commission as Captain in the Parliament forces. In Mr. Howard M. Jenkins' *Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal*, we read :—

> Thomas Holme, who succeeded Captain William Crispin as Surveyor-general of the Province and in a few years published a map of all the lots, bore the title of Captain as no mere compliment or local rank, for he was such in the army of Oliver Cromwell.*

I have tried, but so far quite unsuccessfully, to obtain more exact information about the military part of his career. Professor C. H. Firth of Oxford, to whom I was referred, wrote me that he had not met his name among any of the lists of Parliamentary officers that he knew of. I searched the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) without any result and further information on this point is very desirable. In Pennsylvania he was styled "gentleman" and used for arms "Argent a chevron azure between three chaplets gules," the arms of Holme of Huntington, Co. Yorks., which he differenced by surrounding the coat with a bordure of roundels. Presumably he was not entitled to these arms.

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* Communicated to me by Miss M. Ethel Crawshaw, Librarian of the Soc. of Friends' Reference Library at Devonshire House. After giving other information, the quoted paragraph proceeds, "One of his (Holme's) daughters married in 1683 Captain Crispin's son Silas, who in some way, probably maternally, was a cousin of William Penn."

Nearly all the above information is derived from Appleton's *Cyclopædia of American Biography*,* Mr. A. C. Myers' *Immigration of Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania* 1682-1752 (1902), and private letters from Mr. Myers himself. Also a sketch by the same author in *Scribner's* (New York, 1912) and information above noted supplied by Miss M. E. Crawshaw. Thomas Holme seems to have been "a big man," and well worthy of some record as a man of Hawkshead Parish parentage.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of will of George Holme of Waterhead.

December 2, 1602 ; George Holme of the Waterhead in Conistone. To be buried at Hauxhead. To my son George his heires for ever tenement and fermeholde at Yewdale of annual rent of xxi^{s} and tenement and fermholde of Waterhead of annual rent of xxi^{s}. Said son when he attain 21 yeares to pay to each of his three daus. viz, Agnes, Elizabeth and Mabell, all under 21 yeares. etc. To Ann my wife.

Extracts from Parish Registers, Hawkshead and Coniston.

Marriages

1586, Aug. xxjth : George Holme & Ann Sawrey (H)
1613, May 18 : George Holme & Alice Whitesyde (C)

Baptisms

1592, Aprill xvjth : George Holme fil : George (H)
1593, March xxiiijth : Elsabeth Holme fil : George (H)
1624, November 3 : Thomas s. of George Holme (C)

Burials

1603, May xth : Georg Holme de Waterhead (H)
1630, December xvijth : Georg Holme de Waterhead in templo (H)

There are many Holmes in the registers, but I think the following pedigree of T. Holme's immediate ancestors is probably correct. His own issue is given in Mr. Myers' book on the Immigration of Irish Quakers, already quoted.

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* Ed. by J. J. Wilson and J. Fiske, N.Y. 1888.

GEORGE HOLME of Waterhead = ANN SAWREY
will dated 2 Dec. 1602. Burd. May 10, 1603, at Hawkshead. | marrd. 1586, Aug. 21, at Hawkshead.

GEORGE HOLME of Waterhead (under age 1602) bapt. Ap. 16 1592, at Hawkshead; burd. Dec. 17, 1630, in Hawkshead Church. = ALICE WHITESYDE, May 18, 1613, at Coniston.

Agnes, Elizabeth, bapt. March 24, 1593 at Hawkshead. Mabel.

Capt. THOMAS HOLME Penn's Surveyor-General; bapt. Nov. 3, 1624, at Coniston; died April, 1695. = Wife's name unknown

Sarah = Richard Holcombe

Michael d.s.p.

Tryall d.s.p

Eleanor = (1) Jos. Moss (2) Jos. Smallwood

Esther = Silas Crispin (1683) s. of Capt. William Crispin; issue, 6 children.

Art. XI.—*Lady Anne Clifford's Account-Book for* 1665 *and for* 1667-8. By Dr. G. C. Williamson.

Communicated at Penrith, June 29th, 1922.

WHILE I was working at the materials for my book on Lady Anne Clifford, an account-book came to light which deserves separate mention. The greater part of my memoir*—already far larger than I intended it should be—was in print when I discovered the manuscript, and even then, for some months, I was unable to make use of it because it was seriously damaged. Lord Hothfield, on my advice, sent it up to Riviere's, who repaired the pages in exquisite fashion, bound the volume in sumptuous form, and so have rendered it available for examination by all future generations. It is evidently part of a great mass of account books that have perished. It appears to be a fairly complete account for 1665, and also an account more or less complete, for 1667-8, but the papers for the intervening years do not exist in the muniment room. These two statements, however, well set forth her extreme care in all matters regarding finance, and the excellent way in which she had her accounts kept.

In the 1664-5 account, she starts with a balance, very carefully written into the first page by George Sedgwick (see page 200) of £800 14s. 1d., which was left over in cash from the preceding account, and then she proceeds, in her own hand, to refer to the receipt of various sums from her Westmorland rents, with entries such as the following :—" Received of Mr. Thomas Strickland (see page 315) the receiver of my rents in Westmorland, the

* The references in this article are to pages in that book, " Lady Anne Clifford " (Wilson, Kendal, 1921).

27th day of this month, two hundred and eighty-nine pounds, fifteen shillings and eightpence, in further part of my said rents and arrears of rents, due to me in the said county, at Candlemas last." The pages are reckoned up by Sedgwick, and a little later on, he gives the particulars of the rents for the year preceding, reading as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
The sum already mentioned carried forward	800	14	7
The Westmorland rents from Mr. Strickland	888	13	9
The rents in Sussex (a back payment) ..	250	0	0
The rents at Skipton and Craven	1109	3	4
Received for wood and other things ..	17	2	10
A part payment on account of the rents of the whole of Sheppey	310	0	0
Being a total of	3375	14	6
Then he puts down the disbursement of ..	2660	0	3
and says there was remaining in cash on the 1st of January 1665-1666..	716	4	10
and an error accounts for the balance of ..		10	7

This account is carefully audited by Thomas Gabetis, and then follows, in Lady Anne's own handwriting, the following phrase :—

I have herd these accounts red over to mee in my own Chamber, in Brough Castle in Westmorland, on the 19 day of January in 1666, as the yeare begins on New Year's Day, and do Allow of them.

(Signed) ANNE PEMBROKE.

The account book does not refer, with any detail, to the rents that were *received*. Probably Lady Anne's rent-books were in the hands of her steward, or were kept by the stewards of the various manors, and overhauled by her head steward, Vincent (see page 314) or her Deputy Sheriff Gabetis (see page 204). There are a few odd pages in existence, relating to certain rents for the Cumberland estate, and one or two papers of similar character regarding the Craven estates ; but they are not suffi-

ciently detailed to yield us any information of importance, and it has not been possible to obtain from them (more especially as they are very fragmentary) many details regarding the rents received, and their apportionment. It seems possible that some of the rents were kept on tallies, and were never entered on paper at all. That certainly was the the custom in Westmorland, and the stewards seem to have gone round and altered the tallies when the rents became due.

The account book in question was almost entirely concerned with the payments out, and payments in are only represented by lump sums. Of the rents for Lady Anne's jointure in Sussex, it seems possible that there was no account ever rendered, and so long as she received two hundred and fifty or five hundred pounds per annum (she is not very clear as to which was the right amount) no details were required. Probably the lump, whichever of the two sums is correct, was deducted in the general statement of the Dorset rents.

The principal part of the account book relates to the wages paid by Lady Anne on her estates, and to annual presents she made on New Year's day to the various persons who served her. All these entries are made with great care, and every member of the household signed his or her name against the amount in question, or else, if unable to sign the name, appended a certain definite mark. Take, for example, the wages paid in March 1665. Anne Johnson, one of her gentlewomen, had five pounds for half-year's wages. Frances Pate, who held a similar position, the same amount. Then Elizabeth Demeyne, one of the laundrymaids, received two pounds for a half-year, Mary Brogden, another laundrymaid, the same amount, and Ellen Demaine and Julian Demaine, exactly the same. It seems probable that three of these persons were sisters, because Sedgwick has written their names in

exactly the same way, but Elizabeth signed hers "Demeyne" and Ellen and Julian "Demaine."

The next item is a payment of £10 for the half-year to Mr. Richard Clapham, who is called "The King's servant, and the Sollicitor of my Law Business at London." A similar sum follows, paid to Mr. George Sedgwick, "one of my high officers," while Gabriel Vincent, who was steward of the house, and gentleman of the horse, received just the same sum, and Thomas Strickland, receiver of the Westmorland rents, an identical amount.

Then we come to three payments of four pounds each for the half-year's wages, to Mr. Thomas Lamb, butler, to Mr. Pickering, groom of the chambers, and to Mr. Goodgion, who was hair-cutter and slaughter-man, a rather unusual combination of offices. Thomas Milner, chief cook, had five pounds for the half-year's wages, and Thomas Wilson, under-cook, had two pounds. The under-butler, Robert Shortham, had three pounds for his half-year's wages; John Allen, coachman, three pounds ten, John Taylor the clerk, who wrote her letters and read to her, two pounds; Thomas Waistall, baker, two pounds five shillings; John Harrison, brewer, the same. Then we come to a group of men who had four pounds a year, that is to say, two pounds for the half year. The first was Richardson, the valet to her grandson, John Tufton. The next was Richard Low, housekeeper at Brougham. The third was Abraham Ffiton, postillion, and the fourth John Hall, one of the grooms.

There follow four entries of men who had one pound for the half-year; Gawen Scott, gardener, Arthur Swindon, fisher-boy, Isack Walker, stable boy, and William Powley, kitchen boy.

There follows another group who had two pounds for the half-year. We have Harrison, housekeeper at Brough, William Johnson, housekeeper at Appleby, Robert Rudd, housekeeper at Barden Tower, and Rowland Dent, in

attendance on Gabetis. Mrs. Sandforth also had an allowance of a pound for special food, the reason not being very clear.

The next entry is that for Gabetis himself, who had ten pounds for his half-year's wages, and who is declared as being her Officer and her Auditor, and following him comes the warrener, Francis Mason, who "for looking after my coney warren in Whinfield Park," had thirty shillings; but this was only a quarter's wages, as his full wages were six pounds a year. The man who kept the ferrets had sixteen shillings and threepence for a quarter's wages, and an old servant, William Powley, who had been serving her for some years, and had now retired, a pound, being half the allowance she proposed to make to him. Her wood-warden, Richard Lamb, had two pounds, being his payment for the whole year. The housekeeper at Brough had an extra two pounds for wages he had paid out to subordinates; the warrener at Brougham, the same sum as a quarter's wages, and the ferret-man at the same place, sixteen shillings and threepence for his quarter's wages.

All these sums were, however, increased by New Year's gifts, and a little further on in the book, we find the accounts for New Year's Day. Anne Johnson and Frances Pate, the two gentlewomen, had twenty pounds each; Elizabeth Demesne, laundry maid, Margaret Brogden, laundry maid, and the other two Demaine sisters, had each of them eight pounds as a gift; the butler, Thomas Lamb, had five, Robert Pickering had four, George Goodgion three, John Allen two, Milner but one, Waistall, baker, thirty shillings, Shortham two pounds, Hall the groom fifteen shillings, the housekeeper at Appleby a pound, the groom and the brewer fifteen shillings each, the kitchen boy, fisher boy, and stable boy, ten shillings each, the under-cook, Thomas Tufton's valet, and the housekeeper at Brough and the housekeeper at Brougham, a pound

each, and the housekeeper at Skipton the same. All these sums are entered with equal care, and to each amount is appended the signature of the recipient or his mark.

The disbursements already alluded to of £2,660 0s. 3d. are carefully analysed in the following form :—

	£	s.	d.
Weekly expenses	245	19	7
Malt	69	5	10
Pit coals	82	19	8
Household stuffs	74	8	4
Provision for the house	157	10	8
Wine, cider and other drinks	184	18	2
Servants' wages and board wages	286	5	5
Additions made to the plate for the household	48	13	9
Stable charges	83	15	0
The total of these amounts	1233	16	5

Then follows what might be more strictly called the estate account.

Spent on building and repairs	270	2	10
Bills at the smith's	57	3	1
Gift money (which includes the gifts made at New Year and Christmas to various servants and relations)	474	11	1
Law charges	14	18	0
Borrowed money repaid	450	0	0
Interest on money lent	12	0	0
For removing things from castle to castle ..	27	3	6
For other extraordinary charges, sundries	120	5	4
The sum came to	1426	3	10
and the two added together made the ..	2660	0	3
already alluded to.			

Following this detailed resumé is a statement in just the same terms, to say that the accounts had been read over to Lady Anne at Brough, that she had " Allowed " them and she had signed her name to them.

She appears on one occasion to have received a hundred pounds somewhat unexpectedly, in connection with her jointure, and as her grandson, Thomas Tufton, was staying with her at the time she handed it over direct to him. "Given this 28th day of September," she says, "in 1668, to my honourable grandson Mr. Thomas Tufton, when he now was here with me in this Appleby Castle, one hundred pounds," and she fills in the figures herself, and gives her splendid big flourishing signature at the end of it. She seems at the same time to have charged him to hand over to Mr. William Edge a bill of exchange for a somewhat similar amount, in order that, when he went to London, he might see to the repairs of certain houses in Clifford's Inn for which it was needed.

When staying at her various Castles, she appears to have made an arrangement with the person recorded as the housekeeper, that he should pay out the expenses necessary for food, and receive a lump sum according to the detailed accounts he rendered to her, when she left. When the amount was rather a large one (for it must be remembered that money in 1668 was worth say 16 to 20 times more than it is at the present time), she attached to the account some details concerning the payment. There is one entry as to her housekeeping at Appleby Castle for a week, and she points out that, during that time, the assizes were held, and that the judge was entertained at the Castle, also her cousin, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Philip Musgrave, Sir John Lowther, and many others "who were lying in my house at that time" and that the consumption included forty-eight couples of rabbits, seven hogsheads of beer, and a considerable amount of fish, so that the entire total came to £25 18s. 6d. out of which Pickering had paid £15 10s. 6d. and she had paid the remainder. Then in connection with the same visit, there was a payment of £2 10s. 8d. for forage for the horses.

Another interesting entry is for payment for Canary

sack. "Paid 31s. this day to Mr. Richard Clapham for thirteen runlets of Canary sack, containing twelve gallons apiece, at eight shillings and fourpence a gallon," amounting altogether, with the payment for the casks, which came to half-a-crown each, to the sum of £66 12s. 6d. She specially notes that it was begun to be used in the house about the middle of March, and that what was not consumed by September was moved on with her to the next place where she went. On another occasion she employed her cousin, Sir Philip Musgrave, to obtain for her in London, or else at Carlisle, a certain amount of lead, which she required to put on the roofs of her towers. Part of it she used on the Shepherd's Tower at Appleby, other part at Brough, and a small portion on what she calls her "watch tower," but it is not very clear to which this alludes. The cost of this was thirteen pounds a ton, and the payment she made for it is entered in this book of accounts as £27 9s. 0d.

For white serge she sent to Newcastle and paid three shillings a yard for it, having it made into the hangings for a bed in Pendragon Castle. The man who went to fetch it had a small gratuity for doing so, and his signature appears as having received the amount that he had paid out. Saddles appear to have come from Barnard Castle. She paid Thomas Bales, the Barnard Castle saddler, one pound for a Scottish pad saddle, which she obtained through him for her own stables at Appleby, perhaps for her own use.

Coals were bought in these fortunate days, at thirteen pence a load. There were forty loads of pit coals, delivered from her own moors one day at Appleby. For the whole lot, including the cartage, she paid £2 3s. 4d. On the same day, she had a great sugar-loaf brought in, which had been bought at Penrith, and was for her own especial use and was kept in her own room. It weighed rather

over four pounds, was a shilling a pound, and cost her four shillings and ninepence.

Her claret was bought from Newcastle, from a certain Mr. Edmund Middleton, and two runlets of it, containing in all some twenty-four gallons, cost £6 16s. 10d.

It would seem that a great deal of the food consumed in the house came from her own cattle, from fish brought in by her own fisher-boy, and from payments from some people who lived near to the mill in Skipton and had to pay their rents in fish, and from the chickens brought to the house in very large numbers by her tenants, because the account-book contains comparatively few entries for actual food, most of them being either for wine, or for general repairs. Here and there one comes to some payment for mutton, as for example, when she pays her expenses for her sojourn at Brougham, £4 14s. 9d., it includes a certain amount of mutton and of beef, but she does not give details concerning these sums. The parson at Brougham had a pound a month for reading prayers in the chapel, and for coming in to read prayers to her household when it was desirable to do so; and the next entry to the payment to him is one to a smith who lived at Eamont Bridge, and who had to carry out all the work of the stables called "the shoeing of my very many horses at Brougham." She purchased English hops from the man Middleton in Newcastle, who has already been referred to as supplying her claret, and one hundredweight of hops cost £4 5s. 0d.; they were used "for the brewing of the beer for my household."

On one occasion, she did not defray the entire expenses of housekeeping at the end of the time, but paid weekly. For example, when she stayed at Brougham Castle for one week, the entire expense for food came to £3 10s. 5d., which, she adds, the housekeeper had in ready money; it was to include some beer, and two carcases of mutton.

An interesting reference is a payment that she made to

William Robinson the cooper for making two picture frames, one for a picture of her grandson, the Earl of Thanet, and another for a companion picture of his wife. At the same time, the same man was employed at making a salt tub for the kitchen, and the whole sum paid to him, for the two picture frames and the tub, only amounted to 6s. 6d. On one occasion, the 14th of April, 1665, she appears to have decided to have in something different in the way of wine. She does not tell us what it was, but describes it as French wine, and gets it from quite another importer. It cost 21s. 10d. a gallon and a formal notice is given of the purchase, which is fastened in on one of the pages, as though for the moment it had been overlooked, and the sum paid, £7 8s. 10d., was apparently not counted when the pages were reckoned up by Sedgwick for the first time. It was clearly an unusual circumstance for her to go to this importer and to buy this particular kind of wine, and therefore, very naturally, it was forgotten.

She sent Pickering one day into Penrith to buy some linen cloth, as she calls it, to be made into sheets for the house. Various qualities were purchased, some quite coarse at elevenpence a yard, some rather better at one shilling and twopence, a quality rather higher at one and fourpence, and some better still, for her own use, of which the exact price per yard is not mentioned. The payment came to £6 8s. 9d. but the next day, much more was required, and Pickering was sent back again to buy twenty-one yards more, at one-and-threepence a yard, to be made up into two dozen table napkins for her own use, and on the same day, he bought a pair of bellows for Lady Anne's own chamber at two shillings, and a cream-pot, three milk-pails and a butter-print for the dairy, at a cost of three shillings. Following these entries, come the payment to a Penrith woman for making up the napkins of four shillings for the two dozen, and another payment to the same person for making the sheets, and

the woman appears to have only got two shillings for hemming all the lot.

When she decided to give her servants new liveries, she purchased a considerable amount of cloth at an expense of about six pounds, and employed a man, who lived at Eamont Bridge, to go in and fetch it, and a carrier to bring it from Eamont Bridge up to Brougham Castle. Her servant received twelve shillings for the commission and the carrier two shillings; both these sums are carefully entered in her account book, and there are the receipting signatures of the persons concerned.

For making her hay, she seems to have always employed the local inhabitants. For example, she had some meadows at Ormside, and it took 151 days of work to mow and carry the hay, when she paid the local cottagers 1s. 4d. a day for the work, the whole sum coming to about £11.

A large number of the entries concern payments for provisions while she was living in her different houses, and for the removal expenses, which were at times serious, in connection with going from one castle to the other. Several of the larger items are for repairs, in which the details are put down exceedingly carefully; but as it is not always shown what were the actual repairs carried out or where, the entries do not possess as much importance to us in the present day as they might otherwise have done.

Of greater interest is the one of £24 5s. 5d. paid one day to Richard Clapham for the purchase in York of two large silver tankards at 5s. 10d. an ounce, and six silver cups at 6s. an ounce, "for me," she adds, "to give away as I have occasion." It is clear that one of her favourite gifts was a piece of silver, on which very often her arms were engraved, because we have various charges from time to time to a York silversmith (whose name, unfortunately, is not supplied), for engraving these cups and tankards before she gave them away to her friends.

It has already been mentioned how very simple was her

own costume, and evidence of that appears many times in the account book. One day she repaid Sedgwick £50 she had borrowed of him, and then gave a present to one of her maids of a couple of pounds, and to a local lawyer, that he might give to his wife as proof of her affection, £3, and to the man who brought down a letter from her daughter, a gratuity of £3; while side by side with these entries, comes an item of 9s. 2d. being for fustian and grey material "to make two gowns for myself."

Directly her rents came in, she proceeded to repay any money she had borrowed temporarily from other people. One page in the account book relates to no less than three of these repayments. She had borrowed from Gabriel Vincent in 1663 £100, for which she had given him a bond. She now repaid the amount, gave him 6 per cent. interest on it, and took possession of the bond. The same day, she paid two sums, one of £200 and one of £100, to George Sedgwick, and paid him the same interest, having the bonds back in her hands; and it is carefully noted that she cancelled them.

Another of the things she was fond of giving away was linen. She got Strickland to obtain for her in Skipton forty yards of fine linen, which she had cut up into lengths, and for which she paid 2s. 6d. a yard. At the same time, she procured what she calls "housewife cloth," at 2s. 3d. a yard, "that I might give it away to strangers," she adds, "or to my servants," A rather amusing entry follows directly upon this—the purchase of a pound of Virginia tobacco, which she bought in Appleby for 4s. and which she carefully adds, "is for mine own use." Odds and ends that were bought in Penrith include taffeta at eighteenpence a yard, satin ribbon at ninepence a yard, broad satin at nine shillings a yard, and broad taffeta at eighteen shillings a yard. These purchases do not seem to have been for her own use, but for presents, and at about the same time, she sent into Newcastle for six little

French silver porringers and a box to put them in. They weighed 22 ounces, and she paid six shillings an ounce, and eighteenpence for the box, and her man Pickering brought them to her in Appleby Castle in order that she might give them away.

Over and over again, the entries bear attached to them a statement to the effect that the particular purchases were to be given away as tokens of her affection, and the book abounds in evidence of the way in which she was generous to those about her. Look, for example, at an entry such as this:—"Delivered this 9th day to my cousin, Sir Henry Cholmley, £20 to deliver to his wife, for her to have a piece of plate made at York, as a perfuming pan, or what she thinks fit, to keep in memory of me"; and then, in order that this particular guest should have a comfortable time when he was staying with her, she gives a pound to the man who was to serve and valet him, and a pound to his servant who came with him, and a similar sum that the servant might take home to his wife; while the very next entry in the book is a note of having given to Mr. Francis Morley, the nephew to her godson "who is now Bishop of Winchester," and who himself was one of the secretaries to the Lord Chancellor, the sum of £20, that he might buy himself something to have in memory of her. We turn a few pages, and find an extra gift of ten pounds to her steward, because he had overseen certain repairs for her in the taking down of some walls at Appleby, and she desired to express her gratitude to him for his care. A man who had brought her some china dishes from Sir Philip Musgrave received ten shillings for his trouble, and at a later visit, when he came with another present from the same cousin, a further sum of the same amount.

In November, 1665, some mountebanks from Italy came into her courtyard at Appleby, and performed to her great satisfaction. She gave them each a pound, a par-

ticularly handsome gift in those days, and she notes down their names and expresses her satisfaction at their performance, which, says she, " was clever."

The women of her two almshouses, the one founded by her mother, and her own in Appleby, were frequent recipients of her bounty, and whenever the weather was cold in the winter, she seems to have handed out to her servants extra sums of from ten shillings up to two or three pounds, that they might make themselves warmer clothes, and be better protected against the hardships of the season. A gratuity of a pound was always given to the clergyman who came to the castle, wherever she was staying at the time, to administer the Blessed Sacrament to her, and she carefully notes the gratitude with which she received the sacrament, and her thanks to the clergyman who was concerned in the service.

There are frequent notices in the book, of purchases of charcoal, which she seems to have used in her own room, and one would well imagine that, in all probability, she had some kind of charcoal stove kept in at night, for in the great stone and brick buildings in which she lived, such a comfort must have been a very needful one.

A fruit that she was very fond of was apricots, or, as she always calls them " apricocks," and several of her neighbours knew of this particular fancy of hers, and used to send in considerable quantities of "apricocks." Her cousin, Mr. Metcalf of Nappa, was one: her friend, Mr. Birkbeck of Hornby, was another; and on each occasion, she specially refers to gifts that she gave to the servants who were good enough to bring in these acceptable presents to her. Sometimes, she returned the compliment by sending venison, of which her family seems to have consumed a good deal; and we have the entries of the payments made to her own servants, who took the venison to her various friends, and sometimes of the payments made to the servants of such people as Sir Philip Musgrave, who

sent her venison at different times of the year. He was another of the persons who sent in "apricocks," very much to her delight, she speaks of the large quantity that he had sent her in on one particular occasion. No other fruit appears to have been so often mentioned throughout the whole of these two account-books. Possibly apricots were the only fruit which she was unable to grow herself, or else, being her own particular favourite, she was glad to have presents of them because she was ready to consume more than she could produce on her own estate.

The Dalstons of Acorn Bank used also to send in "apricocks" to her and plums, apples and quinces, which they grew in their own gardens, and bestowed upon their cousin. Of the quinces, Lady Anne had made a special kind of preserve. Of this she was very fond and it also formed one of her presents, *e.g.* she sent to the Bishop at Rose Castle some of her quince preserve.

I never see apricots in Westmorland now and am assured that they will not ripen in the county! They certainly used to ripen in the seventeenth century.

She once refers to the sundial having been broken at Julian's Bower, one of her farms, and to the purchase of a new one, which cost twenty-five shillings. At the same time, a certain amount of paving was done round about the sundial, for which a similar sum was paid, and then we have a reference to her sending in to Penrith for twelve little books on "Death and Immortality," which cost sixteen shillings, and which she desired to give away. At the same time, her messenger bought a large white paper book for her accounts to be kept in, at a cost of seven shillings (perhaps the very book before me) and arranged for the delivery of some slates for one of her cottages, which cost £2. He appears then to have brought her a quire of large white paper for letters, which cost 1s. 3d. He also settled the smith's bill for shoeing and bleeding several of her horses for £3 10s., and bought for her another sugar-loaf, a small one, at a cost of five shillings.

Then, amongst the gifts recorded in the same pages, are one of 10s. to a widow to send to her daughter, who was maid to the Lady Roodes (see page 253), Lady Anne's god-daughter; 2s. to a woman who brought her news of the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Buchanan; 2s. to a man who brought her in a book from the parson; two pounds to the valet who came with her cousin the Earl of Bedford to see her; 2s. 6d. and 6s. to two of her almswomen; 2s. 6d. to one of her stable grooms, who had had an accident; 4s. to another almswoman for making up some pillow cases, and a guinea to a man who had brought a millstone to her mill at Bongate.

Just about the same time, there is also the entry of a gift of 10s. to a boy, William Clifford, who brought a petition to her from someone of the same name, who lived at Warrington in Lancashire, and of one of 2s. 6d. to a man who brought down a bundle of proclamations from London, to be proclaimed in the market-place at Appleby.

Whenever any person took particular care of any special commission for her, she was careful to reward him. "Paid to Mr. Thomas Strickland, for his great care and pains in a journey into Craven, 20s." "Paid to Mr. George Goodgion, for his care and pains," in going a rather shorter distance, ten shillings, and she paid to a man who brought "a pan for my milkmaids" two shillings. Several times a year, we have the recorded entry of payments to Mr. Goodgion, for cutting and shaving "the hairs of her head," and for cutting and burning "the nails of her toes."

One of the pages which deals with the purchase of some white wine from France, refers also to the cost of its carriage, which came to 14s. 6d., and then goes on to allude to an extra 2s. paid to the man who had to do with it "for his care and pains."

It would be interesting to know what kind of spectacles she purchased, because Mr. Gabetis was sent in to New-

castle for a dozen pairs of spectacles, and for six cases for them and the whole lot cost 7s. 6d. Following that entry, comes one in which she refers to the expenses of the burial of Margaret Domaine, one of her laundry maids. The entire expenses of the funeral seem to have come to £5 10s. 6d.; but of the details, the only entry is one for cakes, and money for the poor, the ringers, the churchwardens, the clerk and the minister, and all these outgoings were settled by a sum of £1 11s. 3d.

One day at Penrith, she seems to have made an extensive purchase of pewter, through her steward. She speaks of several sorts of pewter dishes, of chamber pots, flagons and salts for her own use, for which she paid £7 16s. 6d.; and then of another purchase of pewter dishes, as well as candlesticks, chamber pots, one flagon, and other pieces, the whole lot costing £3 18s. 0d. and all intended to go as a present to a Mr. Gilmour. In that particular instance, she does not say who Mr. Gilmour was, or why he was to receive this handsome present of pewter.

Whenever her relatives came to see her, their servants received handsome gratuities, and the runners who came on before, to tell her of the near approach of the carriages, so that she might be ready to receive her guests, also each received from two to ten shillings from her for the welcome information.

One of the very rare references to herself occurs at the very end of the book—two shillings for a trimming for her gown and 1s. 4d. for making a coat for her; and those entries come in close conjunction with gifts amounting to several pounds, made to various persons who had done her certain services. The poor of the various villages are never forgotten, nor are the ringers at the different churches, who rang out merry peals when she came to her castles. The prisoners confined in Appleby gaol had payments from her for extra food and a blind fiddler, who came to play at Appleby Castle, was not forgotten.

Her household seems to have made a good deal of jam. There were frequent references to sugar that was obtained for making sweetmeats, or "sweet fruitmeats," or preserving cherries, or preserving apples, and it is probable that large stocks of this kind of food were prepared during the summer, and laid in store to be used in the winter, when her castles were more or less inaccessible by road. Mr. Metcalfe of Nappa, another cousin of hers, sent her in a "great" present of raspberries, which seems to have pleased her exceedingly, and to the man who brought them, and who "did also bring some apricocks for me," she gave 8s. 4d. There are one or two gifts of Bibles to different people, and it is interesting to notice how often the names of various members of the Machell family occur in her books. She gives Mr. Machell so much money for repairs at his house; she sends at the same time a token in gold for his wife, who brings up one of his sons to see her, and she gives that boy ten shillings, and on another occasion, gives him also five shillings to give to his sister. She buys almanacs to give round amongst her own servants. She supplies a maid, who has had the misfortune to tear her gown, with a new one. She invariably bestows gifts upon the persons who bring her rents to her from considerable distances, the gift being proportioned to the distance from which the money was brought. She sends a pound to Mrs. Susan Machell, and a similar amount to Mr. Linsley Machell, ten shillings to Mr. John Machell, and a pound to Mr. Sandford as a New Year's gift, and she distributes fifteen shillings amongst all her servants who took the Communion with her, when it was administered by the parson at Brougham or Appleby. She also buys lace from her various almswomen, and she gives them gifts, including coal; and she sends coal, and on one occasion, a boar's head, to the clergyman who lived near to her. Almost at the end of the book, we find her arranging a sort of treat for the boys at Scattergate, that they might

run before her, and earn three or four shillings as a gratuity ; and at the same time, paying out to the postboy at Penrith a gift of ten shillings, and ten shillings to certain tumblers who were poor, and who " did come and amuse me" at Appleby Castle.

The main feature of the entire book is the very large proportion of money she spent on other people, and the exceedingly small proportion of it she spent on herself. There is no doubt that she lived comfortably, and that she delighted in a certain amount of splendour, with her servants and her officials about her ; but the lessons we learn from the manuscript are the extreme care with which she went over every item, and put her own signature, and sometimes some interesting comments beside the various entries ; and the evident delight she took in purchasing different things to give away to those about her, and in giving handsome New Year's presents to all her servants, and all her dependents, while the expenditure upon her own costume, and upon her sugar which she kept in her own room, and the tobacco which she smoked, are amongst the very smallest of the items in these two interesting series of accounts.

The book is almost all in Sedgwick's handwriting, but practically every entry bears evidence of her having examined it. The pages are carefully reckoned up, and the accounts are carried forward, and balanced with great exactitude, so that one cannot sufficiently praise the extreme care with which these interesting volumes have been kept.

Incidentally, we learn from them that the Dowager Queen Mary sent her portrait to Lady Anne from London, and that she employed one of her men to make a frame for it, and paid 5s. 8d. for the carriage of the painting from London to Appleby by a carrier.

ART. XII.—*A Copy of John Denton's MS. in the possession of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham.* By CHARLES WARBURTON JAMES.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

A BRIEF notice of the finding of this hitherto unrecorded copy was given in these *Transactions* for last year. The volume had lain hidden among a mass of old papers in a "Japan" chest, whose slumber had been undisturbed by former librarians. Sir Frederick Madden had not included it in his great Catalogue of the Holkham MSS. nor, apparently, was it seen by Mr. Alfred Horwood, who visited the MS. Library for the Historical MSS. Commission.

It seems probable that the volume may have come to Holkham with the first Countess of Leicester (Lady Margaret Tufton), who succeeded to the Barony of Clifford, as representative of the Earls of Cumberland. It had, perhaps, been once in the hands of someone interested in the family of Aglionby; for on the recto of the last leaf there is a marginal scribble, "One of the Aglionbys was high sheriff of Cumberland in H. 8: reign or Ed. 6, vide Fullers Wortheys." This must have been written after 1662. And after the account of Warthwick (which succeeds that of Agillunby), there is a curious pedigree, more explicit than that given in the MS. edited by Chancellor Ferguson, which has been corrected and added to by a later hand.

It has, also, it should seem, been examined by some one interested in the Brisco family. For their pedigree not being given in the context, a later hand has transcribed it, in the margin, as far as "Jo. fil. Willm an Infant, Ao.

1582," adding, "Since this account," Wm fil. Jo: Jo: f. Willm; Wm f. Jo'is.

The MS. is Holkham, 759, and will be referred to as H; Ferguson's edition as F. It is a small quarto, of 228 pp. numbered, and 6 for Index at the end; 7 inches by 5½, the text measuring 5½ inches. It has been bound in brown calf, but the leaves are now detached from the binding. None, however, are wanting. It is written throughout in a neat 17th century hand, and there are a few marginal notes in three different hands and inks.

The MS. is entitled "An Account of the County of Cumberland" and begins as in F. It ends with the account of Caldbeck, some portions of which must have been illegible or torn away in the original from which H. was copied. I do not find its concluding paragraph in F.—

Both the Caldbecks were one entire mañor to Alice Romley, by her death it was divided to 2 sisters children the house of Albemarle and the Lucyes. After the time of Albemarle ended, all fell to the Lucyes who continued that late division after the Mañor . . . . by two Severell Grave Ships or Collectors in Caldbeck under Fell and Uppeton and accounted as two Severell Manors for . . . . . services. The Wasts were not known to be divided . . .

Then follows:

NB. Fouer Leaves in a different character, stiched into the Originall MSS. referring to Millum.

These leaves amplify the account already given of Millum, Mulcastre, Carleton and Dregg, and add short notices of Whitbeck, Butle and Corney, ending [cf. F. p. 17]—

K. Hen. 8th in his House, ordinary and in the feild at ye Seige of Bullen and Wars in France.

NB. Here ended ye fouer Leavs that were stiched in.

H. answers well to the description by Mr, Gilpin [F. p. vi.] of the original as "imperfect in many places . . . and the whole confused and without order, so that it

seemed to have been only a collection of materials." Besides "placing the several greater baronies in order," and "reducing the places under their several baronies," Mr. Gilpin seems to have altered archaisms in the spelling and frequently to have rounded the sentences to a more stylish form, but, practically, much the same information can be extracted from F. and H.

By way of illustrating the different order of the two MSS. let us take the first 100 pages of H. The geographical Introduction compares fairly with that of F. But the account of Egremont Barony is much briefer, the additional information given in F. being more or less found in the "Fouer Leaves" at the end of H. A similar order of parishes is followed in F. and H. till Workington and Seaton have been described. Then, where F. (p. 34) goes on to Brigham, etc., H. gives "The Catalogue of the Barons of Allerdale," beginning "1. Waldeof the first Baron of Allerdall and the son of Gospatrick Earl of Dunbar in Scotland. To him the Earl Randolph Meschiens gave the Barony of Allerdall beneath Derwent. . .," ending "Anthony succeeded Thomas, he dyed in ye 12th of Ed. 3^{d}." This Catalogue occupies eleven pages, and corresponds mainly to F. pp. 40-45. But the "Catalogue of the Barons of Graistock" [F. p. 112] occurs here and I note a curious divergence in the spelling of a well known name:—"This Barony the Earl Randolph Meschiens gave to one Syolf, br. to Liuliph." Here a marginal note, in a much later hand, adds "and K. H. 1 confirmed the same unto Forne the son of the said Siolf or Sinolf, whose posterity..."

H. then gives 6 pages to "Burgh Barony Super Sabulones" which corresponds to F. pp. 67-70; but instead of proceeding to Aikton, as F. does, H. goes on to Dalston (the list of Bishops of Carlisle ending with Henry Robinson and without date of consecration or death) and Little Dalston, beginning "Between Burgh Barony and the

Forest of Englewood," ending, " married Ann Tirrell and Frances Warcop Inheritours. Georgius filius," [cf. F. pp. 89-93]. Next follow the Barony of Lydell now called Esk, Sebergham, Levington, Rothcliff and Bothcastre alias Bewcastle. Here the derivation of the names is thus explained:—

> The Barons of Burgh Barony took upon them to Sumer their Catle there, and made them Shields and Cabins for their People; dwelling themselves in Tents and boothes . . . that Castle wch now is there standing was first called ye Booth-Castle and after corruptly Bew-castle.

A few pages further on, in the account of Gillsland, the derivation is given, as in F., from Beweth-Castle. And so we turn to Scailby, Gilsland, Linstock by Crosby, Wedderall, Bleckhall or Bleckhill, Chorkby, Combquinton, Agillunby, Warthwick, Bocherdby and Cardew.

Besides the very different order, there are to be noticed in H. certain differences in the article of Pedigrees, and certain omissions. For instance, I have not found in H. the paragraph given in F. pp. 131-2, beginning " The King remitted 18li cornage rent," and ending, " see the rest of the Barons of Gilsland in the title if Burgh, pp. 67-69." Nor have I found the account of Newby [F. p. 135]. At the end of Wythope [F. p. 37] H. does not give the Lowther pedigree: in the account of Embleton[F. p. 39] the passage " This Orme de Ireby was seated at High Ireby " to " right heirs of the first Orme " is omitted.

On the other hand, H. sets out two pedigrees of the Regny family, which include some Lowthers, one in the context, the other in the margin. The latter begins " 33 Hen. 2 Wm Regny," and ends, " Ed. 4 Hugh." The former has " 33 Hen. 1 " and carries the descent of the Lowthers after " Ede. 4 Hugh," thus: " H. 8 Sr. John Lr: Eliz: Sr Richard; Jacobus 1, Sr Xtopher."

The pedigrees of Hildred Carliell [F. p. 107] which

Gilpin says are "crossed out with the same ink with which they are writ," are given in H. and not crossed out.

The Aglionby pedigree is sufficently curious to be worth transcribing. It is in the same hand as the text, and must therefore have been in Denton's original MS., which our copyist says was before him.

| Invertitur | 20 Jacobi* H. Browham
| ordo | Ed. Aglionby—fil. Henrici Browham

[fil. H. Browham crossed out, but written again]

20 Eliz: Thos. Edward'—fil. Cuth^{bt} Musgrave de Crokedyke
10 Eliz. Johannes—fil. Salkeld de Corkby
20 H. 8. Edward—fil.—
3 Hen. 7. Thomas—Johaña fil.
14 Ed. 4. John—Johanna fil. Skelton [Skelton crossed out],
3 H. 5. Thomas—Kathrine fil. Skelton
14 Rich. 2. Willm—Maria fil. Alani.
22. 43. Ed. 3. John— Blenerhasset [Blenerhasset crossed out]
22. Ed. 3. Adam 1—Julian Whitfield

[marginal note] again but seems to be mistaken.

John
Adā - Julia Whitfield
John

* Jo. fil. Ed.
Jo. fil. Jo.
Jo. fil. Jo.
Henr. fil. Jo. [this in a later hand].

A pedigree of the family of Leathes, not given in F., has been written in the margin, in a different hand, as follows:

Robt de Dunbreton alias Brune dedit Leathes Hen. fra. 1mo Año Hen. 3. Robt fil. Hen. de le Leathes: Willme, Ed. 3: Rich^{d}, Ric, 2; Robt, Hen. 6; Robt, Ed. 4; Robt, Hen. 7; Edw:, Hen. 8; Robt, Hen. 8; Law^{r} Jo: frat. 4 Eliz; Adam, 12 Eliz; Thom: 42 Eliz.; Christo. Jacob; Thom. 3 Car.

This last entry tends to show, perhaps, that H. may be a fairly early copy. The same hand has appended to the account of Fingland a short note about the Brunes: "These Brunes in a short time became divided into 5 families; their first seat was at Brunskeugh called also de feritate of there being so near the waists at brunskeugh. whitrigg, Leathes and wampool."

These quotations will serve to show that for any future Edition of Denton, the Holkham copy will deserve examination. I have accordingly made a rough collation of it with Ferguson which I have placed at the disposal of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, in their Cabinet at Tullie House, where it will be accessible to anyone who cares to look at it.

There are many minor points of difference between the two copies. E.g. the possessions of Nicholas Harrington [F. p. 50] are said to have come to Thomas Denton of Warnell "by Elenor his wife": the arms of the Raughton family are illustrated in the margin [E. p. 108]: Lord Wharton's arms are given as "a border or with Lyons in saltire": in the account of St. Cuthbert's church, Carlisle, H. reads "at the first foundation of the Church every Citizen offered a St. Cuthberts penny . . ."

The verbal *variae lectiones* are, of course, very numerous, some of them making better sense than the corresponding readings in F., and others very much the reverse. One would have pleased Charles Lamb; where it is said of the people of Caldbeck [F. p. 54] "they suffered the porklins to run wild," H. has "they kept sheep, cattle, swine and the Sucking porklins to run wild."

The older spelling makes H. pleasanter to read than Mr. Gilpin's modernised version. Rennock is Ravenwick, Outerby is Ughtredby, Senhouse is Senos or Seavenhouse, Margaret is Mergret, Durham is Duresme, Bittern is Bitture.

May one who is acquainted with the Bitterns of Norfolk be permitted to ask whether the inhabitants of Drumleyning [H. says it is corruptly called Drumlinnin] know that Denton believed, delightfully, that the original name of their abode was "The Myre-Dromble-Heyning"; whether the Bittern still haunteth their "myres, boggs, fens, haggs and Carrs," and do they call her "thund'ring Voice" a "rombling"?

1. STONE AT CASTLERIGG, KESWICK.
Phot. by W. D. Anderson.

2. PLOUGH-MARKED STONE, KESWICK.

TO FACE P. 109.

Art. XIII.—*Plough Markings on Stones.* By W. D. Anderson.

Read at Penrith, June 29th, 1922.

BESIDE the stile leading to the Stone Circle on Castlerigg near Keswick, there stands a boulder, which, before the erection of the stile in 1913, lay at the boundary and was used as a stepping-stone for surmounting the fence. When this stone was moved there was found on the under side a series of linear marks, the nature of which led to discussion, some people going so far as to suggest that they were Ogham script. To discuss the matter our President, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, visited the place in Sept. 1921, carefully examined the stone (Fig. 1) and reported as follows :

I examined the stone which has been supposed to be marked with oghams at the great Circle near Keswick, on Sept. 15th, 1921. It is now set up on end by the stile in Castle Lonning.

The markings are quite distinct. Most of them are fresher than the rest of the surface of the stone, but this may have been caused by recent clearing of the lines. They are in two groups, neither of which is on a true arris, but each set of roughly parallel scores runs from a comparatively flat face of the stone a little over a softly rounded edge to the narrow face which separates the two groups of markings. There are also a few sharply marked rectangular and triangular forms, but these are plainly weathering cleavage, as usual in these stones. The lines of one group measure from 6 to 8 inches in length ; in the other group the lines are 5 to 6 inches long. They are all roughly parallel at right angles to the longer axis of the stone, without the diagonals of the third set of oghams, the dots on the arris for vowels, or the distinction between the first and second set of oghams on one or other side of the arris. It is impossible to read these marks as oghams.

The only probable explanation of these marks is that they have been made by the plough. Many of them start with a small dent (where the plough drove into the stone) and then turn into a curve

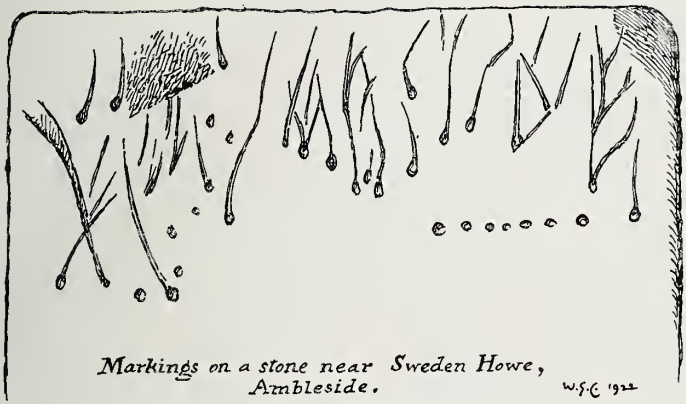
(where the plough was momentarily deflected) before running on in the direction of the furrow. The other group of markings was made on the return journey of the plough, as the stone lay embedded in the soil. The field still shows the riggs of ploughing, and Gray (Journal, Oct. 5th, 1769) described the site as a cornfield. As the stone was an obstruction, it was no doubt taken out and set aside, perhaps at that period (150 years ago), which would account for the patina on some of the scars.

Mr. Collingwood then asked me to look out for stones that had unquestionably been scratched by the plough in order that a comparison might be made. This I did, and had not far to seek, for in the immediate vicinity of the Circle many examples were to be found. Of some of these photographs have been taken, and copies are deposited in the Society's Cabinet at Tullie House. Fig. 2 represents one of these lying against the E. side of the E. wall of Castle Lonning, about halfway between the Ambleside and old Penrith roads.

Stones may be scratched by either plough or harrow, and in recent markings there is little difficulty in determining to which class the marks belong, as those made by the plough are so much wider. I am, however, inclined to think that formerly the ploughshare was often much sharper than it is now, so that it may not be easy to determine which implement is responsible for the marks found.

There is often a misapprehension among non-agricultural people as to what a ploughshare is, for some suppose that the mouldingboard is an intrinsic part of the share, whereas the latter is only a small piece of triangular iron at the point of the body of the plough, behind the coulter. The share continually gets sharper with use, which makes the plough more difficult to guide, so that it has frequently to be staved, that is heated and hammered in to destroy its sharp point. Marks of varying character can thus be made with the same plough, and of course, this variation is extended by ploughs of different periods and design.

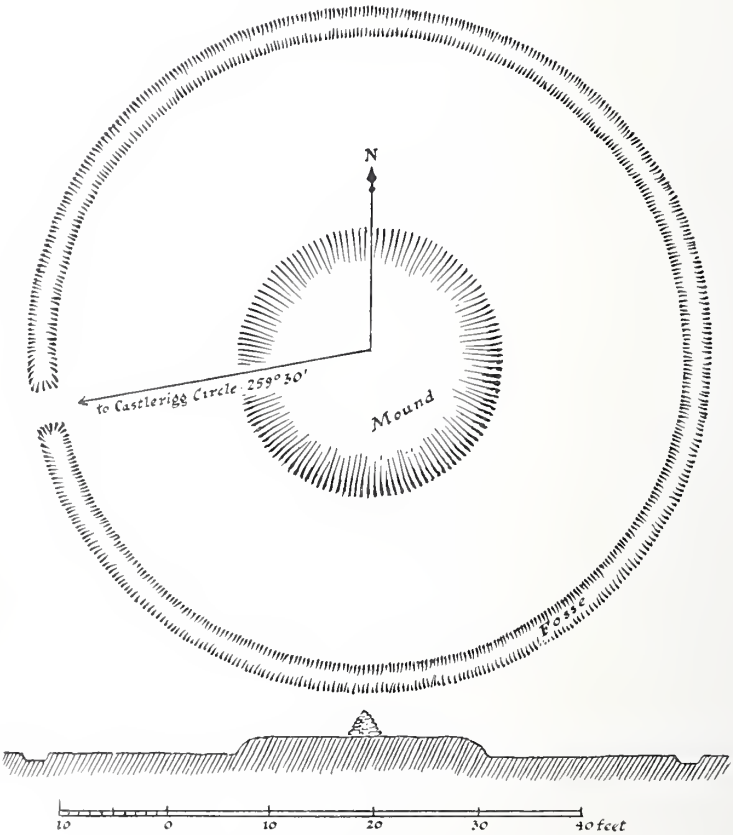
Mr. W. G. Collingwood added that a similar stone had been known for some time at Ambleside. It is a quoin stone of the fence-wall in the lane leading from Sweden Howe to Sweden Bridge, on the left hand shortly before coming to the Pipe-track.



Markings on a stone near Sweden Howe, Ambleside.

The markings have been supposed to be runes, but found unreadable. They are undoubtedly plough-scores, and at the farm of Nook End, just below, there are other stones, similarly scored, which confirm this explanation. At Nook End, there is also a quoin in a gateway, with lettering that has been thought Roman, but is not of Roman character. It bears the initals E(or F) R and W R with a few other letters, apparently cut at random, and perhaps eighteenth century. Close by, the Backhouse family, formerly tenants here, have cut their initials on the old stable-door, and the date of 1855 is cut in stone on the building, the work of the late Mr. Woodend, by whose grandson, Mr. William Woodend of the Haven, this information is given. It is desirable to record relics like these, which may possibly be misleading; but no less desirable to continue the search for carved stones at sites of ancient habitation.

In the *Transactions* of the Carmarthenshire Antiq. Soc., pt. xl, p. 31 (1922), Prof. R. A. S. Macalister mentions instances of plough-marked stones that have been or might be mistaken for ogham monuments in South Wales.



Plan and Section of Tumulus on Great Mell Fell:
by W. D. Anderson, Aug. 4, 1922.

ART. XIV.—*The tumulus on Great Mell Fell.* By W. D. ANDERSON.

Communicated at Lancaster, August 31st, 1922.

THE figure opposite is a diagrammatic plan of an earthwork on Great Mell Fell, six and three quarters miles from the great stone Circle on Castlerigg, Keswick, in a direction slightly north of east. On the summit, 1760 feet above sea-level, there is a circular fosse, 6 or 7 inches deep and about 3 feet wide, the circle having a diameter of 60 feet, inside measurement. About the middle of this circle is the tumulus, slightly eccentric in position, the displacement being to the South. It has a bank of stones all round its circumference, but seems to be formed of soil or turf in the middle, for I could thrust a sharp pointed stick down about two feet. I displaced one or two small stones and a sod in the centre of the barrow; the soil seemed very dark, as though it were impregnated with charcoal. The barrow, is on the average, about 2ft. 6in. above the level of the ground between it and the fosse.

Near the centre is a little cairn of stones, obviously the work of surveyors, the summit of Gt. Mell Fell being marked as a trigonometrical station in the Ordnance sheet.

For about 4 feet on its western side, a little to the S. of true W., the fosse, which is otherwise regular and uninterrupted, has either been filled up, or never dug out. It looks as if this were the entrance to the mausoleum.

A line drawn from the centre of the circular fosse through the middle of the gangway, if produced to the West, forms an alignment on the Castlerigg Circle. It may be remembered that the rectangular enclosure within

the latter is oriented on the summit of Great Mell Fell (these *Trans.*, N.S., XV, p. 112). Indeed, it was this circumstance that occasioned my visit and the finding of the tumulus.

ART. XV.—*The Giant's Grave, Penrith.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

Read at Penrith, June 29th, 1922.

ALTHOUGH this famous antiquity has been so much talked about, I do not know that any effort has been made to puzzle out the patterns, still traceable, and to use them as a means for deciding the original intention and date of the stones. It ought to be possible, nowadays, with the materials we have for comparison and classing of such remains: and for that purpose I submit the accompanying drawings as attempts to recover the carvers' designs, restoring broken surfaces where it can be done safely, and neglecting the cracks and iron clamps which confuse the patterns. There are photographs which show the stones in their present condition; these drawings are meant as studies of the real problem—what do the relics mean and when were they set up here?

Their original arrangement is unknown, but it is agreed that they have been re-grouped on one occasion at least. The late Mr. George Watson showed in his pamphlet of 1907 that our Western cross is in its ancient socket-stone, though the rest of the Giant's Grave stands over comparatively recent disturbance of the soil; so recent that a bit of willow-pattern plate was found, seven feet down, under the Eastern cross. He concluded that this cross was moved eastwards when the church was rebuilt in 1720-22, and that the hogbacks were also moved, to form a group similar to the more ancient group, long known as the Giant's Grave.

What the previous arrangement was we learn from Dugdale's drawings, made 55 years before the rebuilding

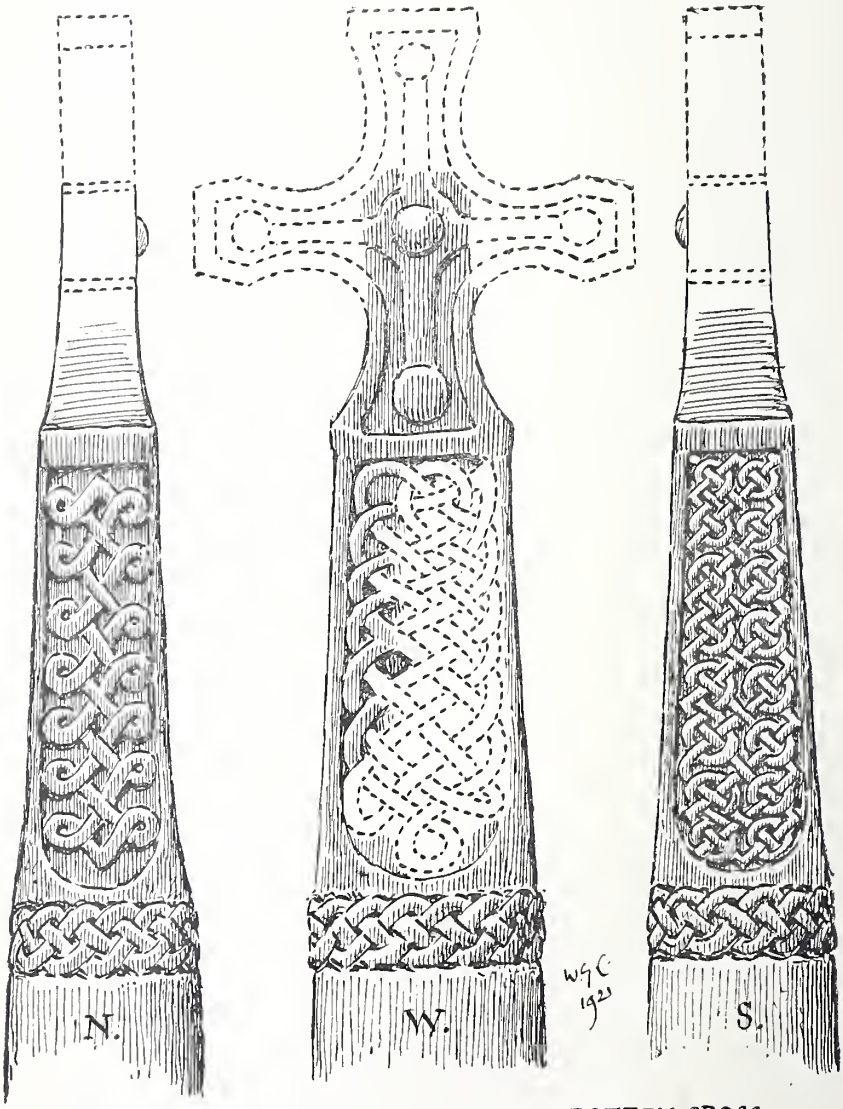
of the church. A tracing from the MS. (Coll. Arms, C. 39, Westmorland Visitation, 1664-5) was taken by our late member, Mr. E. Bellasis, then Lancaster Herald, for the Rev. W. S. Calverley, and I owe this and other material to the kindness of Mrs. Calverley. Dugdale's drawings are very good as representations of the forms, far better than later illustrations. For example, Mr. John Atkinson, assistant to the famous architect Salvin, sketched the Serpent hogback; his notes and drawing came into the possession of Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., and thence a copy to Mr. Calverley. In this sketch he gives the left-hand part of the hogback only, arching it over as if it were the whole; and underneath he places a row of tiny figures which he must have imagined out of cracks and crannies on the stone. They are not there now; they were not seen by Dugdale, and they are entirely foreign to the style and even to the technical possibilities of a hogback.

Dugdale's drawing gives the present Western cross on the left hand of his view, which I suppose he took from the north. On the right hand is our Eastern cross, distinguishable by an attempt to sketch the animal over the figure at the top of the shaft. Both crosses are in his drawing very much in the condition in which we now see them, except that one lateral arm remains to the head of the Eastern cross. The loss of this arm may have happened in moving the group in 1720-22. The hogbacks stand between the crosses, but not in their present order. Next to the present Western cross he places his No. 1, our S.W. hogback, noting—what is true, except in minute detail—that "the Inside of the first is as the outside thereof." Behind it is his No. 2; he gives a separate "draught of the 2nd stone (all plaine)," and this must be our N.E. hogback, on which hardly any forms can be made out. Between these and the Eastern cross his No. 3 is seen behind No. 4. Of No. 3 he remarks, "The Inside of the 3rd (as the first); the Outside thereof

plaine," which describes the S.E. hogback, although he does not seem to have noticed the difference between its scroll and the plait of the S.W. hogback. Of the Serpent stone, which he draws more correctly than Mr. Atkinson did, he gives a separate figure to show "The Inside of the 4th stone," making it rather like the S.W. hogback. This face has been lost; the serpent stone has been very roughly treated, and one would like to ask the late Dr. Hugh Todd for an explanation; but this is the only real loss. The Giant's Grave of today and the Giant's Grave of 250 years ago differ mainly in position and arrangement.

It was already regarded as a single monument. But by all analogy, and for obvious reasons, each hogback must have been meant to cover a separate grave, whatever the crosses stood for. We have, presumably, at least four different gravestones, perhaps six. They may have stood close together from early times, and the sequel to this paper will show how easy it was for their original purpose to be forgotten, in the dark days when Penrith was not; and how natural it was for a myth of the founder of Penrith, king Owen, to be attached to so curious and striking a monument. That it is not one monument I think can be shown from analysis of the patterns on the stones, which though all the of the tenth century are of different periods in that century.

(1) The Western cross has a head of late Anglian style, on which is an inner cross in relief; I call these appliqués spines with bosses at their ends "lorgnettes," for want of a better name, and their presence indicates 9-10 century date. Beneath this head, one side is too defaced to make out. The north side has the braid seen on the Leeds parish church cross and other 10th century stones in Yorkshire, as well as on the Giant's Thumb. The west side has a loose basket-plait of the 10th century. The south side has ring-twist in a double row; the rings are in some places joined to make figures-of-8; also 10th century



PENRITH GIANT'S GRAVE: THE WESTERN CROSS

but unusual. Beneath the flat-sided part of the shaft is a horizontal band of plait, below which the shaft is rounded, not into a true cylinder but with the intention of giving that effect. Similar round-shafted crosses occur in Cumberland (Gosforth and Beckermet St. Bridgets), Yorkshire (Stanwick), Derbyshire (Bakewell, Brailsford, etc.), Staffordshire (Ilam, Leek, etc.), Cheshire (Disley, etc.), Nottinghamshire (Stapleford) and Denbighshire (the Pillar of Eliseg). Most of these are late 10th or early 11th century works, but in Yorkshire the round-shafted cross at Gilling West has ornaments that appears to be earlier than 900 or if later, very little later. Moreover, round shafts were earlier still at Masham and Dewsbury, though these are ornamented on the cylinder. If we had the whole of the Lion stone, now in Dacre church, we should pretty certainly find that it terminated below in a round shaft, and its ornament is early 9th century. The idea of these round shafts seems to be taken from the wooden cross of the early church in Britain, a straight tree-stem, shaved into four faces on its upper part ; and as we have the Lion cross so near at hand, it is evident that this type was not unknown in this district before it became common in Southern Northumbria. The ornament and head are all of the period when debased Anglian was passing into the style of the Viking age ; there are no definitely Viking Age characteristics ; and as Norse-descended vikings began to settle in Cumberland about the end of the first quarter of the 10th century, while the middle of that century probably saw the new style in full bloom, I think we can say that this Western cross dates rather before than after 950, though later than 920-925, the date we assigned to the Thumb.

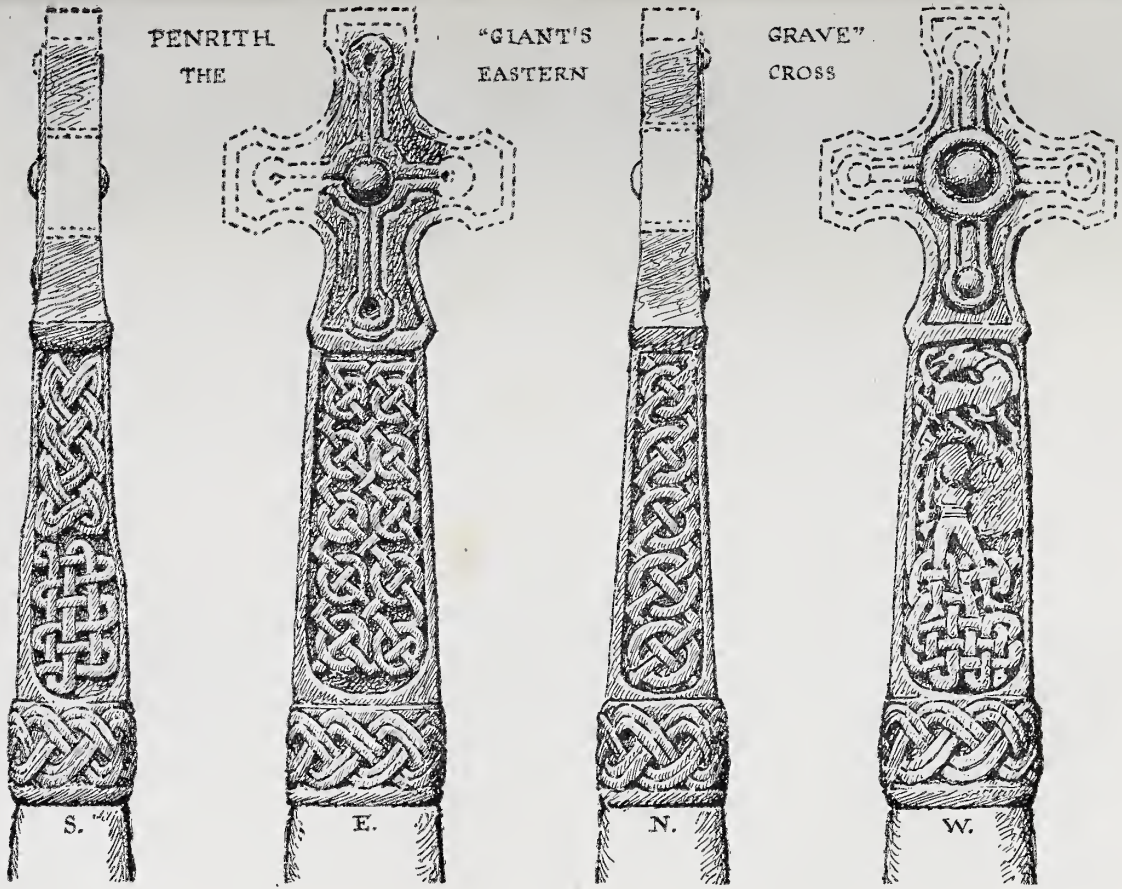
We come to the same conclusion, as to date, by another line of argument, which may be sketched briefly as follows. Penrith, as capital of Cumbria, was the meeting-place of many districts within the sphere of Cumbrian influence.

That sphere extended, shortly before 945, S.E. to Leeds and N.W. to Galloway. Now the man who invented the well-known Whithorn crosses evidently picked up most of his new ideas, not in Scotland, but in Cumbria. He borrowed his cross-head from a S.W. Northumbrian type, developed in the second quarter of the 10th century, and seen now in examples at Bakewell (Derbyshire) and High Hoyland (S.W. Yorks). He borrowed the braid seen on the Thumb and on this Western cross (north side); and he borrowed the ring-twist in more than one row from this cross also (south side). Out of these materials he invented the Whithorn type, which was in vogue in the third quarter of the 10th century, so far as it is possible to date it. And so far as it is possible to trace the origin of his design, we find it at Penrith. If that be so, the Penrith Western cross must have been visible at some time about 950 as the last new thing in monumental design in these parts and so afforded the inspiration of the clever young craftsman whose work became famous in Galloway.*

(2) The Eastern cross, with the animal and figure (often known as Loki) is a later work. It was not uncommon and it is far from unnatural for an existing, admired work to be imitated, even after the lapse of time, though the difference in period is shown by differences in treatment. One good example is at Halton (see *Proceedings* in this volume) and many may be suspected, in which the evidence is not so obvious. Now this Eastern cross at Penrith seems to be a late imitation of the Western. In a general way it resembles its model, but the "lorgnettes" on the head are more elaborated; the proportions are not so fine; the "gridiron" or vertical-and-horizontal plait on the south side is late (it is seen at Mirfield, S. Yorks., in a late 11th century headstone); the twist on the east and

* A fuller discussion of the Whithorn crosses and their relations is intended for the Transactions of the Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society.

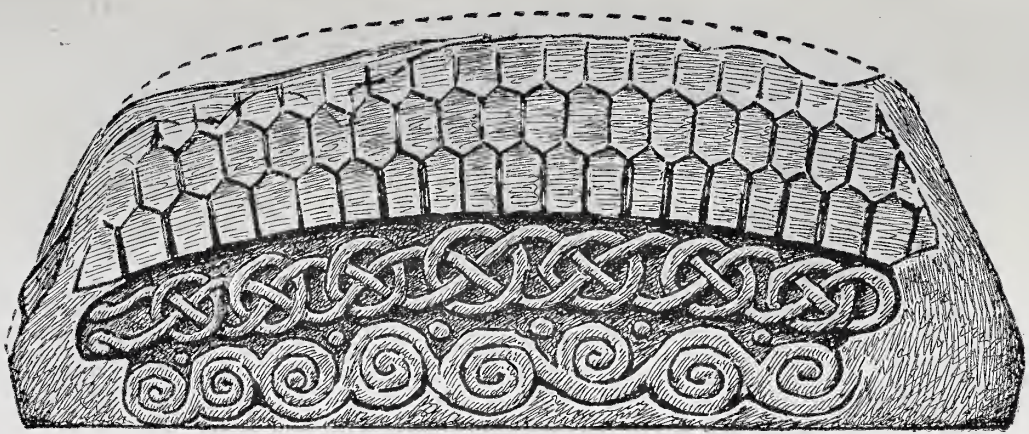
PENRITH. THE "GIANT'S GRAVE" EASTERN CROSS



north sides is angular (as in late 10th and 11th century stones) ; and the animal and figure resemble the Gosforth type of about A.D. 1000. What the figure means is not clear. I used to think, following my respected teacher in these studies, Mr. Calverley, that it was Loki ; but I am not sure of it now, after further consideration. If any one maintains that it merely represents a warrior with sword, and perhaps shield, I do not know how to contradict him. But for our present purpose, I think we can say that the date of this cross must be quite at the end of the 10th century ; hardly later, or we should see more definite indications of 11th century fashions in its general form, which recalls earlier types ; but probably about fifty years later than the Eastern cross.

(3) The South-eastern hogback seems to be the oldest of the four. Its roof, like the roofs of the rest, is so weathered that it is not easy to be sure of the form of the tegulae ; but it is evident that it had no bears on the gable-ends. Under the eaves is a ring-twist in flowing lines, and therefore of earlier type than if it were angular. Beneath that, a debased Anglian scroll ; comparing the stone at York museum from St. Mary Bishophill junior I think we see how this scroll is derived from the earlier, naturalistic motive, and how the fruit or flowers dropped, so to say, off the stems and became pellets. This kind of scroll seems possible at any time in the earlier half of the 10th century, and this particular example appears to be a little further debased than the scrolls on the Thumb. Perhaps we may not be far out in dating it about the same period as the Western cross, i.e. not long before 950.

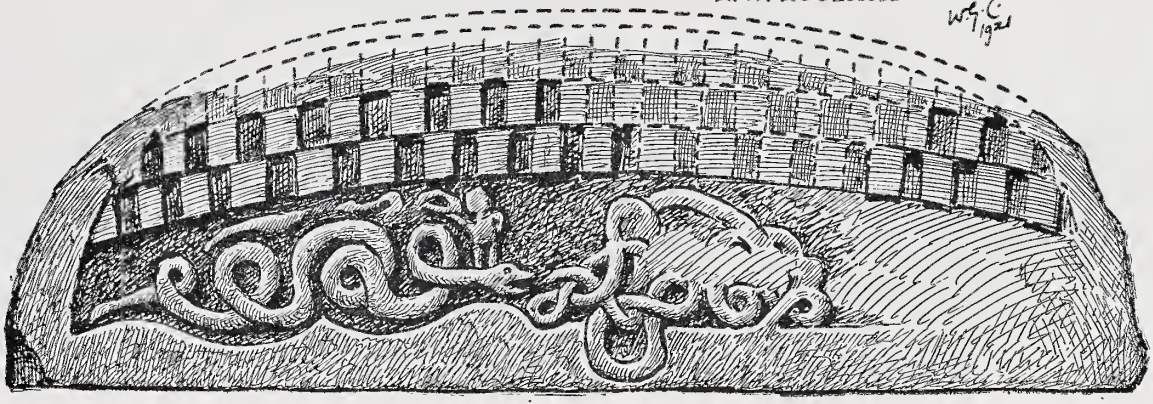
(4) The North-eastern hogback was apparently as badly weathered 250 years age as it is now, but one can see that it had a roof with tegulae, and on the side away from the church are curves which are more like the lines of large scrolls than plaits. I do not venture to draw a restoration



PENRITH, GIANT'S GRAVE

S.E. HOGBACK

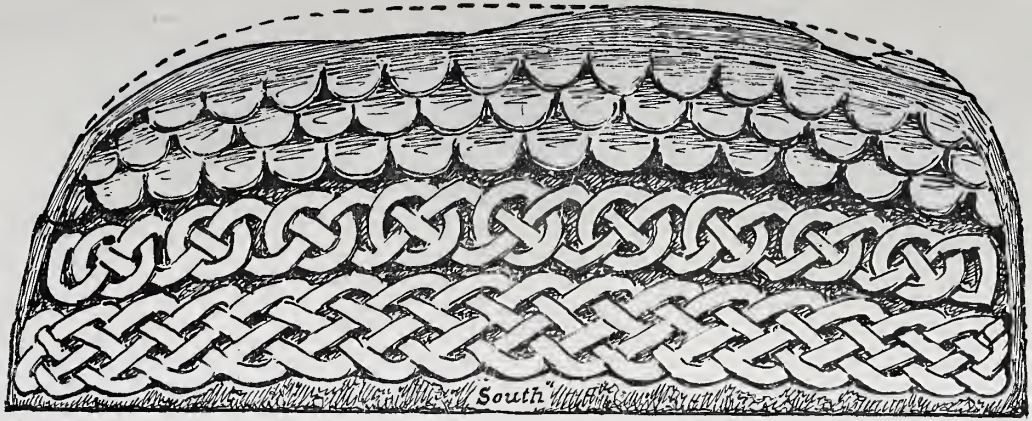
N.W. HOGBACK



of its patterns; but if there were scrolls, it may have been of the period of the S.E. hogback.

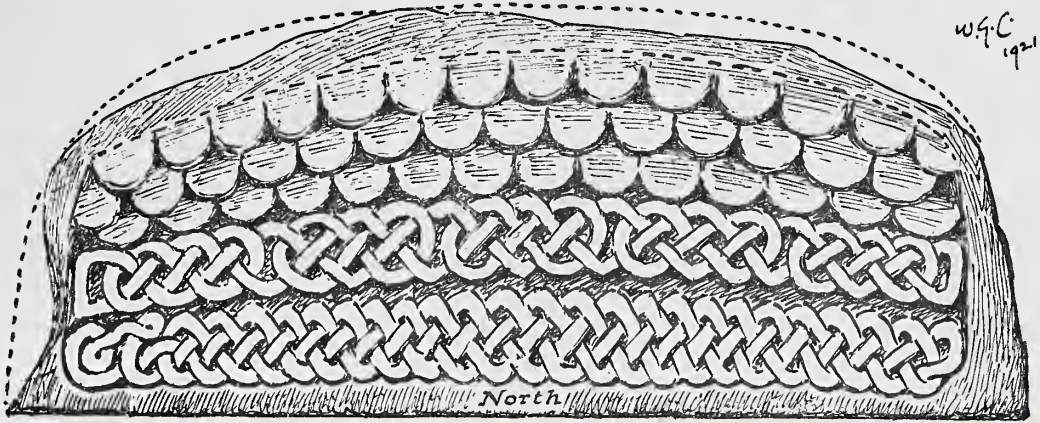
(5) The South-western hogback is drawn by Dugdale with its patterns continuous across its face; and this emboldens one to restore the weathered surface as in the illustrations. Its tegulae appear to be semicircular, but this is not certain. Underneath the eaves is a ring-twist which on the north side is varied by running pairs of rings together into figures-of-8 as on the Western cross. Beneath the ring-twist is a plait, rather tighter on the north side, which is a plait of four, while that on the south side is a plait of five. These patterns were the usual stock-in-trade of carvers from the middle of the 10th century, and there is no motive of late Anglian in this hogback, which accordingly may be dated rather after 950. The stone is thin for its height; one end has no ornament remaining. The other has a small panel, apparently never highly finished and now much defaced, but representing a little figure, draped and holding up the hands. On a late 10th century stone at Neston (Cheshire) this figure is seen with its details, showing that it represents a bishop or priest celebrating the mass. We may infer that the hogback is the gravestone of an ecclesiastic.

(6) The North-western hogback (the Serpent stone) though it has lost one side, like the last, cannot have been part of the same (as Dugdale's drawing might suggest) because it is nearly 8 inches longer and the ends of both are complete. Fearing an error in this important measurement I asked Mr. Morton Rigg, M.S.A., of Penrith to check my dimensions; he made the Serpent hogback 6ft. 6¼in. long at the base, and the S.E. hogback 5ft. 10½in. The Serpent stone seems to have had rectangular tegulae, and under the eaves, on the dexter half of the wall, is the great serpent with some serpentine forms above, and on its head a small human figure, whose left arm is drawn as in many late 10th century figures. This has been inter-



PENRITH, GIANT'S GRAVE: S.W. HOGBACK.

W.G.C. 1921



preted, and perhaps reasonably, as a rude representation of Christ bruising the head of the Serpent. A motive very similar (not identical) is seen, better executed, on a Gosforth hogback, which must date round about A.D. 1000. Taking this Penrith stone to be a ruder and earlier attempt at the motive, I should place it in the last quarter of the 10th century. It has no bears, as the Heysham hogback has, and therefore belongs to a group which had not come under the influence of the Yorkshire school, as one would expect if it were late in the series. The serpent-forms on the sinister half of the stone have been too broken to make out; but there are no remains of more than one human figure, as on the Gosforth stone; and this again suggests a rather earlier date than the Gosforth hogback, *i.e.* before A.D. 1000.

To summarize the history of the Penrith monuments, I think we get :—about 920 or a little later, the Giant's Thumb : nearing 950, the Western cross and the two Eastern hogbacks : later than 950, the S.W. or priest's hogback : later still, the N.W. or Serpent hogback : and near 1000 the Eastern cross. If this be so, they were never meant as one single monument, though they may have been crowded together, either from the beginning or when the Norman church was built. And as they have been shifted, and the ground around them has been used for much more recent burials, digging—for once—is unlikely to afford results. But they still give us some data on a subject of which no record treats—the early history of Penrith.

In a paper on the Thumb I tried to show why it may be believed that Penrith flourished in the early part of the 10th century as the southern capital of Strathclyde-Cumbria. It is obvious that its importance to a power north of the Eamont was the same as that of Brougham to a power south of the *Pen-rhyd,* the " main ford " (as Professor Ekwall interprets the name) or" head of the

ford" (as others have suggested)—the place where the great north-and-south road crossed the chief obstacle in this region. The Romans—and the Normans, as Mr. J. F. Curwen told us last year—having their enemy to the north, held Brougham. The Cumbrians, having to guard themselves against the south, held Penrith. When their native dynasty was overthrown in 945, the year when king Eadmund defeated Dunmail (Dumnail, Duvenald), the Cumbrian kingdom was not absorbed into England but reconstituted under Malcolm, the heir—not yet the ruler—of Scotland. Penrith would be still a place of importance as a stronghold against possible attack from semi-independent Yorkshire and Westmorland. Indeed, though it verges upon romance, it might be suggested that our Western cross and the Eastern hogbacks, which seem to belong to this period, may conceivably be memorials of chiefs who fell in this war. At any rate the monuments suggest the continuance of Penrith and its church as a site for the burial of notable persons, whose heirs could afford such expensive tombstones.

In previous times the monastery of Dacre, mentioned more than two hundred years earlier by Bede, was no doubt the chief burial-place in the district; and Dacre was not destroyed by the Danes, as its later monument shows. But nearly all the old Anglian abbeys of the North, even those that escaped the Danes in their first onslaught, died out early in the 10th century. Their place was taken by local churches, usually the foundations of great landlords; and Penrith church, probably the royal chapel of the Cumbrian kings, apparently superseded Dacre, as being at a centre of population. This would account for the series of monuments we find there.

Under Malcolm and his successors we have the evidence of three more monuments to show the importance of Penrith: first what may be a priest's or bishop's grave, then the Serpent stone, and finally the Eastern cross;

bringing us towards the year 1000. "In this year," says the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "the king [Ethelred the 'Unready'] went into Cumberland and ravaged it well nigh all." The first place he would reach, on the main road whether from York or from Lancaster, would be Penrith; and the first place he found in Cumberland would be the most severely treated, especially if it were the capital and a haunt of the Vikings who, there is abundant evidence to show, were the race he had come to suppress.

This, I think, accounts for the absence of monuments or history at Penrith during the whole of the 11th century. When the curtain rises again in the 12th century, Penrith is of very small account (see Mr. T. H. B. Graham's paper in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxii, p. 128). The names of its inhabitants are Norse—Norman, Gamel, Eliphe (Eilif); a few of the Viking breed, "Owen's Ravens," had survived, but the importance of their ancestral home had vanished.

And yet Ethelred did not burn churches, like a heathen Dane. We can infer that Penrith town fell under his hand, and not under the fist of the foreigner, because these monuments were never ruined. We still see the Western Cross standing in its original socket-stone.

THE PULPIT, WABERTHWAITE

TO FACE PAGE 129.

ART. XVI.—*Notes on Waberthwaite.* By the late REV. CÆSAR CAINE.

Read at Carlisle, April 6th, 1922.

WABERTHWAITE Church was visited by this Society in September, 1884. Concerning the pulpit, at that time, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., said (these *Transactions*, O.S. viii, p. 67)—

> The pulpit is of seventeenth century work, and is dated 1630, and is the gift of Abraham Chambers. There is an inscription carved on the front of the pulpit, in raised wooden letters, which runs as follows:—
>
> THE GIFT OF ABRAHAM CHAMBERS GENT. VÆ MIHI SI NON VERUM PRÆDICO. S R 1630.
>
> The inscription is carved in three lines, and the last line, bearing the words DICO · S · R · 1630, is a separate strip of wood, as if that inscription had been at some time or other restored.

The late Dr. C. A. Parker, in *The Gosforth District*, p. 223, repeats the substance of this statement; but Mr. Charles Ferguson and Dr. Parker were mistaken in saying that the third line is on a separate piece of wood. It is, however, possible that the panel containing the whole of the three lines of the inscription is an addition or a restoration. I only mean that it looks newer than the rest of the work.

I consider that the two initial letters before the date have been misread. They can refer to none other than Charles I, and stand for "Carolus Rex." The carving of these letters shews either blundering or mutilation. The top half of the so-called S is larger than the top curve of the same letter elsewhere in the inscription. Possibly the carver's mind was intent on C but for some reason changed the letter. Possibly it has been tampered with at a

later date. Even the photograph suggests the letter was altered after the C had been completed. This suggestion is very definite in some lights under which I have viewed the work.

The motto is most appropriate to a pulpit, but I do not find the words in any Latin version of I. Cor. IX, 16,—"Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." The Vulgate reads—"Vae enim mihi est, si non evangelizavero." There can be little doubt that the words on the pulpit are an adaptation of this Pauline passage.

In the same book (*Gosforth District*, p. 225), Dr. Parker referred to the tombstone in memory of William Grainger, which has long been much defaced, and suggested a restoration which, however, did not fully explain the incomplete phrase "ET NOST." I venture to submit the following criticisms and suggestions, remembering that any restored letters ought to fill the gaps on the stone.

Line 3: after ANI part of M remains. The word must be completed as ANIMARUM.

Line 2: NOST. . . must be completed as NOSTRARUM, agreeing with ANIMARUM; and these letters fill the lines.

Line 4 ought to supply the missing verb, and to restore HA, as HALL does not fill the space, I suggest HABUIT, which satisfies the requirements.

Line 5: the first letter in the last word of the line is A. The third letter in the word has also been A, and a large part of it is still decipherable. Though the second letter is scaled off, a careful rubbing shows that it has been V. I know of no word which answers the requirements of these three letters, so well as AVARUM, "avaricious, covetous, stingy," agreeing with QUEM.

Line 1 has not space for DOM, as formerly suggested, and the Register shows that the surname was spelt GRAINGER, which just fills the space. The first word would be DS., a common contraction of "Dominus."

I would therefore restore the inscription thus:—

DS. G]VLIELMVS : G[RAINGER
HI]C : IACET : ET : NOST[RARVM
QVI : CVRAM : ANIM[ARVM
IN : MONCASTRE : HA[BVIT
QVEMNVLLVS : DIXIT : AVA[RVM
OBIIT : MAII 15, 1698:

"Sir William Grainger lies here, who also had the cure of our souls in Muncaster, whom no one called covetous. He died May 15, 1698."

It may be noted that the legend is rhymed, and the second part of it makes a hexameter. The first part looks as though a verse had been attempted, but it is far from satisfying prosody. Such verses, sometimes better, and sometimes worse, are often found in epitaphs or in MS. books of the seventeenth century. One can only regret in this case that the fetters of rhyme did not leave the composer free to tell us a little more about the Rev. William Grainger of Muncaster and Waberthwaite.

We know from the Chester Diocesan Registers that he was presented to Waberthwaite in 1677. From the Waberthwaite Registers we gather that he married on July 11th, 1682, Frances Casson; the name is that of a local family. In 1702, April 15th, occurs the marriage of "Mr. Henery Holmes and Mrs. Frances Graineger," no doubt the widow of the vicar. Henry Holmes was William Grainger's successor in the rectory of Waberthwaite (*Chester Diocesan Registers*).

The oldest Register of Waberthwaite is of parchment, in quarto, and fairly preserved except that the first leaf is missing and the next page is consequently dirty and rubbed. The earliest entries are—baptisms, 1656; burials, 1658; marriages, 1659. The volume contains a quaint certificate of burial in woollen, of October 19th, 1678, and a number of notices of the Penningtons of

Muncaster and their household, as well as of other names well known in the district.

The list of incumbents, as supplied by the Chester Diocesan Registry, is as follows. Presentations to Waberthwaite:—[Date?] Nicholas Laurenson. 1580, Christopher Troughton (on resignation of Laurenson). 1608, William Troughton (on resignation of C. Troughton). [Date?] Christopher Stockbridge. 1677, William Grainger (on death of C. Stockbridge). 1698, Henry Holmes (on death of W. Grainger). 1704, Robert Mawson (on cession of H. Holmes). 1708, John Steel (on death of R. Mawson). 1737, John Steele (on death of John Steel). 1776, Thomas Nicholson (on death of John Steele). 1826, J. Stanley (on resignation of T. Nicholson). 1847, T. Molineux (on death of J. Stanley).

Nominations to Muncaster:—1774, T. Nicholson (on resignation of J. Steele). 1826, Joseph Stanley (on death of T. Nicholson). 1844, Thomas Robinson (on resignation of J. Stanley).

Before leaving Waberthwaite, I should like to mention a large axe-hammer, found lately by a small boy in the bed of a watercourse in the parish. The material is a fine and hard micaceous sandstone, such as is seen in the Carboniferous deposits of Whitehaven: weight just over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and measurements about 8 inches by 5 inches. It is fractured at the axe end and slightly broken at the hammer end; the patination shows that these breaks are ancient.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, kindly informed the writer that, from a sketch, he judged this to be a mining tool of the Bronze Age, in spite of the hour-glass perforation, which is usually neolithic. The system was to heat a piece of rock, dash cold water on it, and knock away the shattered face with hammers.

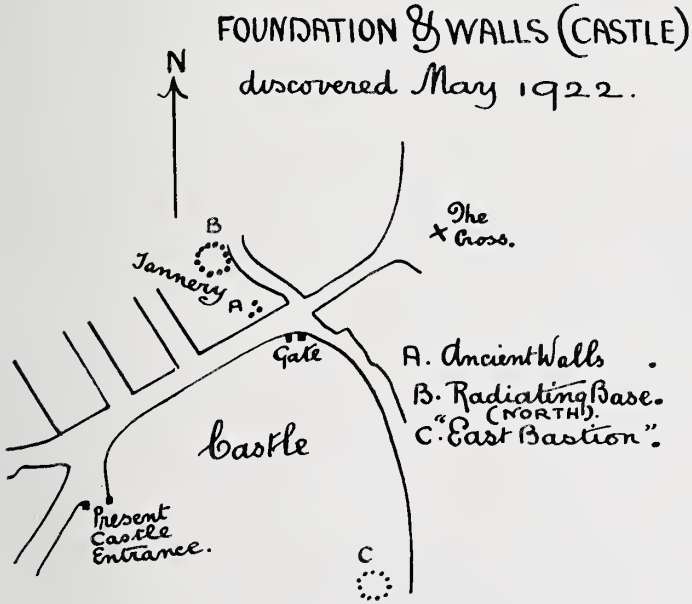
The stone is now in the possession of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Muncaster Castle.

ART. XVII.—*Antiquities at Egremont.* By the late REV. CÆSAR CAINE.

Read at Penrith, June 29th, 1922.

1.—THE TOWN GATE OF THE CASTLE.

THIS ancient township was all eager and astir, during the last few days of May, 1922, because of the discovery of ancient stonework on two distinct sites. The first find occurred in course of the demolition of the old tannery,



near Bookwell, where Mr. J. W. Parrish, manager for Messrs. John Laing & Son, was clearing the ground for the erection of a new cinema. The workmen, under Mr. Parrish, came upon an old and massive wall, which had

been utilised in the tannery buildings; and Mr. H. Oldfield, the architect, and Sergt. Stephenson were among the first to see these wall fragments.

The old containing-wall of the Castle formerly enclosed a much larger area than at present. To-day the enclosing wall is pierced by a small postern, which, were it in regular use, would be the direct way to the town. The whole situation and the character of the building suggests that the walls, now discovered, formed part of the original Town Gate of the Castle.

Of these newly found remains, the main wall was, by my measurements, about twenty feet long, and from eleven to fourteen feet high. The "return" wall (the fragment being shaped as a letter L reversed), was over eleven feet long. But later, a foundation was traced making this arm to approximate in length to the other side—about twenty feet. The walls varied in thickness from four to two feet, but the thinner wall had apparently been scaled and re-faced and the measurement was taken when the re-facing had been removed. The face of the main wall, inside the angle, bore traces of barrel roofing, and a number of flags which were found had been used, apparently, in the vaulting.

A few days subsequent to this discovery, other stones equally interesting were brought to light. I have stated that the main wall of the Castle ruins, discovered on the tannery site, extended twenty feet. Further evidences clearly indicate that at this point the wall has extended some twenty-five yards, and that there had been also a small round tower or bastion on the line of the wall. At the extremity of the wall, furthest from the angle described as a reversed L, a number of radiating stones "in situ" were unearthed. These stones slightly varied in size, running about two feet six inches long, and about a foot wide. They measured, on the upper side or face, about seven inches toward the centre, and about a foot on

the outside of the circle. Some were slightly thinner and measured about five and nine inches at their respective ends.

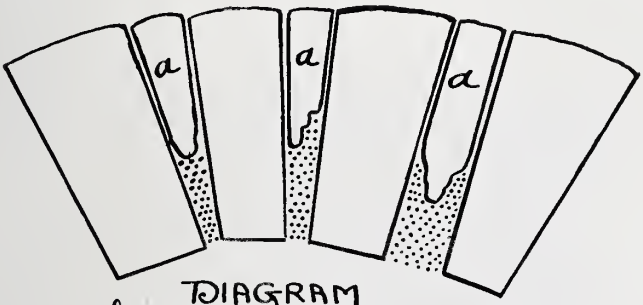


DIAGRAM
of RADIATING STONES forming
Tower-base. Outer radius about 9ft.
"a" Rougher stones. Dots = Rubble.

A tower or bastion is exactly what one would look for at this point. Skirting Beck runs round the north of the Castle area, and along the east side. On the east, overlooking the beck, there is a small mound, accepted as the base of the tower. The site now discovered occupies a corresponding position overlooking the beck to the north. It is regrettable that the work of demolition and rebuilding proceeded so rapidly that a photograph of the entire base of radiating stones was not possible. Indeed, several stones had been removed by the workmen before their special character had been recognised.

II.—The Cross.

The second discovery was occasioned by the demolition of the Town Cross. It is well known that the structure is modern, but the site is very ancient.* After the workmen had removed the outer structure, the work was delayed, so

* The market charter was granted in 1266-7. The cross may date from that period.

that I could visit the site, and watch the final stage of the work. The core of the structure, as I first saw it, was certainly modern, which was apparent even by an examination of the mortar. When a number of flags, which had once been used as steps, but had been turned over so that the worn face formed their base, had been removed, we came upon something really old, held together by a cement-like mixture, and which had been poured in, not plastered.

The base of the ancient cross was here revealed. The socket of the cross was peculiar. A huge boulder had been cut open on one side forming three sides of the socket. Another boulder had been jammed against it, on the open side, so forming a four-sided socket. These boulders were waterworn, and apparently had not been taken from the solid deposit of a quarry. Further examination showed the presence of small barnacle-shells, indicating that the stones had been brought from the sea shore.

The remnant of the cross-shaft in the socket, at the point where it was first displayed, measured twenty inches by fourteen, but became narrower below.

When quite cleared of rubble and cement it stood about twenty-one inches above the boulder which held it. The shaft had been forced into a true perpendicular position by pine wedges driven into the socket. After a little exposure to the air these stakes were reduced to almost the consistence of pulp. The three stones forming the socket, and bottom part of the standard of the cross, should be carefully preserved. Further, though the cross, as it recently existed, possessed no merits, but rather the reverse, yet it marked a very ancient site. This site should not be forgotten. Might it not be well to place a lettered slab, in the pavement, indicating what once stood there ?

It should be mentioned that Mr. Jas. Cowan, the surveyor to the Urban Council, has been most assiduous in

BASE OF THE ANCIENT MARKET CROSS,
EGREMONT.

TO FACE PAGE 136

watching that no stone should be removed until it was carefully examined.

A series of photographs were secured of both the wall and the cross, by Sgt. Stephenson and Mr. Parrish, jun., from which one of the cross is here reproduced; others are deposited in the Society's cabinet at Tullie House, Carlisle.

In connection with these facts it should be named that about sixty years ago, the upper part of the cross-shaft was taken to Marlborough Hall Farm, St. Bees, and placed in a field as a rubbing stone for cattle. Cannot this be recovered and preserved with the other relics named?

ART. XVIII.—*Tillesburc*. By the EDITORS.

Communicated at Lancaster, August 31st, 1922.

NEAR Coniston, on the way to Little Langdale, is the hamlet of Tilberthwaite, well known for its slate quarries and for its scenery. Like many of the dales it is not generally known for its antiquities, but it seems to possess a history. The earliest form of the name is *Tillesburc*, so written in the confirmation of the agreement between Furness Abbey and William de Lancaster, touching the division of Furness Fells; the date of this document is between 1157 and 1163 (Dr. William Farrer, *Lancs. Chartulary*, p. 311). In the Final Concord of 1196 about the same division (printed by Beck in *Ann. Furn.*) the place is called *Tildesburghthwait*, that is to say the fields near Tillesburc or Tildesburgh, where High and Low Tilberthwaite now stand. Later copies of the documents in the Furness Coucher Book give the name as *Tilburthwaite* and *Tyldeborgethwaitte*.

Professor Harald Lindkvist, in *Middle English Place-names of Scandinavian Origin* (Uppsala, 1911, p. 124), remarks that the name Tillesburc "must have disappeared at an early period, . . it probably contains the O.E. personal name *Tilli* or *Tili*, being an exact counterpart of the present Tilbury in Essex, which is written Tiliberia, Domesday Book, Tillebiri 1249 [etc.] The spelling Tilde-," he says, "is presumably due to miswriting." He compares also Tillethwayt, near Skelsmergh, in an inquisition of 1374.

The name *Tilli* occurs in the Durham *Liber Vitae*, and is presumably Anglian, not Norse. Tilli would be the occupant of something in the way of a fort or refuge there,

in days later than the penetration of the dales by non-Cymric settlers, but earlier than the 12th century. The late Eiríkur Magnússon, on a visit to the place and seeing the ridge which we suppose to represent the site in question, which stands above the fields in the form of a tent, suggested to us that *Tilde* (if that were the original reading) might represent the old Norse *tjald*, meaning "tilt" or tent. But the oldest form is *Tille-*, and the intrusion of a *d* is probably parallel to the same change in Whynnefeld for Whinfell, etc. (see p. 46 of this volume), a change which occurred both in Norse and in English. Professor Ekwall, in his recent book on Lancashire Place-names, supports the view that the name means Tilli's castle.

We had long supposed that the "castle" was represented by the ridge of hill in the Low Coppice, east of Yewdale beck and of the road from Coniston to Tilberthwaite, where the signpost points out the path to Tilberthwaite gill and its picturesque bridges. The north end of the ridge is midway between Holme Ground and Low Tilberthwaite. The beck between the road and the ridge is here at about 450 feet above sea, and the crest of the ridge reaches more than 550 feet, giving a hundred feet of steep rise. The whole ridge is about a sixth of a mile long, but its breadth is only about a third of its length. Both east and west sides are rocky and precipitous and the arêtes are sharp, forming a site naturally defensible and needing no ramparts to make it a stronghold dominating the valley. To the east of the ridge runs a shorter and lower ridge; the dell between the two is very sequestered and contains a ruin which some day may be taken for a beehive hut in remarkable preservation, but is recent. It is probably one of the places where Lanty Slee carried on his illicit whisky distilling; he lived at Tilberthwaite for a time in the middle of the nineteenth century and he died very old in 1878 or 1879 (H. S. Cowper, *Hawkshead*, pp.

231-234; G. D. Abraham, *Fell and Rock C. C. Journal*, 1916). Beside hut ruins, there is, on the westward side, an old pitstead where charcoal has been burnt.

The ridge above is cut up by small edges and hummocks of rock. Between them are little hollows, some of which are deep enough to form chambers, needing only a roof, which could easily be contrived by laying timbers or boughs across the natural rock-walls. The site is not without analogy, for at Peel Island in Coniston water we found, and excavated over 25 years ago, similar habitations in a narrow cranny of rocks. On the island, indeed, there was a certain amount of masonry, building up the ends of the little chasm; there was also the ruin of a bloomery-hearth; and mediaeval pottery, millstones and slag were found. The plan and relics can be seen in the Coniston Museum; our Society visited the place in the 'nineties, but there was no description in these *Transactions*.

With the kind leave of Mr. Victor Marshall of Monk Coniston, then owner of Tilberthwaite, we attempted a little digging in these rock-hollows. We found no masonry, and the tangle of roots—for the ridge is thickly overgrown with trees—made a thorough exploration difficult. But the ground in these spaces differs from the soil elsewhere on the ridge by containing a stratum of disturbed whitish-grey sandy clay, in which small flakes of stone lie horizontally, with fragments of charcoal. This stratum is about two inches thick, underlying six to eight inches of black vegetable soil, and overlying four or more inches of dark grey sandy clay full of vegetable matter. This last is the natural surface, upon which there has been an occupation-level, trodden down, as the horizontal stones show, for the floor-spaces can never have been pools in which water arranged the stones. And the fragments of charcoal show that they have been the floors of dwellings, similar to the floors found in 1922 within the

ramparts of the Castle Crag at Mardale (see *Proceedings* in this volume).

We did not find, either at "Tillesburc" or at Mardale, any pottery or relics to date the site. On the N.W. side of the Tilberthwaite ridge there are traces of a path leading up to the summit and perhaps built up in places. We do not venture to say that the path is part of the original plan, for digging gave no indications of its age.

It seems, then, that in the 12th century some spot at Tilberthwaite was known as Tilli's fort, and that on this ridge there once were dwellings in a highly defensible position. The remains, such as they are, resemble the presumably earlier hut-floors of the Mardale Castle Crag and the perhaps later rock-huts of Peel Island. The traces of building on the Castle Rock of St. John's Vale, and the Castle How in the upper Duddon valley, show that such rocks were used as defensible sites before the time when the Norman settlement made it unlikely that these rude refuges could be in regular use. But as the name of Tilli's burg remained until Norman times, indicating an Anglian occupant, it seems to point to the age immediately before the Normans as the period of occupation.

Art. XIX.—*Maryport and the Tenth Iter, with further notes on Roman Antiquities.* By J. B. Bailey.

Communicated at Lancaster, August, 31st, 1922.

OF the fifteen itineraries which compose the British section of the *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, fourteen are certainly based on the sea at one end, if not both. The only one about which there is any doubt is the Tenth. Attempts to indentify the places named in this Iter ought therefore not only to accept as approximately correct the distances given in the original, but also to assume that the Iter probably rests on the sea.

Past attempts to interpret the Tenth Iter* have commonly neglected one or both of these principles. Camden, who made it end on the Northumberland coast, Horsley, who took it by way of Whitley Castle to Lanchester, Dr. Hooppell, who terminated it at South Shields, and Chancellor Ferguson, who placed its terminal point at Old Carlisle, all violated one or other, or both. Professor Haverfield, though with some hesitation, placed Clanoventa at Ravenglass. His identification is as follows:—From Manchester (Mancunium) 17 miles (Iter, 17) to Wigan (Coccium). Thence 20 (Iter, 20) to Ribchester (Bremetonacum). Thence 27 (Iter, 27) to Overborough (Galacum). Thence 13 (Iter, 19) to Kendal (Alone). Thence 12 (Iter, 12) to Ambleside (Galava). Thence 20 (Iter, 18) to Ravenglass (Clanoventa).

Roman roads, as a rule, were straighter than modern roads, and since the Roman mile is very slightly less than the English (1680 yds. or 21 English=22 Roman seems to

* The Tenth Iter runs:—Clanoventa 18 miles to Galava, 12 to Alone, 19 to Galacum, 27 to Bremetonacum, 20 to Coccium, 17 to Mancunium, 18 to Condate, 10 to Mediolanum.

be the general value of the Roman mile in Britain) we may roughly reckon that the Roman and English miles are equivalent, but that the distance between two towns by a modern road would be greater than that by a Roman road. With regard to the above indentification it will be seen that after Overborough (Galacum) his next stage seriously fails to reproduce the Iter distance; and this may lead us to ask, with all deference to so great an authority, whether Ravenglass is a satisfactory terminal station.

When Agricola advanced into Westmorland, it is probable that he built a fortified road from Kendal to Ambleside, Hardknot and Ravenglass. This road would be of little use to Agricola after he had advanced further north, and we might infer that it would soon be disused, as has been stated by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, who has shown that the fort at Ambleside was held for a short time only, and Hardknot was abandoned in or before the time of Hadrian. Ambleside was rebuilt in the second century, but not Hardknot, from which it would appear that the road to Ravenglass was useless, and therefore never formed part of any Iter.* We need not suppose that Ravenglass would be finally closed, for it is clear that it may have proved of some value, though only for a very circumscribed area. Thus, its name could not very well be Clanoventa.

An alternative suggestion is here offered. From Overborough (Galacum) it is 21 computed Roman miles (Iter, 19) to Ambleside (Alone). Thence 14 miles (Iter, 12) to Keswick (Galava); thence 18 miles (Iter, 18) to Maryport (Clanoventa). The present writer accepts the now usually admitted indentifications of Mancunium, Coccium and Bremetonacum, though the evidence of inscriptions

* Though Hardknot was never rebuilt, the same is not true of Ravenglass. Samian pottery dating not earlier than the middle of the second century has been found there. It is therefore certain that the Ambleside-Ravenglass road was in use when the Itinerarium was drawn up.—Ed.

on which the equation Bremetonacum=Ribchester partly rests, is, in his opinion, much less valuable than is generally believed. It is then hardly possible to place Galacum anywhere except at Overborough, and hence 21 Roman miles bring us to Ambleside, which must therefore be Alone.

This Alone is not necessarily identical with the Alione of the Notitia,* and it may be observed that the same applies to the identification, which the writer believes to be erroneous, of the Iter name Bremetonacum, with the *Notitia* name Bremetenracum, the former being Ribchester, and the latter, in the writer's opinion, Papcastle.

But the road cannot have ended at Ambleside; the Romans wished to be able to concentrate troops in Cumberland in order to repel attacks on the western end of the Wall, and for this purpose a direct line from Chester to the Cumberland coast was essential. We have traced this road in the Tenth Iter (which connects at Wigan with Chester) to Ambleside, and whether its remains beyond Ambleside have been recognised or not, its existence is morally certain.

The next station is Galava, at 14 miles. The coach road to Keswick is some 16 miles, but we may suppose that the Roman line went from Wythburn direct by Harrop Tarn, Watendlath and Ashness,† which would make the distance correct.

At Keswick no Roman site has been identified, but all this part of the country was exceedingly open to attack, and we know that the Romans thought it necessary to fortify Cumberland more elaborately than any other part of Britain. Even when such forts have not been discovered they may be inferred from the intersection of

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* The Ravenna Cosmography shows that the place name Alone, or some name like it, was very common in Britain.—Ed.

† There is an ancient drift road along this line, which dates back at least to the thirteenth century (Furness Coucher ii. 575, edit. Brownbill)—Ed.

roads, and it appears that at least five ancient roads converge upon Keswick from different directions, some of which at least conform to Roman methods of laying out. That from Penrith and Threlkeld passes in a straight line over the hill on which the Stone Circle stands, and descends in the shape of a narrow cart-road into the main road at Brigham, crosses the Greta near Calvert Bridge, passes east of the railway station, and so on to the railway bridge, where it now makes a sharp curve to the right, but once, no doubt, continued straight forward along a slightly elevated ridge to rejoin the high road near Dancing Gate, thence proceeding to Castle Inn, and so towards Caermote and Old Carlisle.

The road from Ambleside and Watendlath most likely ran past Crosthwaite Church and joined the other road almost opposite Ormathwaite and Applethwaite, and here we may place the supposed fort, in spite of the absence of any visible traces. Perhaps changes in the course of the river have obliterated it.

From Keswick to Maryport the modern road-distance is 21 miles, whereas the Roman mileage is 18. But the Roman road would save by crossing Whinlatter and again, beyond Papcastle, by a short cut omitting Dearham. This brings the distance down to the required length. We may therefore conclude that Keswick is Galava, and Maryport, Clanoventa.

At the Commercial Inn, Dearham, the road divides. One branch runs direct to the Maryport fort, the other, which has only been discovered during the past year, runs to Ellenborough, thence following Ellenborough Old Road and part of Sandy Lonning, and coming to an end at the point where the coastal road running south from Maryport crosses the river Ellen. At the same time it really forms no part of that road. This road is not metalled in the ordinary Roman style, but has two surfaces; the upper is paved with paving stones, and is separated by six inches of

sand from the lower, on which a Roman coin was found, and which is paved with granite cobbles, large and small, as is also the other branch running from the Commercial Inn to the Maryport fort. The coast road was paved with ordinary paving stones, as also was the road to Carlisle at least as far as Crosscanonby (these *Transactions*, N.S. iii, p. 250).

Camden saw Roman remains at the mouth of the Ellen (Hutchinson, *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 269*) and these seem now to have been rediscovered. Some months ago the foundations of a massive wall were found in Ellenborough Place, Glasson, 80 yards west of the point at which the Roman road crossed the river. This wall ran southwards for 80 yards, and was then joined by a similar wall at right angles, also about 80 yards long. This second wall was found in Gilmour Street, behind Ellenborough Place. One wall had also evidently been prolonged for some 250 yards on the opposite or right bank of the river as far as the western foot of Mote Hill. These walls seem to have enclosed a large space within which lay a pavement seen by the writer in 1886, near the Ropery, Ellenborough Place, some 10 feet below the surface.

The evidence of inscriptions shows that M. Maenius Agrippa, officer in command of Hadrian's British fleet, was for a time stationed at Maryport. We may doubtless infer that the fleet also lay there, and that Maryport was the chief naval station on this coast during the building of the Wall. The walls lately discovered are therefore apparently connected with the docks used by Hadrian's

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* Camden's words (ed. 1600, pp. 693-4) are:—"Hinc [from Workington] murum ad defendendum littus quatuor plus minus mill. pass. commodis locis ductum fuisse credunt nonnulli, à Stilicone . . . Adeo enim continuæ sunt parietinæ ad *Eleni* ostium." In Philemon Holland's translation (p. 769), "From hence some thinke there was a wall made to defend the shore in convenient places, for foure miles, or thereabout, by *Stilico* . . . There are also as yet, such continued ruins and broken walls to be seen as farre as to *Elne Mouth*."

fleet. But the fact that a special branch road led from these docks to the Papcastle road is significant. It cannot have been required merely to give easy access to a single small fort like that at Papcastle, and it therefore indicates the existence of heavier traffic such as can only be explained by assuming, as we have assumed, a station at Keswick and a through road to Ambleside and Chester.

The road mentioned above leaving the Maryport-Papcastle road, near Dearham, and traversing the main road from Dearham to Ellenborough, and ending at the river crossing is not the only road lately discovered at Maryport. The road running south from the fort has been generally assumed to leave by the S.W. gate, but in 1922 it was ascertained that no road ran from the fort directly from this gate. The road in question was however found beneath Camp Road. A long row of kerbstones and several patches of cobble paving were found for a distance of about 120 yards N.E. from the end of North St., and at the end of Criffel Avenue a fine section of very hard metal 18 inches thick was laid bare. The direction of the road suggests that it issues from the S. E. gate of the fort, and at once turns S.W., but this is not definitely established. It proceeded down the hill to the river, which it crossed, after passing just east of Mote Hill, by a bridge or ford; but probably, to judge by the height of the banks, the former. A line of four wooden posts, aligned up and down stream, was recently seen by the writer in the bed of the river, at this point. They are about 15 inches square, and appear to represent the trestle of an old, perhaps a Roman bridge. South of the river-crossing it was seen to be paved with cobbles and about five yards wide, at a point 100 yards west of the railway crossing, and 30 yards east of the place in the Ropery, Ellenborough Place, where in 1886 the writer saw a pavement which, at the time, he mistook for this road, but which can now be explained as part of the wharf mentioned above. The

road is now some 14 feet below the surface, but this is owing to the fact that when the Elizabeth Dock was being built in 1854-5, the M. and C. Railway Co. placed several feet of soil for railway extensions to the Dock, not only here but also along what is now Jubilee Terrace.

We may here consider another ancient road. Some years ago Professor Haverfield and others dug in the small square enclosure on the left bank of the river Ellen opposite Netherhall, and found a road leading from the N.E. corner, and traces of occupation dating apparently from the 14th century. In February, 1923, a paved road was found in the allotments N.E. of the bridge and about 20 yards from the railway. This road pointed to the above enclosure, and linked it up with the place where the Roman road was found in the Ellenborough Old Road.

Pudding Pie Hill.

It will probably be necessary to say a few words with regard to this mound, as it has now finally disappeared. We have no intention of detailing its previous exploration in 1742 and 1763, which may be found in Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. ii, but we shall confine our remarks to our own discoveries during the building of the houses on the Campus Martius in 1921-2.

In Aug. 1921, a road eight feet wide, being part of what is now Criffel Avenue, was cut through it and proved that the whole mound was purely a huge heap of boulder clay. The mound was finally cleared away in April 1922. While putting in the gas installation a course of cobbles set in clay was found extending some 18 feet at a depth of two feet a little to the S. W. of where the mound had been. That it was not part of a road was soon discovered; but subsequently it appeared that it had been the foundation of some structure intended to screen the summit of the mound against the wind. Proofs were obtained that this cobble foundation extended further to the N.E., in fact

that the mound had been artificially extended to a length of some 35 to 40 yards with a base of about 12 yards and used for spectactular observations.

Inscriptions at Maryport.

The inscriptions on Altars No. 10 and No. 54 as given in the Catalogue (these *Transactions* N.S. xv) are not quite correct. There can be no doubt that they were dedicated by the same person, but it is admittedly difficult to say who this was. The correct readings as now decided are:—

No. 10.	No. 54.
VIRTVTI	I O M
AVGVSTAE	. . . . .
(HISP)ANA	(HI)SPANA Q F
QVINTI FILIA	HERMIONE
HERMIONAE	
VSLLM	To Jupiter, best and
To the Virtue of the	greatest . . . . . by
Emperor, by Hispana,	Hispana, daughter of
the daughter of Quintus	Quintus and
and Hermione, in	Hermione.
discharge of a vow.	

The above readings have been admitted by many amongst whom was Dr. Hicks, late Bishop of Lincoln. A few weeks before his lamented death, Professor Haverfield visited Maryport along with Professor Rostovtseff of Petrograd. The latter entirely agreed with the above reading, as eventually also did Prof. Haverfield, so that the matter may now be considered as closed.

A Birdoswald Altar now at Rokeby.

In 1899 I made a communication with regard to some "lost and re-found Roman altars from Birdoswald, but now at Rokeby." Since then I have again been able to examine Altar, *Lap.* 355, under somewhat favourable

circumstances. The original inscription with the present reading is as follows:—

Original reading	*Present reading*
I. O. M	O M
COH I AEL	CO
DAC C P	DAC C
STAT LON	STAT . ON
GINVS ꞇ B	GIN.S ꞇ B

The final letters were quite distinct and were formed so:

ꞇ B

Thus this altar may now be looked upon as really one from Birdoswald.

Lap. 352 is really missing, as I was given to understand that it had been unfortunately destroyed.

The Roman Road from Maryport to Papcastle.

As much inconvenience has been caused by a pillar in Netherhall Park which is said to mark the site of the Roman road, it may be necessary to explain matters. The road itself leaves the fort by the S.E. gateway and thence proceeds to Netherhall Park which it enters almost opposite the end of Bank End road. In Oct. 1921 by use of a sounding rod we had no difficulty in locating the exact position of the road, which, when it came to the fence on the opposite side of the Park, was 32 yards from the gateway leading to Ellengrove, instead of 22 yards as shown by J. F. B. Dykes, Esq. We then found indications that the road had crossed the river, clearly by a bridge, some 40 yards below the present bridge. The pillar is to be removed at the earliest opportunity.

We ought to add that this road was opened in 1880 for the Annual Meeting of the C. and W. Literary and Scientific Association. Unfortunately in one respect, the workman cut right through the road and at a depth of three feet he came upon what may have been a sea bed. That this part of the district had at one time been under

water is corroborated by the finding of a fine water-worn (pot hole) stone quite close to the Hall.

Remains of Annexe or Early Camp.

A continuous mound, 8-9 feet wide, runs along the edge of the cliffs for 500 yards in close proximity to the fort, extending almost parallel to its N.W. side and stretching beyond it for the width of two fields to the northward. It is eight yards from the boundary of the Camp Field, and this distance increases to 20 yards at the northern end of the mound, where it diverges a little from the straight line. To seaward of this mound is a ditch.

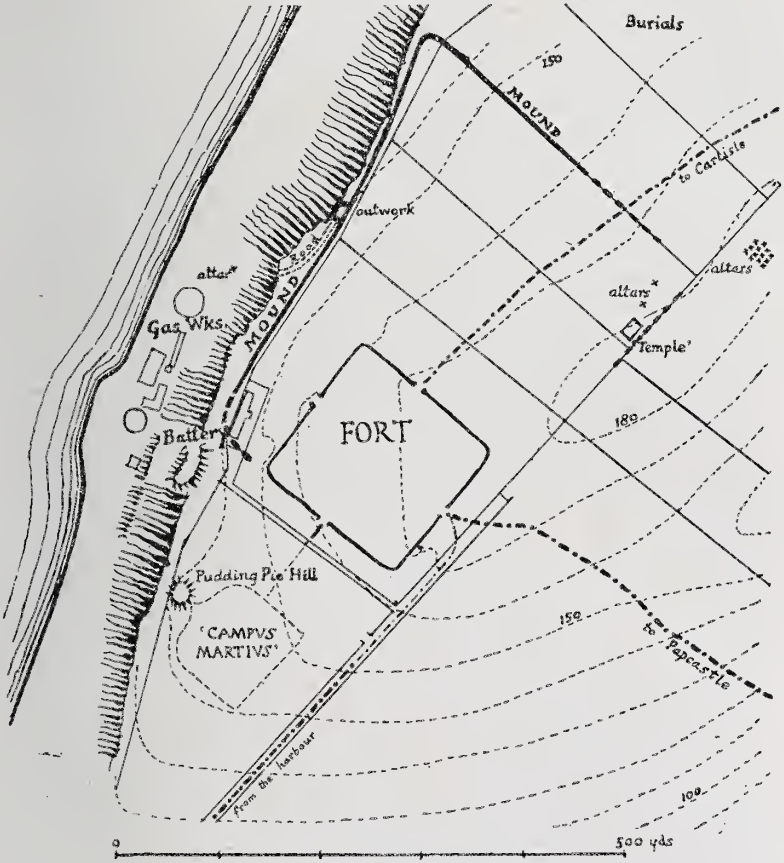
Such a mound at first sight would seem to be the remains of an old hedge; but during the latter part of 1922 holes were dug in it for the erection of three telephone-poles, which revealed no trace of a hedge, but showed that the mound is filled with rough stones. Further, at each end the mound curves round in the usual manner of Roman defensive works and thus by its form suggests one side of a large fortified enclosure. One of the rounded corners is still visible at its north end, and here the first 20 yards of a south-eastward pointing mound indicates the north-east side of the same enclosure. Beyond the first 20 yards, this mound coincides with the line of a modern fence, and has been partly destroyed when the fence was made, but is traceable for 200 or 300 yards. At the S. end of the former mound, the rounded corner is not now visible, but it lay where the battery now is, and could be plainly seen before that was made. Here the mound, after turning, pointed in the direction of the S.W. vallum of the fort. The fourth or S.E. side of the enclosure is traceable in a mound running along the hedge east of the "Temple," and the E. corner, rounded like the others, can also be traced close by.*

* This corner was discovered after the plan (p. 153) had been completed and is therefore not marked on it.

These facts suggest that we have the remains of a large fortified enclosure of Roman date, in the S. corner of which the fort was situated. Such an enclosure may have been one of two things. Either it was the boundary of the town which we know to have lain, roughly speaking, north and north-east of the fort, and was therefore in the nature of an annexe, or else it was a marching camp dating from a time earlier than that of Hadrian (in whose reign the visible fort was presumably constructed) and therefore perhaps referable to the campaigns of Agricola. On the latter hypothesis, the marching camp was 500 yards long and on average 300 yards wide, giving an area of nearly 30 acres. According to Hyginus, 30 acres would accommodate roughly 30,000 men. On the former hypothesis, we have a fort with an exceptionally large annexe north of it, containing a town nearly half the size of Corbridge.

We cannot as yet choose between these hypotheses with certainty. The general apearance and plan of the mound is in favour of the theory of a camp; but against this is the following point. At the northern corner of the Camp Field, the cliffs are broken by a wide U-shaped depression giving easy access from the shore to their summit. Here are the remains of something like an outwork projecting from the outer face of the mound, 25 yards long by 16 broad, having its N.W. angle rounded off. Within it there seems to be a well, and a sunk road runs S.W. from it for 65 yards parallel to and seaward of the mound. This road is protected by two smaller mounds on the edge of the cliff, and leads to the head of a footpath which ascended the cliff, but was almost entirely obliterated by the building of the Gas Works in 1866, and by quarrying operations for the Senhouse Dock in 1881-1884. Close to this point were found the altar no. 54 in the Netherhall collection (see above, p. 149), a small house-

hold altar bearing a figure, and other remains. This outwork, if such it is, fits more easily into the theory of a permanent annexe than of a temporary camp.



MARYPORT; THE ROMAN FORT AND SURROUNDINGS.

ART. XX.—*De Threlkeld.* By the REV. FREDERICK W. RAGG, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.

Communicated at Lancaster, August 31st, 1922.

THIS paper is a contribution to help towards carrying on the account by the late William Jackson, F.S.A., of the family of Threlkeld, Crosby Ravensworth and Yanwath (these *Transactions*, O.S. ix; I have only seen it in the volume of *Papers and Pedigrees* by him, published in the Extra Series). My addition has been made possible by my having had the chance to consult and to transcribe the remains of the series of Threlkeld documents at Lowther, unearthed since Mr. Jackson's time, some 66 in number, which enable us to trace the descent down to the partition of their estates in the time of Henry VIII amongst the heirs general and the male heir. I cannot claim it as a complete history. That could only be compiled by one who should use as foundations Jackson's paper and this and other historical records besides.

The earliest charters which remain are those of their estate in Westmorland when it belonged to their predecessors, but it is most natural to begin with the fragments of their history in their early home, Threlkeld itself, in its romantic position at the foot of Saddleback and close to the Vale of St. John's. And there I have nothing to produce quite so early as the gift which Mr. W. G. Collingwood mentions (these *Trans.* N.S. xxi, p. 66), by Randulf f. Ivo de Threlkelde of land to Fountains Abbey, about 1220-30. The earliest deed I have seen is however, of date before 1247, since it is witnessed by Thomas f. Ranulf (of Greystoke) who died in that year. This is a grant by " Tomas " the cleric, son of Simon de Threlkelde,

to Adam son of Peter de Craistoc, of a toft which Roald held in the township, with the boundaries as specified in a charter granted by " G." whom he calls " my brother," and a messuage and croft which Arnaldis had held, and two acres in Strendas which Tomas had given to John de Derwentwater and three wandales below the said Strendas.

What "wandales" were I learn from a paper by Dr. Alexander Bugge, Professor in the University of Christiania, Norway, read to the Royal Historical Society, " On the Norse settlements in the British Islands " (*R. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 4th Series, vol. iv, 1921). In the Danish villages he says that the part of the land which was cultivated was fenced and called *vang*, " wang " in early Yorkshire and Lincolnshire charters.* In the *vang* each peasant had his lot or share, and this in Denmark was measured by a rope. But in the Danelaw villages (in England) these shares appear to have been measured, he goes on, by a rod or wand and were therefore called " wandail " or " wandela," and he gives an instance of this name occuring outside Yorkshire, in Furness, quoting the Furness Abbey Coucher Book (Chetham Soc.) He also quotes a charter in the Whitby Cartulary of c. 1200, in a gift by Lord Richard Percy which mentions the wandales of his demesne and the wandales of his homagers. And for the word itself, he gives as derivation " wand " (O.N. *vöndr*) and O.N. *deill* share, wandale thus being share measured by a wand.

I give the charter in the Appendix (charter I) with comments on it there because of its apparent complexity. The next charter (Appendix II) I give in full, also because of the boundaries named and the interest of the old names. It is one of those, at that period rare in number, that have the year of the Lord as date,viz. 1278, and the date of the king's regnal year also—7th of King Edward I. By it

* It is not suggested that *wang* is the word from which " wandales " is derived. I mention this for fear of possible confusion.

Thomas de Derwentwater consented that William de Threlkeld should have rights of common in the woodland and herbage for his stock of all sorts at all times in the year, close time and open too, in the stretch of land specified; beginning with the stream of Byrkehevidbek as it descends into Glenermakan, and from Glenermakan as you go up from Greta to Castelyadolfbek and go on ascending to the head of Castelyadolfbek and then climb to the head of Mosedalebek; then go from Mosedalebek as far as Calfhou and from Calfhou to Stibenet and from Stibenet to the head of Byrkehevidbek. And in return for this concession and confirmation the aforesaid William de Threlkelde granted to Thomas de Derwentwater all the *appruiamenta*—the appropriations or enclosures—made between the aforesaid streams of Byrkehevidbek and Castelyadolfbek and beyond (made by Thomas) so far as they had been made up to the date of the agreement. He also granted to Thomas and his men and tenants housebote and haybote in the woodland of Flatscough in the waste, and common of herbage between the streams of Byrkehevidbek and Mosedalebek, reserving to himself and his heirs the *appruiamenta* made (by him) between the same two streams up to the time of agreement, and he added to the concession 10 acres of land in Swynestihevid: namely in Subwathevid three acres, and in Alpesig two acres, and by the side of Birkerigbek two acres towards the west, and close by Mosedalebek towards the west 2 acres and under Birkerigscale one acre; and granted that Thomas and his men should have right of common in these 10 acres in the open time after the crops (*vesturam*) were carried off. Also he consented that if the cattle of Thomas or his flocks should stray beyond Glenermachan and Greta in the lands of the said William, that Thomas was to pay one penny forfeit for every 10; and William was to pay the same forfeit if his cattle and flocks strayed across the Greta—1d. for every ten. Should these cattle or sheep stray beyond

Castelyadolfbek they were to be driven back unless they have a herdsman with them. William son of Thomas de Graystok, Gilbert de Wyrkington, sheriff of Cumberland, Ranulf de Dakyr, Robert de Molecastr, Alan de Orreton and Richard de Laton, all knights, Robert de Warthewyc [Warwick], Robert de Tylloll, Simon de Vallibus, Robert the cleric and others witnessed.

It seems to me clear from this contention and agreement that the land between the three streams mentioned, the Byrkehevidbek, the Castelyadolfbek and Mosedalebek had never been partitioned off to each owner, but that in it they had undefined boundaries, and that both de Derwentwater and de Threlkeld had been enclosing parts at pleasure without hesitation, and each was likely to be appropriating what the other thought he could lay claim to; hence the trial, the adjusting by adjudication and the final agreement.

We are now suddenly transferred to Westmorland by the charters, for till 1325 we have none that refer to Threlkeld. The first of these Westmorland charters belongs to the early owners of part of the lands to which the Threlkelds succeeded by marriage later on. It is one granted by Helena de Hastings confirming to Ucheman, son of Goscelin des Giles, two bovates of her demense in Crossebi [Ravenswath] and is connected with a final concord of 4 John (feast of St. Andrew 1202) between Ukeman son of Goscelin, petitioner, and Elena daughter of Alan son of Thorphin, in possession, in Crossebiraveneswarth. It was an assize of Mort d'ancestor on which the concord was founded. Ukeman gave and quitclaimed to Elena (so spelt) one carucate of land in Crosby held by Mathew de Sollebi [Sulby] for homage and service. It was to be held by him of Elena and her heirs for 1 lb. of pepper at Christmas in lieu of all services except forinsec. Mathew de Sollebi gave to Elena 40s. and to Ukeman one mark of silver for this. The charter (Appendix, III) tells us that Goscelin,

Ukeman's father, held this in fee and heredity under Helena de Hastings, and Ukeman had evidently put in as freeholder the Mathew mentioned. This required the sanction of his over owner (Elena) who made the arrangement that Goscelin and his heirs should have their grain ground, up to the 16th measure, at her mill and should work in any repair of mill or pond and do the forinsec service, giving her 2s. yearly. Whether this was continuing the old terms, or simply putting fresh terms in, one cannot say. The charter seems to want some words. Its witnesses are Richard de Camera, Baldwin de Alvestain, John his son, Adam de Strethfort, Halan (for Alan) Pincerna [le Botiller], Walter de Ravensbi, Robert de Tibai and Halan (for Alan) son of Ketel. The connection between these families de Alverstain and de Hastings will appear at the end of this paper; and a moiety of this mill plays, as will be seen, an important part in the Threlkeld ownership down to the last days of the ownership in that name.

The charter next in date carries us to yet another holding which came later on to the Threlkeld family, Yanwath namely. In it Robert de Yawneuythe grants to Walter de Twynam and Isabel his daughter and Adam their heir, and the heirs of Adam, his whole possessions in Yanwith, they doing the customary service to the barony of Dufton. This grant the charter says is to be in accordance with the Statute of Westminster.* The meaning of this limitation evidently was that there was to be no alienation from the heirs. If therefore Walter, Isabel and Adam died leaving no heirs the estate was to revert to Robert de Yanwith and his heirs. And should any of his heirs in possession alienate any parcel, the lord of the fee, that is the Greystoke family, lords of the barony of Dufton, was entitled to enter on the land alienated and hold possession. The clause was meant to save the rights of the overlord from

* That is, Statute of Westminster II. of 13 Edward I.

infringement. The witnesses were William de Dacre, Ralf de Notyngham, then deputy sheriff of Westmorland, Robert de Askeby, John de Morvill, Richard de Ayncurt, Gilbert de Lancaster, all knights, Henry de Tyrell, Gilbert de Burgham [Brougham], Richard de Coupland, John de Barton who wrote the charter "and others." It was made in the Church of Barton (the parish church of Yanwath) on the vigil of St. Katherine the Virgin, 15 Edw. I, *i.e*, 24 Nov. 1286. John de Barton was evidently the incumbent and did not necessarily belong to a family named Barton.

In the next charter we are more directly on the Threlkeld track. It is a charter imperfect because nibbled by rats or mice and as there are no names of witnesses it has been some trouble to find out its approximate date. In the end I find that John de Langton, associated with Henry de Threlkeld in the grant, was chancellor of England; was presented by Anthony, bishop of Durham on 22 June, 1294, to the rectory of Castle Sowerby and by the bishop of Carlisle (de Halton) who was the patron , to the rectory of Horncastle in Lincolnshire on 15 April, 1295.* It is therefore reasonable to suppose that in this period this grant was made. It is to Henry's father, Sir William de Threlkeld and Katrina his wife, of nine messuages, land worth 12½d. yearly, nine cottages, 50 acres of land, the whole of the grass land called Wythelbrecmyre, five acres and a rood of meadow in Mosburwane, a moiety of Calbecheng, 8s. of annual rent and a moiety of the mill of Crosby with all the demesnes lately belonging to [Thomas† de Gold]ington and Thomas his son, to be held by William and Katrina for life, if Katrina after the death of William remained without a husband, but if not all was to remain to the heirs of William. This clause shows that Katrina

* *Bp. Halton's Registers*, by W. N. Thompson.

† This part has been eaten away. The name is supplied by conjecture as the only one which will fit after analysis of all the evidences.

was not William's mother.* Later charters tell that Henry de Threlkeld succeeded to his own portion of Crosby as his inheritance after the death of William de Hastings his uncle, and what that portion was is not specified in any of the charters. This of Thomas son of Thomas de Goldington and Amice de Hastings being granted in this way to Henry implies that the father Thomas, whose it had been, already was no more.† Thus Henry de Threlkeld came into possession of another purparty of Crosby, and practically was owner of two thirds.

This probably explains another charter the date also of which it was not easy to settle. It is granted by John de Boghes, whose name occurs in bishop Halton's registers as incumbent of Kirklinton, where the ancient church has now vanished; he is named in those registers John de Boghes and John de Bowes. He granted, evidently as interim feoffee, to Henry de Threlkeld and Mariota his wife and William, their son, his manors of Crosseby Raveneswart and its belongings which he held by gift of Henry; if William (the son) had no heirs‡ all was to go to the (other) heirs of Henry. The witnesses were Robert de Askeby and Robert le Engleys, knts., Nicholas de Grendon then (deputy) sheriff of Westmorland, John de Rossegill, John Tyliole, William de Helton, John de Ormeshevede [Ormside] and many others. The deed is endorsed mediaevally with words that mean "entail of the manor of Crosby." Nicholas de Grendon was deputy sheriff either in 1294 or 1299; John de Boghes was instituted to Kirklinton in 1294, and was Official to the bishop of Carlisle in 1296.

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* Henry's mother must have been Isabel.

† See these *Trans.* N.S. xi, p. 237. Thomas de Goldington married Amice de Hastings: William de Goldington married Christiana de Hastings, on that p. of vol. xi, a slip has given William's wife Christiana to John de Goldington. Correct by inserting "his," and crossing out "of" before John, replacing it by "and."

‡ This is omitted, but evidently implied.

A charter of much the same date is one by which John de Brunne grants and makes over by lease for the term of his own life to Henry de Threlkeld and his heirs the two bovates with their belongings in Crossebyraveneswart which Roland de Brampton once held in that township, together with all its easements and *approviamenta* (appropriations or enclosures) and common of pasture within the township and without it. These two bovates, the charter says, William son and heir of William de Goldington leased to him for the term of his life in undisturbed freehold, he paying to William and his heirs 14s. of silver yearly in even portions at Whitsuntide and St. Martin in the winter and doing the forinsec service. This was simply a money payment in lieu of the services given by freeholders to their overlords. The witnesses were Robert le Engleis and Hugh de Louther, kts., Nicholas de Grendon, John de Helton, Henry de Warthecoppe [spelt Warþecoppe] "and others."

Then comes a quitclaim to Henry de Threlkeld, his heirs and assigns, by Emma, daughter of Nicholas de Hastings and her husband Richard Cook (Cocus) renouncing all right which they could have in the manor of Crossby Ravenswart.* Richard must have been her second husband, for in A.R. 990 of 1300 A.D. she and her husband Gilbert de Querton [Wharton] are entered as heirs together with Henry de Threlkeld and William de Goldington and Cristiana of one messuage and 50 acres of land in Crosseby Raveneswarth, who had had these tenements, granted by some arrangement which is obscure through the stains on the membrane, as heirs of William de Hastings; and the charter of renunciation is dated the 10th year of King [Edward†] son of King Edward on the Festival of the

* It should be realized that this family of de Hastings was a younger branch, and held the manor of Crosby under another who were their overlords. See *The Feoffees of the Cliffords* and *Appendix* to this paper. But of this more later.

† The name omitted.

Purification, 1317. The charter is witnessed by Henry de Warthecopp, kt. [deputy] sheriff, Richard de Blencanshopp, coroner, Walter de Twynham, kt., John de Rossegill, kt., Robert de Louther, William de Langedal and "many others." Emma was the daughter of the Nicholas who was assassinated on Whitsunday, 1286, in front of his brother's house (the manor house) at Crosby,* and apparently she was his only child. As one of the heirs in possible contingencies to the manor she would have a strong claim. Two other renunciations of hers come later.

On some date between 10 Feb. and Dec. 20, 1322, comes Henry de Threlkeld's next charter. The period is settled by the deputy shrievalty of Walter de Stirkeland, kt. In this he gave and confirmed to his son William and his heirs seven messuages, one toft, nine bovates and 20 acres of land and 6½ of meadow with all belongings in Crosseby Ravenswart, to be held by them of the chief lords of the fee. Should William have no heir, a misfortune which is deprecated, this was all to revert to Henry and his heirs. The witnesses besides Walter de Stirkeland, kt., were Robert de Askeby, kt., Henry de Warthecopp, Richard de Blencansopp, William de Helton, Henry de Haverington, Henry de Cundal "and others." The endorsement of this in mediæval writing tells that it is entail of lands in Crosby.

On Oct. 19, 1323, the morrow of St. Luke, 17 Edward son of Edward, comes an important document (App. IV) the second renunciation by Richard le Keu† and Emma his wife, granting and quitclaiming to Henry de Threlkeld and Mariota his wife and William their son all claim they had in the tenements into which Henry entered after the death of William de Hastings, his uncle, by name of

* See these *Trans.* N.S. xi, p. 326.

† It is not certain that Richard le Keu was the same man as Richard Cook, but it is easier to imagine that le Keu and Cook were appellations of the same man than to credit Emma with 3 husbands and 2 of them named Richard.

hereditary possession in Crosseby Ravenswart, so that they could have no claim thereafter against Henry and Mariota and William nor their heirs; and the third renunciation comes in 1325, Monday the morrow of the Circumcision, when Richard le Keu and Emma quit-claimed to Henry and his heirs eight messuages, nine bovates and 20 acres of land, six of meadow and the purparty of Crosseby Gill,* which William de Goldington held as of his mother's inheritance in Crosseby. In this renunciation they state that Henry held them by grant and enfeoffment of de Goldington. These tenements had been granted in 1322 by Henry de Threlkeld to his son William as seven messuages, one toft, nine bovates and 20 acres of land and 6½ acres of meadow, during the deputy shrievalty of Walter de Strickland, kt., *i.e* between 10 Feb. and 30 December of that year; the other witnesses besides Walter de Stirkeland (deputy) sheriff, being Robert de Askeby, kt., Henry de Warthecopp, Richard de Blencansopp, William de Helton, Henry de Haverington, Henry de Cundal and others.

These were the subject of another grant, when William married Alice daughter of John de Fritheby,† to them in 1325. On 6 April in that year Alice, daughter of John de Fritheby, appointed her father her attorney to receive in her name full seisin of the manor of Threlkeld, and of seven tofts, nine bovates and 20 acres of land in demesne and 6½ acres of meadow in Crosseby Ravenswart, to be held by William de Threlkeld and herself according to the tenor of charters made to them. This sounds rather strange, since the Threlkeld charter granting the manor

* This specification differs from that of William de Goldington's lands elsewhere by 1 messuage for 1 toft and one half acre of meadow, but the estate is evidently the same.

† John de Fritheby in 13 Edw. II, held under Henry de Percy, and afterwards under his heirs, 11 bovates in Craphalle (Yorks. N. Riding) and 2 bovates in Dusseford in the same Riding (C. Inq. Ed. II. File 41/1). He also held lands and demesnes in Fyrthby juxta Kyrkham, Yorks., from which his name was derived. Reference to these comes later.

and all its belongings, houses, lands, gardens, woodlands, pastures, moors, marshes, streams, ponds, mills, demesne lands and the villeins on them—the peasants and their *sequelae*—and all reversions and the homages and services of its freeholders, is dated Monday after St. Mark, *i.e.* 26 April, the year of our Lord 1325, and 18th year of Edward son of Edward; and the charter granting the seven messuages, one toft, nine bovates, 20 acres of demesne land and 6½ acres of meadow in Crosby "which lands and tenements were formerly those of William son of William de Goldington" is dated 2 May, 1325, Sunday after the festival of St. Mark. A rose on St. John Baptist's day was to be the "service" in each, besides the dues to the overlords.* Possibly the grants may have been made by word before 6 April or some charters were drawn up which those existing made it unnecessary to keep. These charters, both the Threlkeld one and the Crosby one, have the clauses stating that on failure of heirs of the bodies of William and Alice all was to revert to the right heirs of Henry.

The charter next in date is one to which much importance was attached, since it was on that which rested the claim to the Threlkeld possessions in Crosby by the heirs general as against the heir male in the dispute of 1515 (27 May, 7 Henry VIII) and on it was constructed the Formedon plea produced in the Court of Chancery, which in the end was allowed. And, after all, this charter, William de Goldington's, only concerned one third of Crosby; the inheritance on which Henry entered after his uncle's death, and that which came from Thomas de Goldington were not included in it. By the charter of William de Goldyngton are transferred to William de

* The witnesses to the Threlkeld charter were Henry de Malton, kt., sheriff of Cumberland, Alexander de Bastenthewayt and John de Derwentwatre, kts., John de Hoton Roef, Alan de Kymthorpe, John de Quitberg and John de Waberewayt.

Threlkeld, kt., and Alice his wife, one messuage and three acres of land in the territory of Odelingdal in the township of Crossebiraveneswart, all his portion of that land which was called le Langedale, all the grassland (*pratum*) which he had in Moseburghwanes in the same township and all the part which he had in the water mill in the township of Crossebi and all the suit belonging to the said mill with its pertinences, and all that yearly rent of eight shillings* which the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Leonard of York had been wont to pay yearly. The grant is to William and Alice and the heirs of their bodies, to be held of the chief lords of the fee by the customary dues. Should they have no heirs of their bodies all was to remain to the right heirs of William de Threlkeld, and William de Goldington warrants it all and has as his witnesses John de Stirkeland, John de Derewentwatre and John de Rossegill, kts., Henry de Querton, Robert de Crakenthorp, Hugh de Ormesheved " and others." And the date is Wednesday, the Epiphany in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward after the Conquest.

The Formedon claim of 1515 gives 103 acres, not three as William de Goldington's gift; but the discrepancy can be accounted for by different methods of summarizing the amount of land in the charter and the later document. To support the number of acres mentioned in the charter there are two other deeds, an attournment deed of William de Goldington appointing Peter de Thornton, chaplain, to deliver seisin in these tenements to William de Threlkeld and Alice and their heirs, which also specifies the rent of 8s. from Spitelthorp; this is dated Apelby, Monday after the feast of the Epiphany in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward the *third* after the Conquest. The other

* Eight shillings of yearly rent had been transferred to Henry de Threlkeld from the estate of Thomas de Goldington, as we learn from the charter in which he was associated with John de Langton. The Levens MSS. show that 16s was the whole rent, but due not to S. Peter, but to De Hastings after Alverstain.

deed is a sort of letter patent in Norman French (App., v) which gives some particulars but does not mention the rent of Spitalthorp, defectively dated, as the charter of William's is, in the 12th year of King Edward after the Conquest.

The Formedon claim of 1515, on which the Court of Chancery allowed the claim of the heirs general, states that William de Goldington gave this charter in the time of Edward I. No one who is used to charters of the period would be so misled. The style of date is that of Edward III. But only one of the three charters concerned, that of the appointment of the attorney to give seisin, has the date in full. The difference between 12 Edward I and 12 Edward III is of course that between 1284 and 1339. William and Alice were not married till 1325, and a charter given by Henry de Threlkeld granting land in connection with this marriage is dated Sunday after St. Mark in the year of our Lord (*anno domini*) 1325 and the 18th year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward"—*i.e.* Edward II. The proofs are too strong to be set aside, but the difficulty still remains, made by the third renunciation of Emma (de Hastings) and her husband Richard le Keu, already mentioned (p. 163). What did William de Goldington actually give, as they state, to Henry de Threlkeld, father of William, the claim to which they renounce? I can only suppose that it was a restricted freehold and not the lordship as well as the tenements, and was different from this grant of 1339 which gave both, and that probably the older charter was not kept. There is a little more complication yet. A charter given by *Thomas* de Goldington which has no date, but belongs to the same period and is endorsed mediævally with words that mean entail of tenements in Crosseby, grants these very same lands and tenements and confirms them to Sir William de Threlkeld and Alice his wife, namely one messuage and three acres of land in Odelingdale, all his part of the land called le

Langdale, his whole pasture in Moseburghwanes and the whole of his part of the mill with its suit and all appurtenances. He concedes also that all who held or should hold his lands in Crosseby should go to the mill of William de Threlkeld to have ground there all the grain grown in their tenements to the 13th "vessell," and this right was to persist whoever became possessor. He also grants to William and Alice the rent of 8s. which the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Leonard of York paid yearly. William and Alice and their heirs were to hold all this of the chief lords of the fee by the services due and for all time. Should they die leaving no heirs all was to revert to the right heirs of William de Threlkeld. Witnesses to this were John de Stirkland, John de Derewentwatre and John de Rossegyl, kts., Henry de Querton, John de Berwyse, Hugh de Ormesheved "and others." The letter of attourney by *William* de Goldington appointing Peter de Thornton as his agent to give seisin in these very tenements, which followed his charter, has been already mentioned.

The only conclusion to be drawn is that Thomas was son of William and his heir, and for some unstated reason could have no descendants. Possibly it may have been that he was in holy orders; but there may have been other reasons. For these tenements are not the tenements once held by Thomas son of Thomas de Goldington, possessed by Henry de Threlkeld and granted to his father by him and Langton in 1296; the description does not fit. But they were those which were granted on 2 May, 1344, by Robert de Threlkeld and Patrick Stutvill, chaplain, as interim feoffees,* back in new entail to William de Threlkeld, kt., and Alice his wife at the same time as the whole of their manor of Threlkeld, as the following lands in Crosseby Ravenswart, viz. seven messuages, one toft, nine

* The grant to them as such is Charter VIII in the appendix, and see also later on.

bovates and 20 acres of land and 6½ acres of meadow, "which lands and tenements," they say, "were formerly those of William son of William de Goldington," and all the lands and tenements which Thomas Nauthird held in the same township and one acre in Mosburghanes and eight shillings of rent and the moiety of the mill, "which also were the possessions of the aforesaid William, son of William de Goldington."

It was then the remaining third portion of the Hastings inheritance which thus fell in. William de Threlkeld now possessed the manor and the moieties of the mill which had been divided between the Goldington heirs. There was however a portion which still had not come in with the earlier grants, and which has taken much trouble to give any satisfactory account of.

On June 17, 1338 was drawn up an indenture between Thomas de Goldington on the one part and William de "Trhelkeld,"* kt., by which Thomas granted to him two messuages and three bovates of land in Harburghwanes (or Haiburghwanes) in Crosseby ravenswait. William was to hold these, and his heirs also, of the chief lords till Thomas or his heirs paid to him or his heirs £6 13s. 4d. sterling in one day. Thomas warranted the lands. Then in 1351, on the Thursday before St. Mark, 25 Edward III (19 April) Thomas de Goldington granted and confirmed to William de Threlkeld, kt., his heirs and assigns, all the lands and tenements which were those of his father Thomas de Goldington in Crosby to be held of the chief lords; warrant is added but no witnesses are named; and a mysterious document in Norman French (Appendix VII) of 3 Oct., 1351, Monday after St. Michael, suggests that there had been some seizure by the king of the lands which had been possessions of Thomas de Goldington in Crosby. No explanation is given.

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* So spelt.

But it is clear that the Thomas de Goldington concerned was not the Thomas who owned the lands which had been those of William de Goldington. And it would seem that he was probably either the Thomas son of Thomas, the chief part of whose lands had been given to Henry de Threlkeld in 1296, or possibly a son of this second Thomas; and in A.R. 1426 b of A.D. 1340 a Thomas de Goldington, who does not seem to fit Thomas son of William, is charged by the vicar of Edenhall, Adam de Warthecopp, with default as to tenements in Crosby Ravensworth which belonged to that incumbency.

A marriage agreement is the next document to turn to (Appendix VI). Its delightful Norman French gives particulars not found else where. William de Threlkeld's eldest son was to marry Alice daughter of John de Hodeleston, and William would provide a marriage portion of 20 marks' worth of land for them and their heirs, and in addition to this would grant the reversion of 10 marks' worth which would fall in to him after the death of Marion* wife of Thomas de Hothwath held by her as dower by grant of Henry de Threlkeld, formerly her husband and father of William and 170 marks' worth besides. Were there no heirs, it was as usual settled that this was all to revert to William and his heirs. And John de Hodleston on the day of the marriage would grant 48 marks, 4 shillings and 5 pence and the following Pentecost 48 marks, 4 shillings and 5 pence—in all £190 5s. 8d. Coverham, where this deed was signed, appears to be in Yorkshire, North Riding. It is dated Monday the vigil of St. Catherine, 17 Edward III (24 Nov. 1343).

In the next April, on the 25th, comes the enfeoffment (Appendix VIII) of interim feoffees, by which to Robert de Threlkeld and Patrick Stutvill, chaplain, are given all messuages, lands and tenements which William de Threlkeld held in Threlkeld and Crossebiravenswart except one

* Called in other charters Mariota and in Assize Roll 990, Margareta.

messuage and the moiety of the mill; of this I give the digest after the charter, with its varied and interesting particulars. It and the grant back are good illustrations of the way in which the mediæval landowners in the north provided for their younger children and their close kin, when they did not succeed in marrying them to heiresses. The witnesses to this charter VIII were John de Derwentwatre, kt., Henry de Querton, Robert le Boteler, Gilbert Engayn, John de Berewys "and others"; and to the grant back of 2 May the same.

In Aug., 1353, morrow of St. Lawrence, John son of John de Threlkeld granted and confirmed to Sir William de Threlkeld, his heirs and assigns, one messuage and two bovates of land in Crosby* and a toft and a bovate in Meburn Maud and one burgage in the borough of Appleby, lying between the burgage of John Roland and one which had been the burgage of John, son of Regenald; this in exchange for the land which Sir William held in Grayrigg. John, son of John must surely have been his grandson, and to his father Sir William had granted the whole of Yavenewath in a charter which seems to have been lost. The one document which remains concerning this is a Norman French letter of attorney appointing Geoffrey his son to give seisin to John (App. IX). In the same year, Sunday after St. Bartholomew 27 Ed. III, Nicholas son of John de Derlay released and quitclaimed to John son of John de Threlkeld, his heirs and assigns, all his rights in the lands and tenements that had been John de Derlay's, his father's, in Grayrigg, which John son of John de Threlkeld had by grant of Sir William. The witnesses to this were Roger de Lancaster, John de Patton and William de Pott' [Pottergh] and others. This was dated from Kirkeby in Kendale.

The next item in the history I quote from W. Jackson's *Papers and Pedigrees*, vol. ii, p. 124. It is that the exe-

* This reminds one of the last accession of Goldington lands, that granted by Thomas son of Thomas.

cutors of the will of Henry de Threlkeld, whose wife was named Idonea, were William de Threlkeld, kt., Henry de Threlkeld and John de Dent. The will was proved on 13 June and 22 June, 1368, and from Mr. Jackson's paper I quote the Inq. p. mortem of Sir William de Threlkeld which I have not been able to go to the Record Office to see. It was taken on Monday after St. Valentine (Feb. 15), 1372, and states that he was seised jointly with his wife Katherine and William their son in two parts of a moiety of Ullesby and of the manor of Threlkeld. The portion of Ullesby (Ousby) had been granted to him evidently by an interim feoffee whom he had put in, John de Crofton, in 1364 and this was for entail. Katherine was his second wife, and apparently they had a son named William. Sir William died on the Thursday which followed 18 Oct, 1371. William (not the William above mentioned), son of John son of Sir William and Alice de Fritheby was his next heir and aged 24. This tells us that John who had married Alice de Hodleston was already dead. Sir William had married Alice de Fritheby in 1325 and probably was over 60 years of age. His grandson in 1379 on April 28 released to the Abbot and Convent of Byland all his right in Bretherdale usurped by his grandfather Sir William, according to Jackson. Before this, however, namely in 1373, Saturday before St. Ambrose, 47 Edwd. III, he had granted to John de Carlton, chaplain, and Hugh de Salkeld as interim feoffees all his lands, tenements, rents and services in Yavenwith and in Bolton (Westmorland). The witnesses to this were Henry de Threlkeld, Edmund de Sandford, William de Whibergh "and others." And the reason of it appears a little later on Oct. 13, 1373. It was a reversion of the lands, etc., which Alice, mother of Sir William, held for life and presumably in Yanwath, which the charter of John de Carlton and Hugh de Salkeld granting these back to William does not mention. But these possessions were by their charter tied in entail to

William and Margaret and their heirs, to be held of the chief lords. There were two of the family named William living at the time but the mention of the tenure as being held of the chief lords settles that it was William, the head of the line, who is meant. He calls himself in the next charter lord of Threlkeld and lord of Crossebyravenesworth and by it on Wednesday before Ascension Day, 1 Richard II (26 May, 1378), granted and confirmed to Robert de Threlkeld, John de Stokedale and John de Byllyng, chaplains, his manor of Crossebyraveneswarth, evidently again as interim feoffees. This charter is witnessed by Henry de Threlkeld, John Richardeson, Thomas del Dautry (?), William Sheppeherd, Thomas Knyght, John Fairehare and others.

The corresponding charter which should contain the grant back and a new entail does not appear to exist, and the next existing is an indenture made between William de Threlkeld, kt.—he had now therefore taken up knighthood—on one part and William Dautry de Penreth on the other. There had been discord and contentions between them about a *placea* (a plot of ground), in the township of Penreth, and these were settled, the indenture says, by William Dautry coming in the full court of Penreth held on Thursday the vigil of the Conversion of St. Paul, 10 Rich. II (24 Jany., 1387) and recognising the said *placea* to be the right of William de Threlkeld, as that which William de Threlkeld, kt., grandfather to the aforesaid William Threlkeld, granted with other messuages and lands in Penreth to John de Threlkeld his son and Alice his wife and the heirs of their two bodies; these tenements after the deaths of John and Alice should descend to the aforesaid William, son and heir of the aforesaid John and Alice, according to the formedon (tenor of the grant), and William Dautry gave them back to them. For which surrender and agreement William de Threlkeld son and heir of John and Alice granted and demised to William

Dautry and Agnes his wife the whole *placea* with the houses and close and all belongings, to be had and held by William Dautry and Agnes for the life of the longer liver of them, they rendering to William de Threlkeld his heirs and assigns 12 pence paid in equal portions at Pentecost and St. Martin in Winter and doing the forinsec service for William. The seal is not armorial. It has "W" on it, and two simple devices. Probably it was William Dautry's and Agnes was probably also a sister or aunt of William de Threlkeld.

In 1391, 4 June, 14 Ric. II, comes an indenture, the copy of which remaining must have been that which was drawn up on behalf of William, since its endorsement is "Carta Galfri," the custom being that one party had the portion which showed the seal of the other. This seal has the manche, the Threlkeld bearing, inherited from the Hastings family. It is an indenture made between Sir William de Threlkeld on the one part and Geoffrey (Galfridum) de Threlkeld on the other, relating that since William had enfeoffed Geoffrey in his manor of Threlkeld with its mill and all belonging by a charter which contained more particulars (now not existing) Geoffrey wills and grants for himself, his heirs and assigns, that if William or anyone in his name pays to Geoffrey within the next four years £96 of lawful English money, namely £24 each year in two equal portions, at Christmas and St. John the Baptist, then it shall be lawful for William to enter on the manor and the mill and to restore it to its pristine state of being in his immediate holding, without any hindrance by Geoffrey or any one in his name. And if these payments are made, Geoffrey also concedes that he will not cause any waste nor destruction in either manor or mill or in any part of them, nor will he require (*levabit*) any gressoms from the tenants at will of the manor or of any portion of it during the period aforesaid; and that if he broke these conditions, William, his heirs or assigns could re-enter

on manor and mill and take entire possession. And if William or his assigns failed at any term in paying the required sums, then Geoffrey could hold the manor and mill in fee and heredity for all time.

Through reasons which are not forthcoming appears yet one more handing over to interim feoffees of the manor of Crosseby Ravensworth and all that belongs to it, mill,* tenements and services and reversions of all tenancies by Sir William on 29 July, 1391; the feoffees to uses (interim feoffees) being William de Neuton, vicar of Barton, John [de] Bylly and John de Crosby, chaplains. This was done at Askham, Saturday after St. James the Apostle, 15 Ric. II; Hugh de Salkeld, Thomas de Louther, Thomas Brakan (?), John de Ravenesby, Thomas de Derlay and "others" witnessed. Then on 24 Feb. of the next year John de Billy, chaplain, granted and confirmed to Roger de Kirkby, vicar of Greynesfeld (?), John de Helton, chaplain, William de Loundre, chaplain, their heirs and assigns, his whole manor of Crosseby Ravenes-wath, to be held by them as usual of the chief lords, and he warrants it to these new feoffees. These interim feoffees were more than trustees, since absolute possession was given them in order that they might have full power to grant back for fresh entail without possibility of question, and they seem very rarely to have been false to their trust. The witnesses were Thomas de Musgrave, William del Bowes, William de Culwen, William de Threlkeld, kts., Hugh de Salkeld, William de Thorneburgh and Thomas de Louthre "and many others." One or more charters which followed this must be missing. The whole purpose of these repetitions of interim feoffees was to make any claim which was set up, and had to be carried through these successive enfeoffments, a difficult and costly process. And to this, which one might think was difficult enough, Sir William added yet another, for on Sunday,

* No longer the moiety of the mill.

6 Oct. 1393, the octave of Michaelmas, 17 Ric. II, he granted and confirmed to Stephen, rector of Asby, and to John of Crosseby, chaplain, his manor of Crosseby, with all that belonged thereto and the reversion of tenements which Thomas Knyght and John Fairehare held for life, excepting the enclosure and the mill* (*parco molendino*) and its suit and the works of repair. Reasonable estovers were also granted to them by supervision of his bailiffs, and he grants also to Stephen and John that they and their heirs and assigns shall be able to grind all their grain grown on their lands of Crosseby at his said mill and pay no multure dues. The witnesses were Sir Thomas de Musgrave, Sir William de Curwen, kts., William de Querton, Hugh de Salkeld, William de Thorneburgh, Robert de Clybourn, Thomas son of John de Warthecop, Adam de Threlkeld, Thomas de Derby and many others. For a grant to put in proper power feoffees to uses (interim feoffees) it is extraordinary. It is beyond one's power to guess the purpose of including the estovers and the grain grinding. It might have been put together by some clerk half asleep; or it might have been, that putting in so much that was unnecessary and did not belong, added to the fees. Stephen's grant back of this is dated Thursday after the feast of the Conception of St. Mary, 17 Ric. II (4 Dec. 1393), and consists of an entire release and quitclaim to Sir William de Threlkeld and Margaret his wife of every right he could have in the manor of Crossebi-ravenswath or anything belonging to it which had been given to him by John de Crossby, chaplain. This implies a charter which was made by John, chaplain of Crosby, to his fellow interim feoffee Stephen, rector of Asby, making another step in the lengthening legal process before the estate was in the hands of Sir William Threlkeld again; but the charter is not now there.

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* Apparently meaning the mill and its enclosure.

A little later, on 13 June, 1395, Nicholas de Threlkeld releases and quitclaims to Sir William some lands and tenements in Crosbyraveneswath and rights of common which Sir William has by gift and concession of him or any of his ancestors in that township. He was therefore one of the family who held under his kinsman, the lord of Crosby, and was relinquishing occupation. In 1408 (20 May, 9 Hen. IV) Sir William de Threlkeld, kt., granted and confirmed to Stephen de Mewbourne (Meaburn), rector of Asby, and John Logwater, chaplain, all the tenements, rents, services, woods, mills, meadows and common of pasture and the easements belonging, in the townships of Penreth in Cumberland, Bolton, Mewbourne Mald and Grayrigg in Kendale, Westmorland, who were to hold them of the chief lords; and on the 21st of May, he appointed Robert Salkeld as his attorney to deliver seisin to these two. Sir William died in 1409 (10 Henry IV). His Inq. p. mortem so far as Crosby Ravensworth and Yanwath are concerned is given in abstract in Jackson's paper (I have not had the chance to consult the original). He died seised in fee, Jackson says, of Crosby Ravensworth and jointly enfeoffed with Margaret his wife (then deceased) of one third of Yanwath. William and Margaret had two daughters, namely Margaret, wife of John de Lancaster and Elizabeth, wife of William Lancaster of Yanwath. These entered into possession of Yanwath and were 24 years old and more. Henry his son, who succeeded him, was at the time of the Inq. p. mortem, 13 years of age. His coming of age was proved in 7 Henry V, Oct 28, 1420.* He had seisin given to his estates, 11 Nov. 1420.

The other William de Threlkeld, contemporary with the father of Henry, who held two parts of Ullesby

* This, and his admission to his estates by the king's sub-escheator, after satisfaction given for his relief, are given in Jackson's papers.

(Ousby), died in 1401 leaving no heirs. The lands he held reverted to the heirs of Sir William, his father. The Sir William who died in 1409 was his cousin and next heir, namely, son of John son of the earlier Sir William. In 1403 this later Sir William (who died 1409) paid his relief for this Ullesby estate; this would go down to his son, Sir Henry, brother of the two sisters who married the two Lancasters. In 1419, this Sir Henry had made a grant to Richard de Colby, rector of Ormesheved, and Robert Peny, vicar of Crosseby Ravenswath, of the manor of Crosseby Raveneswath in the usual style of grant to interim feoffees, on the Saturday after St. Lawrence, 7 Henry V (Aug 26). The purpose of this is made clear by the grant back by Richard de Colby and Robert Peny, on the 27th of Nov. following (1419). Henry had married Margaret, daughter of "Rolland" Thornburgh. The whole manor was granted back to them jointly and to the heirs of their bodies; should there be no heirs the estate was to go to the right heirs of Henry, who had already taken up knighthood.

A bit of ordinary business, not a settlement or transfer of estates, comes next in the series of Charters (App. x), an indenture of 13 Aug. 1420 of sale of 300 trees in the moor of Fyrtby juxta Kyrkham, inherited by Sir Henry through his ancestress Alice de Fyrthby. A contract of that sort made so long ago is worth giving in detail.

An indenture comes next in succession (Appendix xi) of which I give the text because it is an instance of what, no doubt, was a fairly frequent document made out in those days though the examples remaining seem rare. It is a bond by Robert de Dokwra to forfeit £100 if he should alienate lands, seemingly Henry de Threlkeld's of Crosby, kt.

In 1423 we come upon more of the usual style of documents. Stephen rector of Asby confirms to Henry de Threlkeld, kt., and William his brother and the heirs of

Henry, the manors of Crosby Ravynswath and Yanwyth and all pertaining to these manors which John de Crosby, chaplain, deceased and he possessed by gift of William de Threlkeld, to be held of the chief lords of the fee. This charter has for witnesses Robert Layborn, kt., Thomas de Styrkland, kt., William de Thornburgh, Robert de Belyngham, John de Clibborn and " many others " This was on the vigil of St. James, 1 Henry VI (24 July). Next in 1428, 1st of March, 6 Henry VI, Henry de Threlkeld, kt., releases and quitclaims to John Hawekyn, vicar of Penreth, William de Stapleton, jun. and Richard de Louthre all rights he had and services in Yanewyth and Amotbryg (Eamont Bridge) granted by George de Warthewyke and Elizabeth his wife to him, and the lordship of the township also.

One cannot tell what the purpose was nor the reason of the next document, a letter of attorney of Friday after Trinity Sunday, 9 Henry VI (1431), by which John Wilson of Threlkeld was to give seisin to William Stapleton, jun., Robert Belyngham and Robert Peny, chaplain, vicar of Crosby Ravynswath, John Cayros, chaplain, and William Teppel, chaplain, of all his lands in Cumberland ; nor of that of April 8 of the next year (1432) when William Stapylton, Robert Belyngham, Robert Peny, John Cairos and William Teppel released and quitclaimed to Henry Garthorn, chaplain, and William Cellett,* chaplain, all right and claim they had in manors, tenements, services, etc., by grant and enfeoffment of Henry Threlkeld, kt., in Cumberland and Westmorland. There must be here one or more charters missing.

In 1434, Aug. 24, was drawn up an indenture by which the Abbot and Convent of Whitby let at ferm to Henry Garthorn, chaplain of Thyrkelde, and Sir Henry Thyrkeld, kt., the rectory† of their church of Crosby Ravynswath

* Probably for Kellet.

† This does not mean the incumbent's house merely.

with a yearly pension of 20s., due to them and owed from of old as payment made by the perpetual vicars of the parish, together with all the lands, tenements, rents and services and tithes which the Abbey have in the County of Westmorland at the date, except the patronage and presentation of the vicarage when it is vacant. The lease was to be from Pentecost 1434, for 13 years next following. They were to give to the Abbot and Convent £22 of silver money on the vigil of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary of Whitby, the first payment being on the vigil of the Assumption, 1435. And both of them or each of them was to keep up the rectory buildings at their own cost and to hand them back to the Abbey in good repair and condition, unless by chance the buildings were burnt or destroyed by the Scots in time of war. And should any portion be thus destroyed by the Scots, the Abbots and Convent would allocate by the verdict of 12 trusty men of the parish chosen by both parties sufficient consideration to the two Henries for the damage and only require the just residue. Should the payment of rent be behind in part or in whole after the feast of Assumption, the Abbot and Convent would be within their rights in re-entering and taking possession just as they had it before the lease, notwithstanding this indenture. Also Sir Henry Threlkeld, kt., consents that if the said rent of £22 should be unpaid on the said feast, the Abbot and Convent might distrain in his lands and tenements in Yorkshire, namely in Frythby juxta Kyrkham, in Berythorpe, in Grymston and in Wyston, and carry away what they distrained till the arrears were paid. And the aforesaid Henry Garthorn and Henry Thyrkeld shall bear and carry out all the ordinary burdens and extraordinary duties of the church or rectory at their own proper costs, during the term of 13 years. This was dated at Whitby on 24 Aug., 1434.

Then once again we go back to the series of interim feoffees. On Sunday after St. Martin in the Winter, 16

Henry VI (17 Nov. 1437), Henry Threlkeld, kt., gave and confirmed to William de Stapilton, John de Threlkeld his brother, Robert Penny, vicar of Crosby Raveneswath, John Cayrous, chaplain, and Richard de Thirkeld, chaplain, his manors of Crosbyraveneswath and Yanwyth, together with all lands, tenements, meadows, rents and services, to be held by them in perpetuity of the chief lords of the fees, doing the usual services. He warrants them in possession and has as his witnesses of the charter Richard de Musgrave, kt., William Crakanthorpp, Nicholas Falowfeld and "many others." Next in sequence comes a charter releasing and granting back and quitclaiming to Henry Threlkeld, kt., all that they had in Westmorland by his grant to them, a grant by Wyllm. Stapilton, jun., Robert Belyngham of Kendale and Willm. Teppell, chaplains, Thursday before St. Lawrence, 17 Henry VI (1439). The seal is stated in the document to be attached but the existing charter has no sign of the attachment of any seal. It may therefore be either a copy or an unexecuted deed. I think it must have been a preliminary form of a charter which was altered and executed and is lost, because in the next charter (Appendix XII), the date of which is 27 April, 24 Henry VI (1446), Robert de Belyngham and William Teppell, chaplain, vicar of Withstowe (probably Wistow, Yorks., W.R.) appointed in their place Roger Crofte, clerk, and William Thirkeld their attorneys to give to Henry Thirkeld, kt., seisin and peaceful possession of their manors and demesnes of Crosby Raveneswath, Yanwith and Thirkeld with all that appertained to them, following the force and effect of a writing given to the same Henry Thirkeld. That writing also is not amongst the series.*

It will be noticed that the document which has no traces of having had a seal attached has in it besides the

* Jackson's paper quotes a document of 1444 which shows that there had been before that some great quarrel between Sir Henry and his son Lancelot. Possibly the cause was Sir Henry's 2nd marriage, and hence the repeated interim feoffees.

names of Robert de Belyngham and William Teppell that of William Stapilton, jun. The William Stapilton who in charters is usually called junior died in 1432, and at first sight one might think it would admit of a conjecture being possible of the reason why his name does not occur in the 1446 document. But there was another William Stapilton, his son, who died in 1457, and we have thus no guide. We may take it as certain however that Henry Thirkeld held these manors in his own hands in April, 1446.

Then came fresh troubles. Quarrels rose between the Threlkelds, their "frendes" and "cosyns," that is their kinsmen and relatives, and the family of Thornburgh, of whom was Henry's first wife. I give the record in the Appendix (XIII). In 1447 on 9 Nov., Thomas of Haryngton, chosen as arbiter, gave his award. The document is in mediæval English but quite intelligible and I need only mention here that the Threlkeld side was composed of Henry of Threlkeld, kt., William of Threlkeld, his brother, and Lancelott of Threlkeld and other sons of Henry's; and the Thornburgh side was composed of William of Thornburgh, Roland of Thornburgh, Edwarde of Thornburgh and Leonard of Thornburgh, "brether of the said Willm."

The next document of 15 February, 31 Hen. VI (1452), shows that Henry Threlkeld was dead. Lancelot Threlkeld, esquire, son and heir to him appoints William Faulcus as his attorney to deliver peaceful seisin to Alice, widow of Henry Threlkeld in sundry lands and tenements in Yhanwith in Westmorland in the tenure of one Pennok Scott, following a charter he had granted to her. The fact that Alice was second wife of Henry and stepmother to Lancelot may account for the smallness of the dowry. Lancelot, as the Formedon tells us, was the second son of Henry; William the elder was evidently dead, and almost without a record. In 1453 on Feb. 5, 31 Henry VI, Alice the widow of Henry appoints as her attorney John

Pennington, kt., to receive from Lancelot Threlkeld, esq., son and heir of Henry Threlkeld—she does not say nor imply *her* son—seisin in the tenements which John Gilbank, William Dicson, Thomas Garthorn, William Naddale, John Brondholme, John Hudson, William Smyth and John Denkynson hold jointly or separately, as tenants at will or on lease, which she is to hold for life.

Between this date and 1483, I have seen nothing in the Lowther papers which belongs to the Threlkeld family. William Jackson mentions two Inquisitions in the Record Office which come in the gap. One is about Robert Threlkeld, 1467-8, in an enquiry about the foundation of a chantry at Appleby; the other the Inquisition p. mortem of Sir Henry Bromflete, Lord Vessy, which gives the information that Margaret, Lancelot's wife, daughter of this Lord Vessy, was his heir and aged 26 and over.

Of Nov. 1483 (the day is illegible) is an indenture between Lancelot Threlkeld, armigerum (esquire), on one side and Thomas Peyrson on the other, by which Thomas Peyrson granted to Lancelot the whole of his tenement within Threlkeld in which Robert Wod lately dwelt; this was to be held on lease for 20 years for 2s. yearly, but the deed is partly illegible.

The Formedon which gives the succession of the Threlkeld owners of Crosby (dated 1515 and to be referred to presently) has a younger Lancelot, son and heir of Lancelot who married the Vessy heiress, and he is followed by three daughters about whose claims and estate the next charter at Lowther of June 2, 1510 is concerned. The indenture concerning this (Appendix XIV) is in old English, but not too old to be grasped and its length, full of interest, is such that I do not think space need be used to insert its details here. The documents concerned with the different successive entails appear to have been lodged in the Court of Chancery and to have remained there till 1515 when the Formedon was formally accepted (27 May, 7 Hen. VIII).

This Formedon states—to give an abstract of it—that Thomas Dudley and Grace his wife, James Pickering and Elizabeth his wife, William Pickering and Wenefrida his wife, all three wives being daughters of Lancelot Threlkelde (the second of the name), impleaded Cristofer Threlkeld, kt., brother of Lancelot and their uncle, for one messuage, 103 acres of land, 40 acres of grass lands, a moiety of a mill and of its suit, and 8s. rent in Odlyngdale in Crosby Ravensworth, Langdale and Mosburghwanes, according to the form of donation "in le descendre." These, they pleaded (in Banco), William Goldington gave to William Thrykeld and Alice his wife and the heirs of their bodies. After their deaths and that of John their son and of William son of the said John and of Henry son of the said William son of William, and of William son of the said Henry, and of Lancelot brother of the said William son of Henry, and of Lancelot son of the said Lancelot, ought to descend to Grace, Elizabeth and Winifred, daughters of the said Lancelot, son of Lancelot, by the terms of the grant made by William Goldington "in the time of Edward I." The tenements specialized are but a portion of Crosby Ravensworth and were but a portion of the Goldington (and Hastings) estate in Crosby which came into Threlkeld hands. And at first thought one cannot see the validity of the claim which kept Cristofer out, but I suppose the Court noticed that every addition as it came in was also entailed according to the same "Form." Apparently there were lands in Cumberland and Yorkshire which were still held in Threlkeld hands and name, and there was £10 per annum for life which by the arrangement of 1510 he had; but it must have been melancholy work for him to do what was imposed on him in settling the disputes and ensuring the revenues of his nieces, and feel that it was Threlkelds no more but Dudleys and Pickerings who succeeded. He produced no documents which gave colour to the claim of the heirs male.

The copy of the indenture of 1510 which is left must have been that belonging to the youngest daughter, Winifred, for it has an addition giving her payment of the share owed by her for her father's debt to the crown incurred during his shrievalty ; and this receipt, by John Skelton the succeeding sheriff, tells us her husband's name; it also shows us that the lands in Threlkeld itself went to the heirs general.

A later charter of 1524 gives us a few particulars of the Pickering descent, though very few. It is a charter by Robert Moresby, reciting that James Pykeryng, lately of Kyllington in Westmorland, now deceased, on the 23rd of May in the 12th year of Henry VII, enfeoffed him and Cristofer Moresby, kt., Ambrose Crakenthorp, James Rose and Antony Crakenthorp, esquires, now deceased, in the manor of Kyllyngton, Fyrthbank and Aldhoton and Bleas for use of himself the said James Pykeryng and his heirs and assigns, to fulfil his last testament; that he was the sole survivor of those enfeoffed and that in order to fulfil the will of Sir Cristofer Pykering now deceased son and heir of the aforesaid James Pykering he confirms by this indenture to James Pykering of Crosby, esq., brother of the said Sir Cristofer Pykering and son and heir of James Pykering of Kyllyngton, the manors above mentioned to be held by James and his heirs male. In case of failure the estate was to revert to the heirs male of James Pykering, father of Sir Cristofer and James. This shows that the second daughter's husband, who is called of Crosby, was the owner of Killington later. Of Winifred, 3rd daughter, and her husband William Pickering I have seen no later information. Of the refractory Grace Dudley's family there is just one more subsequent record. It is a bond of 1654 by Christopher Dudley of Yanwith to Sir John Lowther of 25 Oct. to keep to indentures of feoffment made between him, his wife and Sir John, according to the true meaning of the indentures. Christopher's

descent from Thomas and Grace is shown in the *Papers and Pedigrees* by Jackson. He was great-great-grandson of Grace, and, I imagine, the last owner of the Dudley name in Yanwith.

My thanks are due to the Earl of Lonsdale and to the agents at Lowther, as aforetime, and to Mr. Edward Salisbury of the Public Record Office and his sister, for help in a knotty point.

APPENDIX.

I. Threlkeld.

Thomas f. Simon de Threlkeld to Adam de Greystoke: before 1247.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Tomas clericus fil. Simonis de Threlekelde concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade fil. Petri de Craistoc pro humagio suo et servicio unum toftum quem tenuit Roaldus infra willam de Threlekelde per omnes divisas in carta G fratris mei scriptas et unum croftum cum duabus bovatis terre infra territorium predictum et unum mesuagium et croftum unius acre terre qui fuit Arnaldis et duas acras terre in Strendas infra territorium ejusdem wille de Threlekeld quas per cartam meam dedi Johi. de Derwentewatr, et tres wandales infra predictas strendas dono et concedo et presenti scripto confirmo eidem Ade fil. Petri et heredibus suis, tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete cum omnibus libertatibus et cum communibus et aisiamentis que in carta G. fratris mei continentur et infra cartam predicti Johis de Derwentwatr quas utrique G et J ex dono meo habuerunt. Ut illa concessio et donacio rata permaneat et stabilis in perpetuum presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. His testibus Thoma fil Ran. Ran de Daker. Willo de Jonesbi Ada de Derwentewat' Willo de Threlkelde. R. Forest.' Ada de Hotun. G de Talentir Willo Clerico et aliis.

Thomas the clerk grants and confirms to Adam son of Peter de Greystoke for his homage and service a toft which Roald held in the vill of Threlkeld with the boundaries specified in the charter of G. his brother, and a croft with two bovates of land in the same

vill, and a messuage and croft of one acre and a half of land which Arnaldis had had and two acres of land in Strendas which he (Thomas) had given to John de Derwentwater, and three "wandales" below the aforesaid Strendas; these Adam son of Peter was to hold in fee and heredity, and free tenure with all common rights and easements which were specified in the charter of his brother G. and in the charter granted to John de Derwentwater above mentioned, and which both G. and J. (de Derwentwater) had of the gift of him (Thomas).

II. Threlkeld.

Sir Thomas de Derwentwater and William de Threlkeld; 1278.

Hoc scriptum testatur quod A.D. MCC Septuagesimo octavo et anno regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici septimo, cum plures contentiones et discordie mote essent inter dominum Thom. de Derwentwatr militem ex parte una et Willm de Threlkelde ex altera super commune pasture per breve domini regis de nova disseisina coram domino Johe. de Vallibus et domino Willo. de Saham et sociis suis justic. itinerantibus apud Karliolum in crastina animarum; que quidem contentiones et discordie sub hac forma conquieverunt; videlicet quod predictus Tho. de Derwentwat' concessit pro se et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et presenti scripto confirmavit predicto Willo. de Threllekelde et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et heredibus suis, et tenentibus suis communia in bosco, et herbagium ad omnimoda averia sua et pecora omnibus temporibus anni tam in tempore clauso quam aperto inter rivulum de Byrkehevidbek sicut descendit in Glenermakan, Et de Glenermakan in Greta, et ascendendo de Greta usque ad Castelyadolfbek et ascendendo usque ad capud de Castelyadolfbek et sic descendendo usque ad capud de Mosedalbek, Et de Mosedalbek usque ad Calfhou. Et de Calfhou usque Stibenet, et de Stibenet usque ad capud de Byrkehevidbek. Et pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione predictus Willus de Threllekelde concessit pro se et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et presenti scripto confirmavit predicto domino Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis omnia appruiamenta facta inter predictos rivulos de Byrkehevidbek et Castelyadolfbek et ultra, usque ad diem confectionis presentis scripti. Et similiter predictus Willus. concessit pro se et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predicto domino Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et hominibus et tenentibus suis husbote et hay bote in bosco de Flatscogh in vasto et communam herbagii inter rivulos de Byrkehevidbek et

Mosedalebek. Salvis dicto Willo et heredibus vel suis assignatis, omnibus appruamentis factis inter predictos rivulos de Byrkehevidbek et Mosdalebek usque in diem confectionis hujus scripti. Et de incremento decem acras terre videlicet in Swynestihevid et Subwathevid tres acras terre et in Alperig duas acras terre. Et juxta Birkerigbec duas acras terre versus occidentem. Et juxta Mosedalbek versus occidentem duas acras terre. Et sub Birkerigscale unam acram terre. Et predictus Thom.* et heredes sui vel assignati et eorum homines et tenentes communicabunt in predictis decem acris terre predicte post vesturam asportatam in tempore aperto. Et similiter predictus Willus concessit pro se et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predicto Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis et eorum hominibus et tenentibus quod si averia sua vel pecora transeant ultra Glenermakan et Greta in terris predicti Willi quod solvant predicto Willo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro decem averiis et pecoribus unum denarium. Et similiter si averia vel pecora predicti Willi vel heredum suorum vel hominum vel tenentium suorum transeant ultra Greta quod solvant predicto Thome et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro decem averiis et pecoribus unam denarium. Et si averia vel pecora predicti Willi vel heredum suorum vel hominum vel tenentium suorum transeant ultra Castelyadolfbek, quod rechaciantur nisi inveniantur cum wardo facto. Et ut ista conventio concessio et presentis scripti confirmatio ex utraque parte robur perpetuum firmitatis optineat alter alteri scripto in modum cyrographi confecto sigillum suum mutuo apposuit. Hiis testibus dno. Willo filio Thome de Graystok dno. Gilberto de Wyrkington tunc Vicecomite Cumberl. dno Rano. de Dakyr, dno Roberto de Molecastre, dno Alano de Orreton, dno Rico. de Laton, militibus. Robto de Warthewyc, Robto de Tylloll, Symone de Vallibus, Robto clerico et aliis.

This script is awkwardly put together, and here and there hardly grammatical. In one place the names seem to have been confused. A slight correction makes its meaning consistent. The "homines" of each of the disputants were the freeholders, but they had tenants who were of lower standing answering to copyholders, "tenants at will"; hence the expression "hominum vel tenentium." The following is a digest of the meaning:—

"Contentions and disagreements which had arisen between Thomas de Derwentwater, knight, and William de Threlkelde about common of pasture were taken into court by writ of novel

*? William.

disseisin before John de Vallibus and William de Saham, justices in eyre at Carlisle 1278, and there these disagreements were set at rest as follows:—Thomas de Derwentwater granted for himself and his heirs to William de Threlkeld and his heirs and their tenants, common rights in woodlands and herbage for stock of all kinds throughout the year, in open time and close, within the following bounds: the Byrkehevidbeck as it runs down to Glenermakan, then as one goes from Glenermakan to the Greta, and then up to the ascent from the Greta to Castelyadolfbek and thence to the head of Castelyadolfbek, then down the descent to the head of Mosedalbeck, then (up) from Mosedalbeck to Calfhou then from Calfhou to Sti-benet, and from Sti-benet to the head of Byrkehevidbeck.

"In return, William de Threlkeld granted in like wise to Thomas all the appropriations between the aforesaid streams of Byrkehevidbeck and Castelyadolfbeck and beyond it made to the day of this agreement. And in the same way William granted to Thomas wood for house-repair and fence-repair in the woodlands of Flatscogh, in the waste; and common of herbage between the streams of Byrkehevidbeck and Mosedalbeck, reserving to himself and his heirs the appropriations made between these two streams up to the date of the agreement. And in addition he granted 10 acres of land situated thus:—In Swynestihevid and Subwathevid 3 acres, in Alperig 2 acres, by Birkerigbeck 2 acres towards the west; by Mosedalbek towards the west 2 acres, under Birkerigscale 1 acre.

"And [? Thomas] granted that [? William] and his heirs and their men and tenants should have rights of common in these 10 acres after the crops were taken off, in the open time. And similarly William granted to Thomas and his heirs that if the beasts belonging to him and his heirs and their men should stray beyond Glenermakan and the Greta in the lands belonging to William, the payment to him and his heirs should be one penny for every 10 beasts; similarly that if the beasts or flocks of William, his heirs and his men should cross the Greta that they would pay Thomas for every 10, one penny. Also that if the beasts or sheep belonging to William and his heirs should stray beyond Castelyadolfbeck they shall be driven back unless they have a keeper with them."

The record of this case in Assize Roll 132, 6 Edw. I, and beginning of 7, on the morrow of All Souls, tells us that the question before the Assize was whether Thomas de Derwentwater, Stephen Vyrly and Ad. Foxhill had unjustly disseised William de Threlkeld of common of pasture in Castelrigge which belongs to his

freehold in Trelekeld; common of pasture in 1000 acres of woodland, marsh, moor and heather. Thomas came; Stephen and Adam did not appear but were not attached because they were not found. Thomas answered for them as if he was their agent, and as far as the portion of the aforesaid woodlands, etc. is concerned, that is from Calfhou to Threlkeld, the complaint of unjust disseisin, he says, is unjust, because he is himself in seisin of the same. And as far as the remainder is concerned, he says that William was never possessed of it as belonging to his tenement in Trelekeld in such a way as that he could be disseised. And for this he places himself on the verdict of the countryside, etc. And Roger de Lyndeby, Robert de Karleton and Bertin de Utredsete, jurors impanelled, did not appear. Therefore they are at the mercy of the Court, etc. The jury say that the aforesaid Thomas, Stephen and Adam unjustly disseised the aforesaid William in the aforesaid 1000 acres, etc. Therefore William is to recover his seisin, and Thomas and the others are at the mercy of the Court.

III. Crosby Ravensworth.

Helena de Hastings to Uckeman des Giles; 1202.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Helena de Hastings dedi et concessi et hac charta nostra presenti confirmavi Uchemano filio Goscelini des Giles duas bovatas terre de dominico nostro in Crossebi pro clamatione unius carucate terre in Giles quieta, quam Goscelinus pater predicti tenuit in Giles, illi et heredibus suis tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete et pacifice ab omni servitio et consuetudinibus et exactione que mihi pertinent vel heredibus meis. Excepto quod predictus Goscelinus et heredes sui molendinabunt ad xvi mensuram suam et [operando] in aliqua operatione vel stagni vel molendini, et faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet predicte terre, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duo solidos, scilicet ad Pascham xii^{d} et xii^{d} ad festum Sti Michelis, pro omnibus servitiis et pro omnibus consuetudinibus. Hiis Testibus: Richardo de Camera Balduino de Alvestain, Johanne filio suo, Ada de Strethfort, Halano Pincerna, Waltero de Ravenesbi, Roberto de Tibai, Halano filio Ketelli.

Helena de Hastings grants and confirms to Ucheman son of Goscelin of the Gills two bovates of land of her demesne in Crosby in return for the quieting of the claim to one carucate of land in the Gills which Gosceline's father held for himself and his heirs, of her and her heirs in freehold and hereditary tenure. But she stipulates that Ucheman and his heirs shall grind their grain at her

mill to the 16th measure and help in repairs to the mill-pond and the mill, and do the forinsec service due for these two bovates, and pay her and her heirs 2s. yearly.

IV. Crosby Ravensworth.

R. and E. le Keu to Henry de Threlkeld and family: Oct. 19, 1323.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Richardus le Keu et Emma uxor ejus salutem in Domino. Noverint nos concessisse remisisse et omnino de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum quietum clamasse Henrico de Threlkeld et Mariote uxori ejus et Willo filio eorumdem totum jus et clameum quod habuimus vel aliquo modo habere poterimus in omnibus terris et tenementis in quibus predictus Henricus intravit post mortem Willmi de Hasting avunculi sui nomine hereditarii in Crosseby Ravenswart; ita videlicet quod nec nos predicti Ricardus et Emma, nec heredes nostri nec aliquis nomine nostro in predictis terris et tenementis aliquid jus vel clameum versus predictum Henricum, Mariotam et Williamum nec heredes suos de cetero exigere poterimus vel vendicare quoquomodo, set ab omni actione [tali] in perpetuum per presentes simus exclusi. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Dat. apud Crosseby Ravenswart die proximo post festum Sti Luce Evangelistis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi 17°.

Richard le Keu and Emma his wife grant, remit and quitclaim to Henry de Threlkeld and Mariota his wife and William their son all right they had or could have in any of the lands and tenements on which Henry entered after the death of William de Hastings his uncle in the name of hereditary ownership in Crosby Ravensworth. So complete is this quitclaim to be that no heirs of theirs nor anyone in their name can raise any claim against Henry, Mariota and William and their heirs hereafter.

V. Crosby Ravensworth.

William de Coldyngton's Grant to Sir Wm. de Threlkeld; 16 May, 1339.

A touz ceaux qe cest' lettre verrount [e]t orrount William de Coldington saluz en Dieu. Sachez moy aver done et graunte et per cest ma present chart conferme a Sieur Willm de Thirkeld chivaler touz les terres et tenementes lez queaux ieo ay en le vile de Crosseby ravenneswarth, cest a savoir le dimid de molyn et siz acres de terre arable en le Holmes et disz acres de pre en Mosburghannes et un acre de pre en le Holmes treis acres de pre en Quitvrekmyr deux bovez de terre en le Gilles et un cotage et dimid

et un tenement q'e fuit Thomas Nouthird en Odlyngdale et un bove de ter' o le moyte de le seygnory de [la] ville de Crosseby; a tener et aver alevanditz Sieur Willm et Alice sa femne, terme del vie Alice et a pres le deses Alice revert a Sieur Willm et a ses ayres. Et ieo [l'] avaundit Willm et mes ayres touz les terres tenementes o lez portenauncez, sicum avandit est dit, a le avaundit Sieur Willm et a sez ayres en countr tote gent garanteroms et defenderoms. En temonianc' de queux chos a cest chart [ieo] a mys mon seal. Done a Crosseby en le jour de fest de Pentecost lan du regne le roi Edward apres [le] Conquest XII.

To all those who shall hear or see this letter William de Coldington wishes health in God. Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to Sir William de Threlkeld, kt., all the lands and tenements which I have in the township of Crosby Ravensworth, that is to say the moiety of the mill and six acres of arable land in the Holmes and 10 acres of meadow in Mosburghannes and one acre of land in the Holmes, three acres of meadow in Quitvrekmyre, two bovates of land in the Gills and one cottage and a moiety and one tenement which was held by Thomas Nouthird (cattle herd) in Odlyngdale and one bovate of land with the moiety of the lordship of Crosby; (granted) to the aforesaid Sir William and Alice his wife to have and to hold for the term of the life of Alice, and after her decease, to revert to Sir William and his heirs. And I the aforesaid William and my heirs will warrant and defend against all people all these lands and tenements with their appurtenances as above recited to the aforesaid Sir William and his heirs. In attestation of which thing I have put to this charter my seal. Dated at Crosby the day of the Feast of Pentecost in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward after the Conquest.

VI. Marriage agreement between Sir William de Threlkeld and John de Hodelston; 24 Nov. 1343.

Ceste endenture faite a Coverham le lundy en la veille de Seynte Katrine lan du regne le roi Edward tiertz apres le conqueste disseptisme parentre Mons. William de Thrilkeld chevalier dune parte et Johan de Hodeleston seign' de Millum daltre parte tesmoigne q' come le dit Mons. William ad graunte au dit Johan de Hodeleston le mariage de Johan de Thrilkeld son filz eisnee a Alice la fille le dit Johan de Hodeleston lavantdit Mons'. William voet p^r lui einfeffier le dit Johan de Thrilkeld son filz et Alice la fille lavantdit Johan de Hodeleston en vyntz marche de terre en covenable lieu et celement extenden a eux deux et les heirs de lurs

corps lealment engendreez et outre ceo le dit Mons'. William voet et graunte p^r lui a grauntier la reversion de disz marche de terre en covenable liu et celement extenden, qe al avantdit Mons'. William deyvent reverter apres la mort Marion le feme Thomas de Hothwath qe ceo tient en noum de dower del dowement Henr' de Thrilkeld iadis son baron et piere le dit Mons. William q'i heir il est. Et ovesqe ceo le dit Mons'. William graunte denfeffier covenables gentz en cent sessaunt et disz marche de terre quelz lui refefferont de mesme la terre p' terme de sa vie et outre tailleront par parole le remeyndre les avantdites terres a Johan de Thrilkeld avantdit et as heirs mesmes cestui Johan engendrez dal corps Alice la fille le dit Johan de Hodeleston et si le dit Johan de Thrilkeld devie sanz heir engendre del corps Alice avantdite as droit heirs le dite Mons'. William a toutz iours. Et outre ceo le dit Johan de Hodeleston voet et graunte p' lui a paier al avantdit Mons'. William, le primer jour del mariage avantdit quaraunt oet marcs quatre soldz et cynk deniers et al Noel proschene apres quaraunt oet marcs quatre soldz et cynk deniers et al Pentecoust proschaine suiant la dite feste de Noel quaraunt oet marcs quatre soldz et cynk deniers. En tesmoignaunce de queles choses les avantdits Mons'. William et Johan de Hodeleston as cestes endentures entrechaungeablement ount mys lurs sealx, et a greyndre surete faire en presence des bones gentez sont entreliez. Doñ a Coverham le jour et lan susditz.

This indenture made at Coverham on Monday the vigil of St Catherine in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest, between Sir William de Thrilkeld, kt., of the one part and John de Hodeleston lord of Millum on the other bears witness that, since the said Sir William has granted to the said John de Hodeleston the marriage of John de Thrilkeld his eldest son to Alice the daughter of the said John de Hodeleston, the aforesaid Sir William is ready for his part to enfeoff the said John de Thrilkeld his son and Alice the daughter of the aforesaid John de Hodeleston in land of the value of 20 marks in a suitable place and securely insured to the two and the heirs of their bodies lawfully engendered, and besides this the said Sir William is ready to ensure for his part reversion of the 10 marks' worth of land in convenient place and the security of insurance which should revert to him the aforesaid Sir William after the death of Marion wife of Thomas de Hothwath, which she holds in name of dower, of the granting of Henry de Thrilkeld formerly her husband and father of the said Sir William whose heir Sir William is. And besides this the said Sir William is ready to enfeoff proper persons

in land (the value of) 170 marks who will again enfeoff them in the same land for the term of their lives and will entail by their promise the remainder in the aforesaid lands to the aforesaid John de Thrilkeld and the heirs of the same John engendered of the body of Alice daughter of the said John de Hodeleston, which if the said John de Thrilkeld should die without heir engendered of the body of the aforesaid Alice will remain to the right heirs of the said Sir William for all time. And besides this the said John de Hodeleston is ready for his part to pay to the aforesaid Sir William on the first day of the aforesaid marriage 48 marks, 4 shillings and 5 pence, and at the following Christmas 48 marks, 4 shillings and 5 pence and at the following Pentecost 48 marks, 4 shillings and 5 pence. In attestation of which things the aforesaid Sir William and John de Hodeleston have interchangeably set their seals and have bound themselves together in the presence of persons of good standing. Dated at Coverham the day and year above stated.

VII. Crosby Ravensworth.

Rob. de Wolesley, rector of Brougham; 3 Oct. 1351.

A tous ceux q' cest lre verrount ou orrount Robert de Wolesley person del eglise de Brouham salutz en Dieu Sacchez moy avoir atturne et en mon lue assigne mon cher in Dieu Sir Willham de Lounders chapelaine a ressevier sessine du balie notre seingnour le roi de tutz les terres et tenementz qe furrount a Thomas de Goldington en le vile de Crosseby Ravenswart, eaunt ferme estabel ceo q' le dit Sir Willham face en mon noume. Entestmoinaunce de qil eschos a cest ma lre daturne ay mite mon seale. Escrite a Brouham le lundy procheine appres le fest seint Michel lane du rangne notre seangnur le roi qe ore est qe Diu ly gard xxv^to^.

To all those who shall see or hear this letter Robert de Wolesley, rector of the church of Brougham, wishes health in God. Know ye that I have attourned and appointed in my place my beloved in God Sir William de Lounders chaplain to receive seisin for the bailiff of our lord the king of all the lands and tenements which were those of Thomas de Goldington in the township of Crosby Ravensworth holding as firm and settled what the said Sir William shall do in my name. In witness of which thing I have put my seal to this my letter. Written at Brougham the Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, the year of the reign of our lord the king who now is, whom God preserve, the 25th.

VIII. Threlkeld and Crosby Ravensworth, &c.

Sir Wm. de Threlkeld to interim feoffees; 25 April, 1344.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willus de Threlkeld miles dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Threlkeld et domino Patricio Stutvill capellano omnia messuagia terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis que habui in Threlkeld et Crossebiravenswart exceptis uno messuagio et quinque acris terre que Johes Allison de me tenuit in Crosseby ravenswart et medietate molendini ejusdem ville. Concessi eciam quod omnia mesuagia terre et tenementa cum pertinenciis que Thomas de Huthwait et Mariota uxor ejus tenent in dotem ipsius Mariote de hereditate mea in Yavenwith et que post mortem ejusdem Mariote ad me et heredes meos reverti deberent remaneant post mortem ejusdem Mariote predictis Roberto et Patricio. Concessi etiam quod omnia terre et tenementa cum pertinenciis que Johannes filius Alani de Kirkeby et Isabella uxor ejus tenent ad vitam ejusdem Isabelle ex dimissione mea in Yavenwith predictis Roberto et Patricio [remaneant]. Concessi etiam quod omnia messuagia terre et tenementa cum pertinenciis que Henricus de Threlkeld tenet ad vitam suam de hereditate mea in Threlkeld et Crosseby ravenswart et similiter quod omnia mesuagia terre et tenementa que idem Henricus tenet ad vitam Thome de Threlkeld de hereditate mea in eisdem villis et in Bolton, et etiam quod omnia mesuagia terre et tenementa que Walter de Threlkeld tenet ad vitam suam de hereditate mea in Threlkeld et que post mortem Henrici Thome et Walteri ad me et heredes meos reverti deberent remaneant post mortem eorundem Henrici Thome et Walteri prefatis Roberto et Patricio habenda et tenenda eisdem Roberto et Patricio et heredibus suis et suis assignatis cum serviciis liberorum hominum et aliis reversionibus quibuscunque de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta in perpetuum. Et ego Willus et heredes mei omnia mesuagia terras tenementa et servicia predicta cum pertinenciis predictis Roberto et Patricio et heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes homines warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dno Johe de Derwentwatre milite Henrico de Querton Roberto Botiler Gilberto Engayn Johe de Berwys et aliis. Dat. apud Crossebyraveneswart die dominica in festo Sti Marce Evangeliste anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum decimo octavo.

William de Threlkeld, kt., grants and confirms to Robert de Threlkeld and Patrick Stutvill, chaplain, all messuages, lands and tenements which he held in Threlkeld and Crosby Ravensworth except one messuage and 5 acres of land which John Allison held of him in Crosby, and the moiety of the Crosby Mill: he grants also that all messuages, lands and tenements which Thomas de Huthwait and Mariota his wife held as Mariota's dower belonging to his heritage, which after the death of Mariota should revert to him and his heirs in Yanwith, should remain after the death of Mariota to the said Robert and Patrick; and that all lands and tenements which John, son of Alan de Kirkby and Isabel his wife held for the life of Isabel, by his lease, in Yanwith shall remain to the said Robert and Patrick, and that all the messuages, lands and tenements which Henry de Threlkeld held for life of his heredity in Threlkeld and Crosby, and also that all messuages, lands and tenements which the said Henry held for the life of Thomas de Threlkeld of his heredity also in those townships and in Bolton, and that all messuages, lands and tenements which Walter de Threlkeld held for life, of his heredity in Threlkeld, all which after the deaths of the said Henry, Thomas and Walter should revert to him and his heirs should remain after the deaths of these to Robert and Patrick and their heirs and assigns, together with the services of the freeholders and all reversions, to be held of the chief lords of the fees. And he warrants these to Robert de Threlkeld and Patrick de Stutvill.

IX. Yanwath.

Sir Wm. de Threlkeld to Geoffrey de Threlkeld; c. 1353?

Sacheint tows gentz moy William de Threlkeld chival avoir assigne et pleyn poair done a Geffroy de Threlkeld mon filz delivere la seysyne a John de Threlkeld mon filz de touz les terres et tenementz de la vill de Yavenwith solonct le perport dune chartre de ffeffement del un moite de la vill avantdit et une autre feat par quele iay lesse a terme dez annz lautre moite de mesme la vill; eant ferme et estable q'anq'e le dit Geoffroy avera feat en mon noune touchont la livere de seysine avandit en maner susdit. En testmoignaunce de quele chose a cest ma l're iay mys mon seal.

Know all people that I, William de Threlkeld, kt., have assigned and given full power to Geoffrey de Threlkeld my son to deliver seisin to John de Threlkeld my son in all the lands and tenements of the township of Yanwath according to the tenor of a charter of enfeoffment of the moiety of that township, and another charter

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by which I have leased for a term of years the other moiety of the same township, holding as firm and settled whatever the said Geoffrey shall do in my name as regards the giving of seisin aforesaid in the manner above written. In witness of which thing to this my letter I have put my seal.

X. Firthby, Yorks.

Sir Henry Threlkeld sells wood to T. Chamber of Kirkham; 13 Aug. 1420.

Hec indentura testatur quod Henricus Thyrkeld de comitatu Westmorlande armiger concessit et vendidit Thome Chaumbre de Kyrkham, chapman, pro quadam summa pecunie predicto Henrico pre manibus persoluta ducentas arbores optimas crescentes in quodam bosco vocato Lyngbargh in dominio de Fyrtby juxta Kyrkham et centum arbores optimas crescentes in mora vocata Fyrtby More, exceptis spinis vulgare nuncupatis thorn. Et si non sint centum arbores de quercu et fraxino in predicta mora crescentes tunc predictus Thomas habebit et percipiet de spinis predictis ad perimplendum numerum predictarum centum arborum: habendum et tenendum predictas arbores prefato Thome executoribus et assignatis suis ad prosternendum amputandum succidendum cariandum et asportandum, cum libero ingressu et exitu sibi, hominibus et carragiis suis quibuscunque rationabiliter per totum dominium de Fyrtby predicta a festo Sti Martini in Yeme proxime futuro post datum presentium usque ad finem duorum annorum proxime sequentium plenorum completorum. Et predictus Henricus et heredes ejus predictas arbores prefato Thome executoribus et assignatis suis ut supradictum est contra omnes gentes warrantizabit et defendet. In cujus rei testimonium partes predicte sigilla sua partibus hujus indenture alternatim apposuerunt. Dat. apud Ebor. tercio decimo die August. anno regni regis Henrici V^ti^ post conq. Anglie octavo.

Indenture of grant and sale to Thomas Chamber of Kyrkham, dealer, for a certain sum of money (not specified) paid into Henry Thyrkeld's hands 200 of the best trees growing in the wood called Lyngbargh in the demesne of Fyrtby juxta Kyrkham, and 100 of the best trees growing in the moor called Fyrtby moor, excepting the trees known commonly by the name of Thorn: And if there were not 100 trees that were oak and ash growing in that moor the aforesaid Thomas Chamber was then to take thorn trees to make up the 100. These are granted to Thomas, his executors and assigns to fell, to lop, to trim, to cart and carry away; and

free and reasonable ingress and egress is granted to him his men and his carts of whatever sort throughout the lordship of Fyrtby, from St. Martin's day in winter next following for two years complete to come. And Henry Thyrkeld and his heirs will warrant these against all people. The seals are affixed by each to the other's copy of the indenture.

XI. Kendal.

Bond of Rob. de Dockwray to Sir Henry de Threlkeld; 1422.

Hec indentura testatur quod si Robertus de Dokwra de Kirkby in Kendal faciat nullam alienacionem de suis terris et tenementis que unquam habuit in possessione sua vel habet die confectionis presentium quod tunc obligatio centum librarum in quibus ipse Robertus de Dokwra Henrico de Threlkeld de Crosseby chivaler obligatur pro nullo penitus habeatur: sin autem in suo robore permaneat et virtute. In cujus rei testimonium predictus Robertus de Dokwra et Henricus partibus hujus indenture sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. His testibus Thoma de Strykland chivaler Roberto Belyngham Johe Threlkeld et aliis. Dat. apud Kirkeby in Kendal in festo decollationis Sti. Joh. Bapt. anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conq. decimo.

Indenture which testifies that if Robert de Dokwra of Kirkby Kendal makes no alienation of his lands and tenements which were ever in his possession up to the day of this indenture, the bond to pay £100 made by him to Henry de Threlkeld, kt., of Crosby loses force and counts for nothing: but if he does alienate, it holds in full strength.

XII. Crosby Ravensworth, Yanwath and Threlkeld.

Interim feoffees and Sir Henry Threlkeld: April 27, 1446.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus de Belyngham armiger [et] Willmus Teppell capellanus, vicarius ecclesie de Withstowe salutem in Domino sempiternam . . . Noveritis nos assignasse et loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo Rogerum Crofte clericum et Willm Thirkeld attornatos nostros conjunctim et divisim ad deliberandum pro nobis et nomine nostro Henrico Thirkeld militi plenam et pacificam seisinam et possessionem de maneriis et dominiis nostris de Crosbyravenswath Yanwath et Thirlkeld cum omnibus aliis terris et tenementis pratis et redditibus et serviciis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in comitatibus Cumbrie et Westmerl. secundum vim formam et effectum cujusdam scripti eidem Henrico per nos inde confecti: ratum et gratum

habituri quicquid iidem attornati nostri conjunctim seu divisim pro nobis seu nomine nostro fecerint seu fecerit in premissis vel in aliquo premissorum. In cujus testimonium huic presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Dat. ap. Crosby ravenswath predict. vicesimo septimo die Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quarto.

Robert de Belyngham esquire and William Teppell chaplain and vicar of Withstowe assign and put in their place Roger Croft, clerk, and William Thirkeld as their attourneys to hand over jointly or separately to Henry Thirkeld, kt., full and peaceable seisin and possession of their manors and lordships of Crosby Ravensworth, Yanwath and Threlkeld with all belongings, according to the form and purport of a writing made by them to the same Henry. Whatever these their attourneys did separately or jointly they would hold as valid.

XIII. Feud between Threlkelds and Thornburghs; 9 Nov. 1447.

This indenture bers wytnese that whare as divers vareances querels and debates was moved and longe tyme hongeynge betwene Henry of Threlkeld, knyght, Willimme Threlkeld his brother, Lancelott of Threlkeld son of the saide Henry and othere sones of the sayde Henry and other of thaire frendes and cosyns apon the tone partie. And Willimme of Thornburgh Roland of Thornburgh Edwarde of Thornburgh and Leonard of Thornburgh brether of the said Willimme Thornburgh and othere of thaire frendes and cosyns apon the tother partie; of all the whilke vareaunces querels and debates bothe the saide parties er agreed and by thaire severall obligacions of ccc marcs ayther parties bounden to me Thomas of Haryngton, knyght, to abyde holde and performe the ordinance doome and awarde of me the saide Thomas in all poyntes; wharefore I the saide Thomas takyng apon me the charge and besynes to make ordinance doome and awarde amonge the said parties of all the said vareaunces querels and debates; callying before me bothe the saide parties; and thaire chalenges answers and defences by me herde and conceyved and wele understand'; I the said Thomas ordeynes demes and awardes in maner and forme that eftir folowes :—that is for to say that rest and peas, ful frendshipp gude lufe and trewe acorde be had fr* and keped emonge the saide parties for all the said vareaunces querels and debates. And for as miche as I fynde be opyn

* " fr " is in the margin, apparently to begin a clause omitted=from henceforth.

evidence and be knowlege of the said Willm Thornburgh that the same Willme awe to the said Henry vij marcs for the tene* of Maudes Meuburn of the yere that he held yt last of the sayde Henry, the whiche vij marcs I the said Thomas ordeyn deme and awarde that the sayd Willm of Thornburgh paye to sayde Henry be fore the fest of Saynt Hillary next comand in ful payment of all the said tendes: and al so I the saide Thomas orden deme and awarde that the saide Willm of Thornburgh pay to the saide Henry, before the saide fest xiij^{s} iiij^{d} for a gowne of blak the whiche the said Willm. knowlege that a man of his ware, and also I the said Thomas orden deme and awarde that the said Henry, Willm his brother and Lancelott his son sall release all manner of accions personels to the saide Willm Thornburgh, Roland, Edwarde and Leonard brether to the saide Willm of Thornburgh before the fest of the purification of the lady Saynt Mary next comyng at resonabill request of the saide Willm Thornburgh; and that the sayd Willm Thornburgh, Roland, Edward and Leonard his brether sall relesse all manner of accions personals to the saide Henry, Willme his brother and Lancelott his son before the saide fest of purification at resonable request of the saide Henry; And overe this I the saide Thomas orden deme and awarde that bothe the said parties and ychon of thayme to observe and kepe this myne awarde efter the trewe menynge and entente of me the said Thomas with oute ony ymagination in that may soune to the contrary ther of in any tyme to come, o payne of forfature of thaire saide obligacons. In wytnes of whilke thynge to the parties of thees indentures I the saide Thomas in presence of Thomas Par, knyght, Richard of Musgrave, knyght, John of Broghton and Nicholas of Layburn, squeers, and many other hase sette my seall. Gyffen the Thursday next before the fest of Saynt Martyn in Wynter, the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the sext eftir the conquest of Englond, the xxvith.

The seal has a deer looking forwards and horns held over the creature's back. It is not armorial.

XIV. Disputes between the heirs of Threlkeld family; 1510.

This indenture made the 11th day of June, the secunde yere of the reign of Kyng Henry the viiith between Cristofer Pikering, esquyer, having in his governaunce Wenefrede Thrykelde one of the doughters and heires of Sir Launcelot Thirkeld, knight, and James Pykering broder of the said Cristopher and Elizabeth his weyf another of the doughters and heires of the seid Launcelot on

* Probably=tendes—tenths.

the one partie and Cristofer Thrykeld, esquyer, broder and heire male of the seid Sir Launcelot of the oder partie, witnessith that where great variaunce contraversis and debats hath bene had moved and depended betwene Thomas Dudley and Grace his weyf eldest doughter one of theires of the seid Sir Launcelot in her right and the seid James and Elizabeth his weyf second doughter of the seid Sir Launcelot in her right, and the seid Cristofer Pykering and Wenefrede the thirde doughter and heire of the seid Sir Launcelot in her right of and for the right title and possession of all manors londs tenements and possessions that were of the seid Sir Launcelot or of eny oder persons to his use within the Counties of Westmerland and Cumb' or other where within the realme of Englond tyme of his deces, which manors, londs and tenements the seid Cristofer Thrykeld claymeth to be entayled to theires males of the ancestours of the seid Sir Launcelot his broder and to the contrary and dysprove therof it was allegged for the for the partes of the seid Grace, Elizabeth and Wenefrede that all the seid manors, londs and tenements were of olde tyme entayled to theires generall. Never the les for als moch as the seid Thomas Dudley and Grace his weyf have estraunged themself from the seid Elizabeth and Wenefrede and woulde not do ther diligens with the seid Elizabeth and Wenefrede in such labours suts and besenes as have bene had and done sith the deces of the seid Sir Lancelot concerning the seid maters of contraversies and variancs ne bere ther parte of the costs and chargs therof and that all the labours costs and chargs that hath bene done conserning the premisses have bene susteyned done and borne by the seid Cristofer Pykering and James and ther frends and that by ther meanes and laboure and at ther costs and charges the evydencs chartes and mynuments concernying the right title and interest as well of the seid heires males as theires generall bene brought and delyvered in to the kyng's court of his chauncery and ther yet remayne, by the which the right title and interest of the seid parties doth appere whereby it apperith that the seid manors, londs and tenements belong of right to theires generall: Never the les it is nowe, for the quyetnes and pees to be had betwene the seid Cristofer Pykering and Wenefrede for the same Wenefrede and the forseid James and Elizabeth in the right of the same Elizabeth and the seid Cristofer Thrykeld covenaunted and aggreed betwene the seid Cristofer Pykering and Wenefrede for the same Wenefrede and James Pykering and Elizabeth in the right of the same Elizabeth and the seid Cristofer Thrykeld, by mediac̃on of ther frends as it was before appoynted and agreed in the seid

Countrey by the seid Cristofer Pykering and Cristofer Thrykeld, that Geoffrey Launcaster and Launcelot Salkeld by assent and aggrement of the seid parties shall take and resseyve all thissues profits and revenues of all the seid manors londs and tenements and possessions that were of the seid Sir Launcelot or of eny oder persone or persons to his use in the seid Counties, tyme of his deces, due at the fest of pentecost last past, and devyde the money therof comyng in thre eqall parties, and twoo partes of the same delyver to the seid Cristofer Pykerynge and Wenefrede, and to the seid James and Elizabeth for the partes of the same Elizabeth and Wenefrede whensoever the seid Geoffrey and Launcelot Salkeld shalbe by the same Cristofer Pykeryng and James therto resonably requyred, and the oder third parte therof to be delyvered to the seid Cristofer Thrykeld when the seid Geoffrey and Launcelot Salkeld shalbe thereto by hym resonably requyred. And over that, it is covenaunted assented and aggreed betwene the seid parties by thes presents that the seid Geoffrey and Launcelot Salkeld or such oder persons as they shall therto name and assigne shall, in lykewyse, from hensforth resseyve and take all thissues profites and revenues of all the seid manors, londs and tenements unto the tyme that a profyte and finall end shalbe made betweene the seid Cristofer Thrykeld and the foreseid Thomas Dudley and Grace his weyf, and James Pykering and Elizabeth his weyf and the forseid Wenefrede of and in the premisses by the course of the lawe of the land and of the Courte of the Chauncery or by meane of frends, and twoo partes of the money comyng therof to delyver yerely, at the fests of Seynt Martyne in winter and Pentecost to the seid Cristofer Pykering, James, Elizabeth and Wenefrede whensoever the seid Geoffrey and Launcelot Salkeld shalbe therto resonably requyred for the partes of the same Elizabeth and Wenefrede and the oder thirde parte therof duryng the same tyme to delyver to the seid Cristofer Thrykeld notwithstanding eny clayme made thereto by the seid Thomas Dudley and Grace his weyf, for as moche as the same Thomas and Grace be not parties to this aggrement but stond at large. Nevertheles it is covenaunted and aggreed betwene the seid Cristofer Pykering for the seid Wenefrede and the seid James and Elisabeth and the foreseid Cristofer Thrykeld by these presents that if the seid Grace deces before any such profyte and fynal end made, with out issue of her body that then and from thensforth the seid Geoffrey and Launcelot Salkeld shall delyver the seid thirde parte of the seid money with the seid oder ij partes to the foreseid Cristofer Pykering and Wenefrede, James and Elizabeth and theires of the seid Elizabeth and Wene-

frede, without contradiction of the seid Cristofer Thrykeld or any oder persone by his commaundement, reserving to the seid Cristofer yerely during his lyf X £. And it is furthermore covenaunted and aggreed betwen the seid parties by these presents that if the seid Thomas Dudley and Grace and her heires or eny persone or persons in ther names by ther commaundement take eny distres in eny off the seid manors, londs and tenements or eny parte therof before fynall ende and determinacon made betwene the seid Cristofer Thrykeld and the foreseid Thomas and Grace or her heires in the premisses that then the same Cristofer Thrykeld at his costes and charges shall cause all such distresses to be relyvered by replevyn and content and pay all the costs and chargs for suyte of the compleynt in the same. And it is nowe also covenaunted and aggreed betwen the seid parties by these presentes that the seid James Elizabeth and Wenefrede ne any of them shall not hereafter avowe ne maynten eny acc'on sute or advowery to be made or distres to be taken in the names of them or of eny of them with the seid Thomas and Grace for eny distres to be taken or eny entre made or to be made or profite taken, or to be taken by the seid Cristofer Thrykeld or eny oder persone or persones by his commaundement in eny parte of the seid manors londs tenements and oder premisses unto the tyme that fynall ende and determynacon be made betwen the seid Cristofer Thrykeld and the forseid Thomas and Grace or her heires of and in the premisses, but if the same James and Elizabeth and Wenefrede be compelled so to doo by the course and order of the lawe or the Court of Chancery without frauds or male ingeyn. Item it is covenaunted and aggreed bytwen the seid parties by thes presents that the seid Cristofer Pykering James and Elizabeth shall save and kepe harmeles the seid Geoffrey Lancastre and Launcelot Salkeld ayenst the seid Thomas Dudley and Grace his weyf of and for the twoo parts and the seid Cristofer Thrykeld in lykewyse shall kepe them harmelesse of and for the thirde parte of all the issues profits and revenues that the seid Geffrey Lancastre and Launcelot Salkeld have taken or shall take in eny of the premisses duryng the tyme aforeseid ayenst the seide Thomas Dudley and Grace and her heires. And over that it is covenaunted and aggreed betwen the seid parties by these presentes that as concernying all thissues profits and revenuez, taken of the seid manors londs and tenements by the seid Cristofer Thrykeld or eny oder persone or persons to his use and by his commaundement before the seid fest of Pentecost last past the seid parties shall therin stonde to abide the awarde and arbitrement of the seid Geffrey and

Launcelot and oder ij frends, that is to sey Ambrose Crakenthorp and Robert Thirkeld to be made before the seid fest of Seynt Marten next comyng and also touchyng the guds and catells that were of the seid Sir Launcelot, tyme of his deces that come to thandes of the seid Cristofer Thrykeld or of any persone by his commaundement or to his use, It is thus aggreed betwen the seid partyes that the sam Cristofer shall delyver or cause to be delyvered to the seid Cristofer Pykering or his assignes before the fest of Seynt Martyn next comyng to the use of the seid Elizabeth and Wenefrede all such goods and catells as were of the seid Sir Launcelot, tyme of his deces that nowe be in thands of the same Cristofer Thrykeld or eny oder persone to his use, or the pryse of them as they were praysed, and as for the residue of the seid goods and catells that were of the seid Sir Launcelot that come to the hands of the seid Cristofer Thrykeld and be not nowe in his hands the seid parties bene aggreed therein to abyde the awarde of the seid Geffrey and Launcelot Salkeld and of the foreseid Ambrose and Robert to be made before the seid fest of Seynt Marten next comynge. And over all this it is covenaunted and aggreed betwene the seid parties by these presents that if the seid Cristofer Thrykeld within iij yeres next ensuyng the date of these presents shewe eny oder entaylles made to theires males of the seid manors londs and tenements or eny parcell of them then be nowe in the seid Court of Chancery that then the seid parties shall therin stonde and abyde the awarde ordinaunce and jugement of the ij chef Justics of the Master of the Rolles for the tyme beyng upon the sight of the same deds and that the title of the seid Cristofer therin so shewed, if he eny such have, be to hym reserved, this indenture notwithstondyng. In witnes wherof the parties aforesaid to these present indentures enterchaungeably have set ther sealles the day and yere above written.

Memorandum that I John Skelton esquiere laite sherefe of the Countie of Cumberland, that is to say from the feaste of Seynt Michaell tharchaungel in the iiijth yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henry the viiith unto the same feaste of Seynt Michell tharchaungell then next ensuynge have receyved the xx day of Maie in the xvij yeare of the reigne of the seid King Henry the viiith of Willm Pykeringe and Wenefred his wyffe on of the doughters and heirs of Lancelot Threlkeld, kt. lait sheref of the said Countie 40^{s} In full payment of £11 13^{s} 4^{d} wherewith I the said John Skelton lait sheref ame charged yn my foren accompte maide in the king's eschequier at Westm[inster] in too parcells of thissuis and profitts of certane lands and tenements withe appertenancez in Threlkeld

in the said Countie wheche werr the said Lancelot Threlkeld seised in to the king's handds by Cristofer Dacre esquiere lait sherefe of the seid Countie of Cumberland of the wheche x^{s} ob. I the seid John Skelton lait sheref knowlege my selfe well and treuly to be contented and paid in maner and forme afforeseid and the seid Willm Pykeryng and Wenefredde his wyffe therof to be utterly acquieted and discharged for ever by this presents. In witnes whereof I the said John Skelton have subscribyd this byll with my awne handde and therunto haith sette my seale the day and yeare abovesaide. John Skelton.

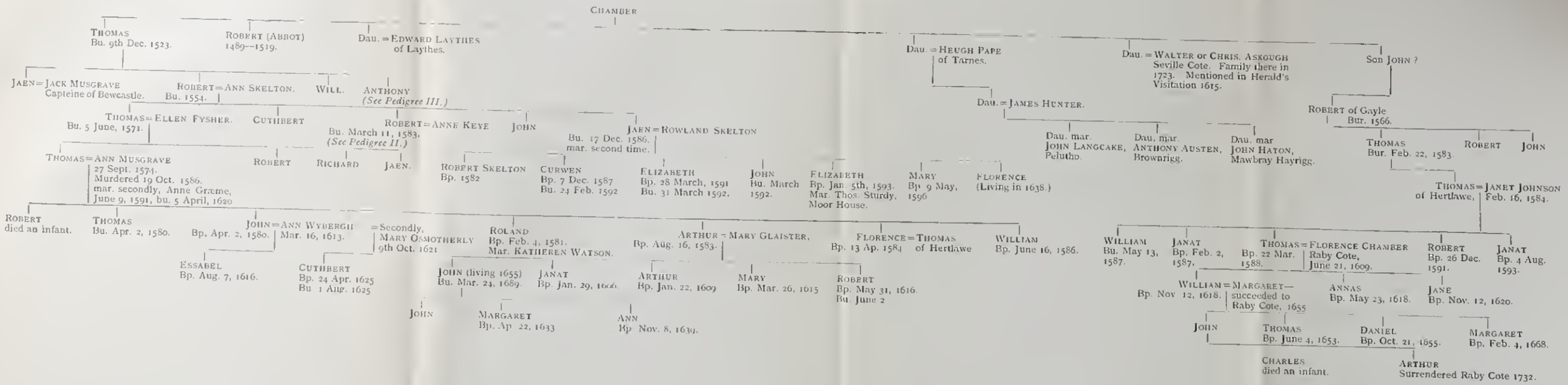
NOTES TO THE PEDIGREE.

1. In Domesday, Alvestan is entered as held by Gospatric, but who held under him we are not told. The name Gospatric occurs frequently in the Yorkshire survey, but in only one entry, I think, is there any suggestion that more than one of that name is implied and the natural conclusion, where no qualification is attached in what was the Earldom of Northumberland, is that Earl Gospatric is meant. He is not called Earl; he had rebelled, was forfeited and much that he had held as Earl is recorded as waste (*vasta*).

2. The names of the Alverstain family down to Helena (Elena), wife of Hugh de Hastings, are such as belong to the kindred of Gospatric the Earl, but it does not follow that Uchtred who held Alverstain apparently next after Gospatric was more than some relative of his, not his son, and he may for anything that appears have held under him. The next owner, Thorfin de Alverstain was son of Uchtred (Levens MSS.)

3. In 1202, a claim at Crosby was set at rest (F. of F., 4 John); that of Goscelin of the Gilles to whose son, as we have seen, Helena made a grant, the witnesses to which are two of the Alverstain family; an Adam de Startforth, Alan son of Ketel, Richard de Camera and Alan Pincerna were also witnesses; all these with the exception of de Camera and Pincerna appear to have been relatives; at any rate in 1262 (F. of F. 47 Hen. III) Thomas de Startforth petitioned Thomas de Hasting for five messuages and four bovates and 16 acres of land in Odelenedale, but recognised these tenements as the right of de Hasting and renounced all claim and de Hasting gave him in acknowledgment one "sore hawk." The families of de Camera and Pincerna were neighbours certainly very soon after this date and in all probability at the time; de Camera in Maud's Meaburn, Pincerna (le Botiler) in

Pedigree I. Chamber of Raby Cote.



King's Meaburn; the names of the offices had become surnames, it is evident. But under whom had their forbears held the offices of chamberlain and butler? Not the Kings of England; those Butlers were a different family; this family of King's Meaburn ended in 1349 in heiresses. It could hardly have been under the Morvilles though two of the name had been Constables of the Scots Kings, the last dying in 1196. s. p. The alternative is that they held the offices in Gospatric's family and household. After Gospatric the Earl ceased to be Earl of Northumberland he continued to be Earl in Strathclyde as relative of the Scots Kings.

4. Various relatives occur of de Threlkeld name at and after 1344, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix their places in the pedigree: there was Robert (1344), there were Henry, Thomas, Walter, close relatives of William, and Nicholas in 1395. Probably Isabel, wife of John, son of Alan de Kirkby, was a sister, and Agnes wife of William Dautry, sister or aunt.

5. If Nicolson and Burn are right as quoted by Jackson, *Papers and Pedigrees*, ii, p. 122, Emma de Threlkeld had another husband, Robert de Newbiggin, and had a daughter Emma, who married Robert de Crackanthorpe. I can only suggest that he must have been her husband before she married Gilbert de Querton.

6. That this Elena d. of William de Goldington was the Elena dau. of William de Goldington who was married to Walter de Strickland is inference from all the circumstances and dates and the connexions between the two families at the period; she is not mentioned as such in the Threlkeld charters.

Note as to page 439 of Proceedings in Vol. xxii about Askham Hall. It is an entire mistake that I supposed the Hall to have been incased as there stated. I still hold to my conviction about the Hall as stated in my paper in Vol. xxi.

Art. XXI.—*An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland.* By W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A.

Communicated at Carlisle, April 19th, 1923.

As it is twenty-five years since Chancellor Ferguson's *Archæological Survey* appeared, and much work has been done by the Society since then, it is perhaps time to revise and bring up to date that most valuable essay. Nothing of the kind is final; indeed, these lists which follow will show how many points need further study in the light of modern knowledge.

In this Inventory all sites and remains of historical interest known to us at present (excepting documents, church plate and other small movable articles) are arranged by parishes, and the parishes are grouped in twelve districts intended to conform to a scheme approved by H.M. Inspector of Monuments for the supervision of our antiquities by local correspondents. The index at the end of the article will enable a reader to turn up any given place.

Early authorities quoted by Chancellor Ferguson are omitted, except when they have not been superseded by later studies of the subjects. In the references, "O.S." and "N.S." stand for the *old series* and the *new series* of these *Transactions*; "Lap." for Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium Septentrionale*; "C.I.L. vii" for Huebner's volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*; "E.E." for *Ephemeris Epigraphica*; "N. and B." for Nicolson and Burn. Other abbreviations will be easily recognised.

Much kind help in completing and correcting the Inventory is gratefully acknowledged. Mr. Robin G. Collingwood has supplied the entries relating to Roman

antiquities. Mr. T. H. B. Graham has gone through the whole of the proofs and given most valuable assistance in many details. Mr. J. H. Martindale has seen the manuscript, and various parts of the proof have been read by Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson; Mr. John F. Curwen; Mr. H. Penfold (Brampton); Colonel Haswell and Mr. R. Morton Rigg (Penrith); Mr. L. E. Hope (Carlisle); Mr. Francis Grainger and the Rev. W. Baxter (Holme Cultram); Mr. J. B. Bailey (Maryport); Messrs. J. R. Mason and H. Valentine (Workington); Dr. W. D. Anderson and Mr. A. W. Rumney (Keswick); Mr. P. H. Fox (St. Bees); Mr. I. J. Postlethwaite (Seascale); Miss Fair (Eskdale); and Mr. H. S. Cowper and the Rev. W. S. Sykes, who revised the description of South Cumberland. To these and to the writers whose works have contributed to the survey the compiler is deeply indebted.

I. BEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Bewcastle parish.

Earthworks, etc.—Long barrow (?), "Cairn of the Mount," ⅓m. N.W. of Peelohill. (Maughan, *Archaeol. Journ.*, xi, 219).

Tumulus, ⅓m. W. of Crew Castle.

"Hemp's or Camp graves," ⅓m. S.W. of Blacklyne House.

The Curragh or Currick, ⅔m. S.W. of Skelton pike.

"The Shiel knowe," ⅔m. N.N.W. of the Flatt.

Cairn, S.S.W. of Underwood.

Site of Cairn, S. of Marven's pike on county boundary.

Hillpasture, earthworks, 22 yards square, between Ashy Croft and Hill.

Terraces ("Camp") 400 by 250 ft., S.W. side of ridge E. of Nook.

Roman:—Fort, with annexe (?) making the external form hexagonal; occupied c. A.D. 120 to late 3rd cent. (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxii, 169).

Nine inscribed stones (*ibid.*). Sculptured stone, *Lap.* 785, now at Carlisle Museum, No. 132.

Road from Birdoswald (R G. Collingwood, N.S. xxii, 178).

Anglian cross in churchyard (for description see *inter alia*, G. Baldwin Brown, *Arts of Early England*, v; as to date, W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xv, 129).

Quarried stone on Langbar, 4m. N.E. of church, possibly Anglian (Baldwin Brown, *op. cit.* 104).

Church, St. Cuthbert's, 13 cent. E. window and piscina; rebuilt 1792-3, restored 1901 (J. F. Curwen, N.S. ii, 242).

Graveslab, 14th cent., in W. wall; another in rectory outhouse.

Headstones of interest in churchyard. "Priest's well" E. of rectory.

Site of cross W. of Cross hill or "Roman cross."

Site of beacon on Grey hill.

Castles and Towers:—Bewcastle, built c. 1300, gatehouse c. 1470(?); dismantled 1641 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 248; Curwen, *Castles*, 138). Shield of de Strivelyn, 1330-91, from gate, in Demesne farm buildings (Canon Wilson, N.S. xxii, 451).

Crew castle, 15 cent. of the Nobles; ruined (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. x, 102; xi, 57; Curwen, *Castles*, 364).

Green knowe, foundations, ¼m. E. of the Flatt.

Low Grains, of the Armstrongs, with early 17th cent. addition; ruined (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 408).

Linestead, foundations N. of present house.

Peelohill, 15th cent.; inhabited (Curwen, *Castles*, 389).

Whelpdale Holme, near Knowe, N. of Black Lyne; remains (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 409).

Site of Antonstown, ¼m. S.E. of Crew Castle.

"Hobbie Noble's Well," between Newhouse and Parkhead.

Old road by Borderrigg, Crew and the Cross to Kershope Burn; has been thought Roman.

Find:—14th cent. brooch and necklace, near Stubb Cottage, 1921; in Carlisle Museum (L. E. Hope, N.S. xxii, 455).

NICHOL FOREST.

Ancient Chapel site, 200 yds. N.E. of present church (which was built 1866).

Another ancient chapel stood on N. side of Chapel Hill, E. of Catlowdy: at Catlowdy is the "Priest's well."

Tower:—Stonehaugh, ruins, 40 by 24 ft., walls 4½ ft. thick (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 216; Curwen, *Castles*, 397).

Stonegarthside Hall, old house of the Forsters (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 217).

Old road (?) at Stonygate, ¼m. N.N.E. of the church.

STAPLETON.

Towers:—Shank Castle, 15th (?) cent., (T. H. B. Graham N.S. ix, 217; Curwen, *Castles*, 395; W. T. McIntire, N.S. xxii, 162).

Mossthorn, site of tower, N.W. of Lineholme; in 1665 of Atkinsons (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 409).

Church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1819, 1830, contains tomb of R. Forrester of Stanegarthside, 1598. "Bride's well" below the church.

Holywell, 3m. N. of Shank.

Kirkcambeck.

Church (founded before 1178) in 1777 was ruinous; an arch perhaps rebuilt from old material in 18th cent. (o.s. xii, 88). The present church of St. Kentigern built a little to S. in 1885. Grave-slab of priest built into S. wall. The old church was St. Michael's (Ecton, *Thesaurus*; 1763).

Motte:—Site (?) of 12th cent. capital messuage at Howdale, ⅓m. W. of church.

Irthington.

Roman, track of the Wall and Vallum; the Vallum found at Newtown of Irthington, 1903 (F. Haverfield, N.S. iv, 246).

Old Wall, milecastle (?) (o.s. xiii, 465).

Bleatarn, milecastle (?) and quarry (o.s. xiii, 462; xiv, 191).

[The mound was thought by Haverfield (o.s. xiv, 193) to be base of "Nabob" Richardson's belvedere, late 18th cent.]

Watchcross, "Steadfolds," fort (F. G. Simpson, N.S. xiii, 387).

Road, Stanegate (*ibid.*)

Inscribed stones: Newtown (C.I.L. vii, 898); Whiteflat (*ib.* 899A); Beck (*ib.* 878); Irthington Bridge (E.E. ix, 1217); Old Wall (C.I.L. vii, 886, 899, 903, 905, and milestone of Diocletian, 1190); Bleatarn (*ib.* 897); High Stead (876).

Mottes of 12th cent. type: S.E. of the church; circular summit with breastwork; bailey, now obliterated, was on the side towards the Irthing. Formerly *caput* of Gilsland (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 181; Curwen, *Castles*, 23).

S.W. of Irthington Mill.

Headswood, on the Wall, N.E. of Newtown.

Mediaeval earthwork: Bishop's or Barras Dyke, from the Wall to the Irthing, boundary between the barony of Gilsland and the bishop's manor of Crosby. A double rampart with intervening space of about 10 feet (R S. Ferguson, o.s. vii, 277; T. H. Hodgson, o.s. xiv, 144; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xiii, 26).

Church, St. Kentigern's; 12th cent. chancel-arch and two easternmost arcades: Trans. extension to W.; body restored 1848, chancel 1853; tower and vestry built 1896. Roman stone built outside chancel 1853. Five graveslabs outside church. Mulcaster altar-tomb in churchyard. Bell 1812. "Ha' well" (o.s. vi, 333).

Stonehouse at Bleatarn, tower of the Hetheringtons (?) from temp. Henry VI (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 410).

WALTON.

Roman; The Wall and Vallum, explored 1899-1902 (F. Haverfield, N.S. i, 77; ii, 384; iii, 339).

Castlesteads fort, now obliterated; many altars and other relics at Castlesteads house (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxi, 198).

Walton, milecastle? (N.S. i, 82; ii, 391).

Church founded before 1169; rebuilt 1870. Bell of 1731 now at the schoolroom.

LANERCOST.

Tumuli, etc.:—Baron's or Barnspike, ½m. E.S.E. of High grains.

Two tumuli, ⅔m. S. of Gillalees Beacon.

Murchie's Cairn, ½m. N. of Hazelgill crags; skeleton found c. 1848 (J. Maughan, O.S. i, 320).

Tumulus and Cairn, Tower Brow, W. of High House.

Two Cairns, S.E. corner of Mollin wood, Askerton park.

Standing stone, 1¼m. N.W. of Wileysike house (Ordnance map).

Roman Wall and Vallum, etc.

Milecastle, found 1899, at Castlefield, Low Wall (N.S. i, 81).

Road, Birdoswald to Bewcastle, found near Highstead Ash (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiv, 196); its track, crossing at Slittery ford, quarries at Butts (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxii, 178).

Bridge (?) E. of present Lanercost Bridge.

Milestone (C.I.L. vii, 1189).

Banksburn quarries, rock-inscriptions, 300 yds. S.W. of Banksfoot (C.I.L. vii, 872).

Banks; coins found: two altars found 1808, now at Lanercost (C.I.L. vii, 800, 802). Slab of Antoninus Pius, found 1832 (C.I.L. vii, 836).

Howgill, two inscribed stones (C.I.L. vii, 801, 863).

Lanerton, two centurial stones, now lost (O.S. xiv, 196; C.I.L. vii, 847).

Low Wall, inscribed stone (C.I.L. vii, 804).

Randylands, two inscribed stones (C.I.L. vii, 851, 852).

The Wall, inscribed stones now in Lanercost priory in the undercroft.

Romano-British cist with urn, found 1895 on Lanercost priory green (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiv, 195).

(Undated) cist with skeleton, two other skeletons and remains of horse, found c. 1889 at the farm dairy, Lanercost priory (Rev. H. J. Bulkeley, O.S. xi, 70).

Priory, founded 1169 for Augustinians; 12th cent., lower courses in S. wall of church and S. transept, with three doorways and a door inserted in N. aisle; c. 1250, choir, E. part of church and cloister; late 13th cent., nave clerestory and W. front. Undercroft of refectory, 14th cent. Gatehouse with Trans. arch.

St. Mary Magdalene's is the N. aisle of the priory chapel, refitted c. 1680, and the nave, roofed 1739-49, with later restorations (R. S. and C. J. Ferguson, O.S. i, 95).

Monuments (G. Baldwin Brown and H. Whitehead, O.S. xii, 312) include a cross of 1214 (base on the green; shaft in the church); Effigy, c. 1400 (inscribed "John Crow, 1708") on a Dacre tomb; part of figure of a deacon; tomb of Vaux of Triermain, 15th cent.; tomb of Thomas, Lord Dacre, and wife, c. 1516; eight graveslabs and fragments: part of super-altar, found 1873; stone coffin; modern monuments of the Howards of Naworth. Glass with Dacre Arms, 1559. Bell, 1773.

Dacre Hall, part of priory buildings restored.

Dacre's tower, at the vicarage; 14th (?) cent. made into a dwelling-house 1559 (Curwen, *Castles*, 293).

Castles and Towers:—Askerton Castle, built early 16th century by Thomas, Lord Dacre (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 254; Curwen, *Castles*, 344). "Gallows Hill."

Triermain Castle; licence to crenellate, 1340, to Robert de Vaulx; traces of foundations and moat (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 250; Curwen, *Castles*, 238).

Collin bank, beside the Roman road to Bewcastle; a grassy mound on which stood a pele-tower.

Gillalees beacon, 16th cent. stonehouse, ruins in Yellowslack at head of Melefarm beck.

High grains, 1½m. E. of Bewcastle; base of tower.

Robin Hood's Butt; foundations of square building c. 18 by 20 ft. Robin Hood's Well, 370 yds. S.W. of the Butt (F. Haverfield, N.S. i, 82).

Willeava, near Parkgate, Askerton, foundation (now invisible) of tower of the Armstrongs (for this and Gillalees, Collin bank and High Grains, see H. Penfold in *Castles*, 408-9).

Woodhead, ¾m. S.E. of Bewcastle; earthworks on W., tower on a bluff, now converted into a house (Curwen, *Castles*, 388, 406).

Beacon at Spadeadam top in use 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv).

Old Roads (post-Roman):—Lanercost to Cumquencath, past the Black Oak at Knorren beck mentioned 1169 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 132); and Friar Waingate, crossing the King at Waingate bridge (*ibid.*)

To Triermain "through a break in the wall," c. 1200 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 223).

Lanercost Bridge, foundations ancient. Remains of smaller bridge, 30 yds. nearer abbey.

"Stonecross" rig 2m. N.E. of Walton; (?) site of the stone Cross in bounder of Triermain, 1588 (N.S. xi, 252).

[Forged Runic inscriptions at Barnspike and Hazelgill (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 48).]

GILSLAND WITH OVER DENTON.

Earthworks and (?) *long barrow*; N. of the Wall on Harrow's or Harras scar.

[Supposed "camp" at Watch Hill, Triermain, found to be remains of quarrying (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiv, 197).]

Roman:—The Wall. A length in Gilsland vicarage garden was exposed 1894. The Vallum and Turf Wall, near Appletree, explored 1894-99 (F. Haverfield and Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson, O.S. xiv, xv; N.S. i, ii).

Birdoswald fort, AMBOGLANNA, better perhaps CAMBOGLANNA (references as to the Vallum, and F. G. Simpson, N.S. xiii, 359; xxi, 265).

Milecastles at Pikehill, destroyed 1870 (O.S. i, 214); Wall bowers; High House (F. G. Simpson, N.S. xiii, 312); Harrows scar (F. Haverfield, O.S. xv, 351); and Poltross burn (O.S. ix, 162; J. P. Gibson and F. G. Simpson, N.S. xi, 390; xiii, 320).

Turrets at Appletree, High house and Birdoswald (F. G. Simpson, N.S. xiii, 303-309).

Camp at Willowford (*ibid.* 396).

Fort at Throp (*ibid.* 363).

Roads: Stanegate near Throp (*ibid.* 381) and military way (*ibid*, 389). Near Gilsland vicarage (F. Haverfield, O.S. xv, 185).

Inscribed rocks: Combe crags (C.I.L. vii, 871; F. Haverfield in E. E. ix, p. 603).

Inscribed stones:—from Birdoswald, many now at Carlisle Museum, others at Rokeby (8), Naworth (5), Lanercost (4), Castlesteads (3), Newcastle (2), Corby (1), Lancaster (1, see R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxiii, 13) and Birdoswald (7)—(C.I.L. vii, 800-872, *ibid.* 276; E.E. vii, 1071, 1075, ix, 1210-1215); from Gilsland (Lap. 347; E.E. vii, 1077, ix, 1207, 1208, at Gilsland vicarage): from Hare Hill (E.E.ix, 1216B): from High house (E.E.ix, 1216A) from Over Denton (E.E.vii, 1074, 1078): from Triermain (C.I.L. vii 853, 862). See references for the present position of the stones.

Early village site; High mains, W. of Over Denton church (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vi, 194).

Motte of 12th cent type; N. of Over Denton church; small bailey and mound in circular ditch about 14 yds. diameter (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vi, 194; Curwen, *Castles*, 28).

Churches:—Over Denton; chancel-arch and materials apparently from Birdoswald Roman fort, attributed to 11th or 12th cent.; Norm. slit on N. side; 13th cent. window in chancel. Restored 1881 (C. J. Ferguson and A. Wright, O.S. iii, 157; Rev. W. G. Bird, N.S. xv, 185; Baldwin Brown, *Arts of Early England*). The font is a Roman capital. 12th cent. graveslab. Pre-reformation bell, now at Gilsland vicarage. Tomb of Margt. Teesdale, "Meg of Mumps Hall," 1777.

Gilsland church, consecrated 1854.

Old vicarage, Over Denton, a tower, N.E. corner of churchyard (N.S. xxi, 137).

Temon, 16th cent. peel-house; remains in farm buildings (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 409).

Willowford, site of peel-house destroyed c. 1849 (Jenkinson, *Guide to Carlisle*, 202).

Domestic buildings:—Mumps, earlier Monks' Hall (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 130).

Shaws [visit of Sir Walter Scott, 1797] rebuilt 1859. The ancient spa is the sulphur well, on W. bank of river; the chalybeate well discovered c. 1830.

Old Roads:—Brampton by Naworth to Monks' (Mumps) Hall, 1675; after 1745 Wade's road crossed the Poltross at Temon (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 131).

(?) "Lord's gate," ¾m. E. of Triermain (Ordnance map).

II. BRAMPTON DISTRICT.

Brampton.

Earthworks, etc.—Tower Tye or Tortie, N. of Naworth station; double rampart, circular, c. 40 yds. diameter (O.S. iv, 486).

Of two supposed tumuli in Brampton park, one was found to be natural (Rev. H. Whitehead, *Brampton*, 33).

Roman;—"Written Rock," ½m. above Low Gelt bridge (*Lap.* 469; C.I.L. vii, 912). Written rock, Lodge crag (C.I.L. vii, 844A).

Statuette, casting with legend IOVIS and other bronze objects found at Brampton (*Lap.* 453-4).

Hawkhurst; urn, coins, horse-shoes and foundations of two non-Roman enclosures, explored 1898 (F. Haverfield, O.S. xv, 358).

Motte of 12th cent.—Castle Hill, E. of Brampton; 136 ft. high, summit circular, 40 yds. diameter; on the slope a surrounding ditch 20 ft. wide, with rampart. Statue of the 7th Earl of Carlisle

by Foley, 1870 (N.S. v, 290; Curwen, *Castles*, 39). In 1468 the site of a beacon (N. and B. i, xliv).

Church, St. Martin's, 1½m. W. of Brampton; 12th cent., dismantled 1781, restored 1891. Graveslabs of R. de Caldecoats 1346; of Milburn of Talkin; one 13th cent. and one 14th cent. Many old gravestones. Site of Ninewells or Priest's well in churchyard (O.S. x, 166). Ancient cross-base.

Hospital or Almshouse chapel, 1688, used as parish church after 1781, rebuilt 1827-8 and 1879.

Old Presbyterian meeting house 1674, now a warehouse at Scotch Arms inn, altered c. 1901 (Rev. H. Whitehead, O.S. viii, 369; H. Penfold, N.S. iii, 102).

Meeting-house 1722, now Central Hall. Town Hall 1817, on site of Moot Hall; bull ring.

Castles and Towers;—Naworth Castle, licence to crenellate 1335 to Ranulph de Dacre; Howard Tower and barbican built and great Hall rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Dacre, c. 1520; upper part of Howard Tower, S.E. front, etc. by Lord William Howard c. 1604-19. Restored 1844; Morpeth Tower 1845; Stanley Tower 1881 (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 486; Curwen, *Castles*, 213).

Stonehouse, Naworth East park; two windows of the tower remain (Curwen, *Castles*, 384).

Cumcatch, 16 cent. pele-house, remains (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 409).

Domestic:—in Brampton, Hetherington the draper's, and the Barracks at Town foot are named as of stone, 1603 (Whitehead, *Brampton*, 35).

Brackenhill farm, of Atkinsons, lintel 1663.

Great Easby, house of Bowsteads, lintel 1736.

Boothby, house (lately remodelled) of Walkers, lintel 1742.

Old dykes:—Castle beck to Red Yeat foot at Hawbank, and "the Castle dyke of the Mundholme," W. from Lanercost bridge, mentioned in the Bounder of 1589 (Whellan, 648).

At Haha lonning, remains of sunk fence of Brampton Park.

Old roads:—one from Castlesteads towards Brampton, with foundations of bridge at Irthington Mill and ford at Crooked Holme (supposed Roman by Rev. J. Maughan, O.S. i, 206).

"Tithebarn lonning," Great Easby to Naworth park (Whitehead, *Brampton*, 41).

Military road, paved, past Lower Gelt bridge and the Capon Tree.

Lanercost bridge (see *Lanercost*).

Sites:—Capon Tree, ½m. S. of Brampton (H. Penfold, N.S. v, 129). St. Martin's Oak, cut down early 19th cent. (O.S. x, 169).

"Old Brampton," ¼m. E.N.E. of Hawkhurst enclosure. The idea that population was removed c. 1348 is erroneous (N.S. xi, 46).

Battlefield of Feb. 20, 1570, on the Talkin side of Hell beck, near Gelt bridge. Relics found; skeleton in hollow tree. (Hutchinson, i, 151).

Talkin tarn; tradition of submerged village (Rev. G. Rome Hall, O.S. vi, 479); a crannoge?

Finds:—Stone axe, at back of Half Moon inn, Brampton, 1903. Bronze celt on Hell beck near the Written Rock (O.S. vi, 474).

Nether Denton.

Earthworks:—? "camp" at Carnetley (Rev. G. Rome Hall, O.S. vi, 480).

Roman:—Pre-Hadrianic station at Church and vicarage; coins to A.D. 120, pottery etc. now in Chesters Museum, found 1868; walls, floors and ? ramparts (O.S. i, 88; F. G. Simpson and others, N.S. xiii, 300, 381, 385; J. P. Bushe-Fox, *Archæologia*, 64, 302).

High Nook, funereal pottery found 1861 and 1909.

Motte, 12th cent.—Denton Hall grounds; mound and base court 85 yds. long (Curwen, *Castles*, 22).

Pele-towers:—Denton Hall, 14th cent. (Curwen, *Castles*, 276, and N.S. xv, 184).

Denton Foot; inscribed stone "C.B. 1594" (Curwen, *Castles*, 278).

Church, St. Cuthbert's, rebuilt 1866.

Site?—Hermitage of Leising, 12th cent., in Nether Denton adjoining the wood of Brampton (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 135).

Farlam and Midgeholme.

Tumuli:—E. of Hallbankgate (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 480).

Greenlea Cross, ¼m. N.W. of Forest head (*ibid.*)

Howgill, S.W. of Tindal tarn (*ibid*, 469.)

½m. E.N.E. of Farlam; urn found 1880 (Ordnance map).

Cold Fell (Maughan, A.J. xi, 11; Jenkinson, *Guide*, 119).

Site of church, founded 12th cent., afterwards dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; demolished 1859, and present church built on the hill above, 1859-60.

Stonehouses:—remains of lower storey of 15th or 16th cent. in gardener's cottage at Farlam Hall (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 410).

Tindale tarn house, tower c. 20 ft. sq., remains (*ibid.*)

Old Road:—Carnetley-Moss Hill-Park-Forest head (G. Rome Hall, O.S. vi, 480).

Old coal-mine, mentioned in the Survey of Gilsland, 1589; old mines and spelter-works disused.

Spa:—Priordike, ½m. W.N.W. of Midgeholme.

Hayton and Geltsdale.

Tumuli:—site of mound or mounds opened 1775, near Gelt bridge, cist and skeleton found (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 470).

Site of Bronze Age (?) interment near lodge of Edmond Castle; opened; the urn lost, stones of cist made into a seat at the Castle (ibid. 470).

Roman: Pigeon or Lad crag, ½m. higher up the Gelt than the principal rock inscription, a "written rock" (C.I.L. vii, 913; N.S. vii, 44).

Mottes 12th cent.—Castle Hill, N. of Hayton; 100 ft. diam. inside breastwork on summit; surrounding ditch with double rampart; on S. W., terrace 15 ft. wide overlooking the ravine (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 466; Curwen, *Castles*, 40.)

Lazon Castle, N.E. of meeting of bounds of Hayton, Carlatton and Cumwhitton; no remains known (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 200).

?The How at How Hill (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 470).

Stonehouse, site only, N.E. of Hayton, mentioned 1633 (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 410).

Church, St. Mary Magdalene, rebuilt 1780, chancel rebuilt 1842; restoration 1888.

Old roads:—"Thief street," old Low Gelt bridge over Watch Hills; skirting Peck o' big hole and joining highroad at Towtop (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. vii, 50).

"How Street," from Toppin Castle E. past Street house.

Terraces:—Between Gairs and the Gelt, 15 to 20 ft. high, 80 yds. long. Between Greens and the Gelt, 52 yds. long. In Talkin Head wood (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 457). The last perhaps old quarries?

Site of Cross, near Low Moor; shaft in Edmond Castle grounds.

Castlecarrock.

Tumuli:—"Giant's Grave," Hespeck Raise (G. Rome Hall, O.S. vi, 469).

Leafy Hill, two interments found 1865 (Greenwell, *British Barrows*, clxiii, clxiv, 379-80).

Pit-dwellings?—Castlecarrock fell (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 462-4; Judge Steavenson, N.S. v, 292).

Earthworks:—" The Castle," W. of the church; fosse, now filled, enclosing c. 100 by 50 yds. (G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 465).

Hallsteads, triangular platform, formerly stockaded, with moat on two sides (*ibid.*; Steavenson, N.S. viii, 249).

Church, St. Peter's, rebuilt 1828, restored 1888-9. Tomb of John de Beghokirk (Bassenthwaite) 1346. Rectory 1727.

Pele-tower:—remnant in yard-wall of Castlecarrock house (H. Penfold in *Castles*, 411).

Wells:—the Marbell well, the Ocke well and the Green well, mentioned in Survey of Gilsland 1589 (N.S. xix, 104).

Dykes:—the ridge-dyke of Brackenthwaite, the ridge-dyke of Castlecarrock leading to an old dyke, whence to a double dyke near Carlatton (*ibid*).

CARLATTON.

Tumulus, ¼m. E.N.E. of Carlatton farm. Bronze arrowheads found 70 yds. to N.E. of tumulus in 1854 (Ordnance map; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xx, 27).

Site of old church, S. of Carlatton farm (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 252).

Graveslabs at the farm; one of Henry de Newton, presented to the living 1330; one, over barn door, of ?Robt. de London, 1320 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 252).

Old road: " Brampton Street " leading to Brampton from the south (Bounder of 1613 ; N.S. xx, 25).

Old dykes:—" in Brampton streitte . . . . unto the double dykes next to Carlatton . . . to an old dyke adjoining upon the head dyke of Castlecarrock . . . to the head dyke of Brakanthwait; to the head dyke of Albyfield . . . to the head dyke of Cumrew to the river Carne." (*ibid.*)

CUMWHITTON.

Stone circle:—Grey Yauds, formerly 52 yds. diam.; 88 stones and outlier c. 5 yds to N.W.; one stone left (Lysons, *Cumberland*, cxxix; G. R. Hall, O.S. vi, 468; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. vii, 67).

Earthworks:—Castle Hill, semicircular ramparts N.W. of Edenbanks.

Church, St. Mary's; body mainly 12th cent., chancel modern with 13th cent. stones re-used. Tower 1800-18. Mediaeval crosshead. Pew, 1700, of Fishers of Nunfield. Bell 1818.

Site of the Chapel of the Moor, 1½m. S.E. of Cumwhitton, near Chapel Cottage; a grave there contained bones of unusual size; mentioned by Leland, c. 1539. Chapel well near the site.

Old road:—" from the head of the south sike on the wain way towards the south, to the cross "(Bounder of 1613; N.S. xix, 100).

Cross sites:—Tomling cross, perhaps the above, S. of Millbeck on the moorside near Scarrow hill; and a cross "on Ormsby gate, lately set up" i.e. shortly before 1613 (*ibid*).

Archery butts ? on village green.

Cumrew.

Tumulus:—Cardunnock pike or Catkirk; skeleton found (Whellan, 672).

Pit dwellings:—E. of Cardunnock pike.

Foundations:—Dunwalloght Castle, on W. side of a hollow in the escarpment of Cumrew fell (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 218).

Church, St. Mary's, rebuilt 1890. Effigy (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xii, 65; Bower, O.S. xv, 431). Bell of 15th cent. and one of 1750.

Domestic:—17th cent. roof-timbers in buildings on Cumrew farm.

Croglin.

Church, St. John Baptist's, rebuilt 1878. Effigy of a lady, 14th cent. (O.S. xv, 431). Graveslabs :—? of bp. Robert de Chausé, 1278; of "Hisabela," early 14th cent. (Rev. R. S. G. Green, O.S. xiv, 210); cross in circle and sword, lately found, 41 by 14 inches; inscribed slab, 40 by 14 inches, ? "IN HA]C TUMBA TR . . . ."; floriated cross at each end of stem, 64 by 15 inches (Rev. A. S. Newton).

Pele-tower forming part of Rectory, 30 by 18 ft., walls 3 ft. 3 in. thick; ? 16th cent. (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xx, 34; Curwen, *Castles*, 364).

Sites:—Lawyer's cross and Farlam Currick. "Tom Smith's Stone," where four parishes meet on county boundary (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xx, 35).

Find:—at quarry near Croglin, 1883, stone moulds for casting bronze spearheads (M. W. Taylor, O.S. vii, 279).

Ainstable.

Stone circles:—one at N.W. corner of Broomrigg plantation; two others (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. viii, 373).

[*Roman* altar, C.I.L. vii, 332, from Castlesteads ? formerly at Nunnery, now at Carlisle Museum].

Nunnery, founded before 1200; granted by Edward VI to William Graham, 1553; sold 1696 to John Aglionby. Nine shields of arms in stone, of Denton, Skelton, Copeland and Curwen, built into grotto in Nunnery Walks. At Cross close, site of Sanctuary cross, ¼m. N. of Nunnery. Site of Chapel 150 yds. E. of Nunnery (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xvii, i; J. C. Cox, *Churches of C. and W.*, 41).

Church, St. Michael's, rebuilt 1871. Graveslab of John de Denton, c. 1390; effigies of Wm. and Katherine Denton c. 1428, brought in 1778 from St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle; small effigy (Bower, O.S. xv, 417; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xiii, 108; xvi, 52).

Old road:—Street House, 1m. N.E. of Ainstable (Ordnance map)

III. ALSTON DISTRICT.

Alston.

Tumulus at Parkin stones, W. of "Old Anthony's chair" or Benty Hill currock (N. and B. ii, 439).

Earthworks,? near Greencastle or on Rotherhope ("Roderick") heights, said to be a semicircular rampart (Hutchinson, i, 263).

Hall Hill "camp"; a moraine-mound, c. 200 by 50 yds.; level space at S. end, cut across by a trench, the N. part c. 60 by 35 yds,. the S. part c. 30 by 25 yds; a depression (? hut circle) 7 yds. diam. in S.W. corner of the N. part (R. G. Collingwood). Roman coins and two mediaeval bronze vessels found 1839 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 112).

Roman: part of the Maiden Way.

Church, St. Augustine's, founded before 1154; rebuilt 1771 and 1869-70.

Quaker meeting-house 1732.

Pele-towers:—Randalholme, 14th cent,; Tudor wing added c. 1600; remodelled in classical style c. 1650; stone "W. A. R. 1711"; armorial tablet of C. R. Richardson, 1746 (Curwen, *Castles*, 312; S. Lee, N.S. xv, 175).

Clargill Hall, in style of pele-tower, built 1678-9, heightened in 19th cent. (Curwen, *Castles*,411; and see N.S. xiv, 64-6).

Market cross, Alston, erected by Sir W. Stephenson, Lord Mayor of London 1764; inscription now in the church.

Boundary cross sites:—Long Cross, E.N.E. of Clargillhead; Blake Cairn or Blakelawes cross on road to Wellhope (N. and B. ii, 438, from old Bounder). The same gives boundary marks at Parkin stones, Benty hill currock, Little and Great Daffenside currocks, Black fell currock and Tom Smith's stone (see *Croglin*).

Beacon, Daffenside, probably the beacon of Dale Raghon or Raven mentioned 1468 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xiv, 140, 142; N. and B. i, xliv).

Old mines, mentioned 1130-1 and onwards (Rev. W. Nall, O.S. viii, 7).

[Cave of Tutmanhole, entrance on S. bank of Gilderdale burn, ¼m. above confluence of that stream and Wold gill].

NENTHEAD.

Boundary cross sites:—High Raise; Killhope Cross, removed in 18th cent.; Short's cross also then removed (N. and B.) Triple cross socket and stumps near or at the site of the last, at head of Middlecleugh (Rev. T. Westgarth, N.S. xv, 183; Rev. C. Caine, *Gerardegill*).

Chapel built 1845.

Nent Force level, canal, partly tunnelled, from the Scar limestone to Alston; begun 1776 (Nall, o.s. viii, 9).

GARRIGILL.

Earthworks:—" camp " on top of Bellbeaver (Jenkinson, *Guide to Carlisle etc.*, 157).

Chesters, 6m. S.S.E. of Alston; triangular field on farm of Tynehead; N.W. corner truncated by a ditch running S. to the river gorge: to S. is a deeper ditch with upcast to S.E. (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 119; Caine, *Gerardegill*). Not Roman; possibly an old ore-sifting site (R. G. Collingwood).

Chapel, built 1790, restored 1890 and 1896.

Old mining works. Embankment built 18th cent.

IV. PENRITH DISTRICT.

KIRKLAND.

Tumuli:—N.E. of Blencarn and on Littledale beck.

Earthworks:—Bankwood, terraces around an oval hill, about 100 yds. long (J. G. Goodchild, o.s. viii, 41).

" Hanging Walls (or gardens) of Mark (or St.) Anthony," ½m. N.W. of Kirkland. Terraces on Borrans hill and to N. and E. Pits and cairn on summit; " Mark Anthony's well " at S.W. foot of hill (*ibid.*)

Roman:—The Maiden Way.

Churches: St. Laurence's, rebuilt 1768, 1880. Effigy, 1250-1300, (o.s. xv, 445); brasses to Flemings, 1621, 1630, 1662. Churchyard cross (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 224).

Culgaith, All Saints', rebuilt 1756.

Finds:—on Skirwith moor; flints, whorls, celts, food-vessel, in Mr. Mawson's, later Mrs. Gillbanks', collection, Clifton, Penrith (N.S. iii, 406).

LANGWATHBY.

Church, St. Peter's, rebuilt 1718; porch and vestry 1836.

Bridge, 1686.

OUSBY.

Tumulus?—" Meg's cairn " on Maiden Way, N.E. of Cunsfell.

Roman :—The Maiden Way.

Earthworks:—" Crewgarth," double rampart; plan pentagonal. Urn and masonry found before 1860; masonry, a quern ?, a mortar and celt found 1884 (Whellan, 584; O.S. viii, 66).

" Fort," ½m. E.N.E. of Townhead on Ardale beck (Ordnance map).

Church, St. Patrick's or St. Luke's, part 13th cent.; restored c. 1855.

Oaken effigy, 13th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. viii, 65).

MELMERBY.

Earthwork:—between Cunsfell and Melmerby High Scar (J. G. Goodchild, O.S. vi, 488).

Roman:—The Maiden Way.

Church, St. John Baptist's; remains of 14th cent., restored 1849 and 1895. Graveslabs,—sword with the maunch of Threlkeld, late 13th cent.; book and shears of ? Robt. de Bromfield, rector, 1353; and a third, perhaps de Melmerby (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xx, 45). St. John the Baptist's well.

Domestic:—Melmerby Hall, ? 1658, of the Threlkelds, and later of Pattensons (W. Jackson, O.S. x, i; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xvii, 23).

Site of Gale Hall, of Huttons, and later of Holmes (N.S. xvii, 25).

Finds:—Coffin-chalice and paten, found 1881 in the churchyard, now in Penrith Museum (Dr. H. Barnes, N.S. vii, 32).

ADDINGHAM.

Great stone circle:—" Long Meg and her daughters." Long Meg, the outlier, 12 ft. high. The circle, now of 59 stones, 360 ft. E. and W. diam.; 305 ft. N. and S. (C. W. Dymond, O.S. v, 39; N.S. xiii, 406).

Tumulus and circle:—" Little Meg," Maughanby; c. 650 yds. E.N.E. of Long Meg; eleven stones round a small tumulus; cist found with cremation urn; ring-marked stone *in situ*; another, from the cist, in Penrith Museum (N.S. ii, 381-2; xiii, 407).

Tumulus and circle:—Grayson lands, ½m. W. of N. from Addingham church; tumulus removed, urn and bead from the cist now in Carlisle Museum; ringmarked stone in situ (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. i, 295; ii, 382).

Tumulus: site ½m. S.W. of Fiend's fell; cist and skeleton found 1850 (Whellan, 503).

Earthwork:—vallum and fosse round a spring N. of Long Meg (Stukeley in 1725).

Anglian church site on the Eden near N. boundary of parish; an 8th or 9th cent. foundation, ? destroyed by flood 1360 (Rev. C. J.

Gordon, N.S. xiv, 328). Present church, St. Michael's, built after 1360, altered 1786, restored 1839, 1898 (Rev. T. W. Stephenson, N.S. xiii, 162). Early monuments from the old site:—9th cent. cross-shaft and 11th cent. cross at the church; cross, socket, hog-back and graveslab found 1913; 10th cent. fragment in Carlisle Museum (Rev. C. J. Gordon, N.S. xiv, 333; W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 3; N.S. i, 289; xiii, 164). St. Michael's well, near old church, but now W. of the Eden.

Ancient chapel of Little Salkeld, deserted 1360 (Rev. C. J. Gordon, N.S. xiv, 331).

Castle of Little Salkeld, site (Lysons, *Cumbd.*, 4).

Domestic:—Salkeld Hall, internally ancient, new front 1790 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 325).

Old dykes:—Cannerheugh dyke "and three round grey stones thereat" (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 327).

Gamblesby manor boundary; Parkin stones, long currock and House-in-the-scar (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 327).

Old roads:—12th cent. road running E. of Gamblesby (Lanercost Register, T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 48). Dacre to Kirkoswald, and Penrith to Alston via Force Mill bridge, which was rebuilt 1360, c. 1530 and c. 1770, and ruined by 1855; remains visible (Rev. C. J. Gordon, N.S. xiii, 169).

Gamblesby village stocks (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 48).

KIRKOSWALD.

Tumulus and circle:—600 yards W.S.W. of Old Parks, opened 1892; urn, "incense cup," beads, interments by inhumation and cremation (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xii, 275; xiii, 389; see also N.S. ii, 380, 417; iv, 351).

Earthworks and bloomery on High Moor (O.S. xii, 276).

Church, St. Oswald's; N. arcade 12th cent.; S. door 13th cent.; inner N. door and W. end 14th cent.; quire enlarged 1525? The N. porch has a timber arch. Bell tower 200 yards E. of church, rebuilt 1892. One stone possibly pre-Norman (Calverley, *Crosses*, 225-6). Font Norman. Female effigy 14th cent. Graveslabs. Mural monument in alabaster, 1609. Coffin chalice and paten, found c. 1880 (H. Barnes, N.S. vii, 32). Well.

Castles:—Kirkoswald Castle, licence to crenellate, 1201, to Hugh de Morville; rebuilt by Multons c. 1320, and by Dacres late 15th cent.; dismantled 1604 and later by Lord William Howard (M. W. Taylor, O.S. ii, 1; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 164; Curwen, *Castles*, 150).

Haresceugh castle, 14th cent., ruins (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 220).

Domestic:—The College, early 16th cent.; additions, 1696 (Mrs. Featherstonhaugh and Dr. Haswell, N.S. xiv, 196).

Croglin High Hall, house of Towrys.

Croglin Low Hall, manor-house of Croglins, Dacres and Howards.

Grange House of Demains, lintel 1622 of Bartrams (O.S. vi, 294).

Finds:—stone axe, N. of High Bank hall, 1890. Iron axe, Viking or Anglo-Saxon, near High Barn, Parks (N.S. ii, 418) and stone disc, same place (N.S. iv, 351).

The Kirkoswald Brooch, now in the British Museum, with over 700 coins of 9th cent. (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 296; Lysons, *Cumberland*, ccviii).

Renwick.

Church, All Saints', rebuilt 1733 and 1846; Pre-Reformation bell.

Old Dykes, etc.:—"Bromeryge dike upon Langmore . . . Reydyke . . . . a ditch N. of Nonnefelde to the gate called Burden at the head of Davygill . . . . a heap of stones called Ceyll Currock . . . . a *vicus* called Appleby Street" (charter of 1341 in N. and B. ii, 435)

Old mines, S. of Thackmoor to Long Tongue.

Lazonby and Plumpton wall.

Earthworks:—"Camp," ⅓m. E. of Pearsgill.

"Fort," ⅔m. E. of Pearsgill (Ordnance map).

Castlerigg fort, ruins with moat (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 463).

Roman fort, Castlesteads, Voreda (F. Haverfield, N.S. xiii, 177); 32 Roman stones from the site (*ibid.* 183-198) and 3rd cent. hoard of coins found at Scratchmerescar (*ibid.* 197, 405).

Road on line of present highroad, Penrith to Carlisle.

Church, St. Nicholas', rebuilt 1865; 3 graveslabs, one with a double cross; churchyard cross (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 227).

Plumpton Wall church, St. John Evangelist, built 1767.

Meetinghouse, 1709, originally Presbyterian, now Wesleyan (Rev. J. H. Colligan, N.S. viii, 43).

Domestic:—Fairbank, early 17th cent. stone, Musgrave arms, re-inserted (G. Watson, O.S. xv, 85).

Sites:—Tarn Wadling, between Nunclose and High Hesket.

"Sampson's Cave" or "Giant's Chamber," ⅔m. W.S.W. of Nunnery (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 463).

Finds:—Urns with bones and ashes, found on Lazonby fell c. 1780 (*ibid.*) Stone axe 1897; flint arrowheads 1873, 1875, ¾m. E. of Voreda.

Great Salkeld.

Tumuli:—on S. of Wan fell, ½m. S. W. of Halfway well.

Site, "Stoneraise," ¾m. N. of Gt. Salkeld.

Roman:—altar, uninscribed, found in churchyard (o.s. xii, 62).

Church, St. Cuthbert's; chancel-arch, S. and N. doorways, 12th cent.; early 14th cent. pele-tower, making this a fortified church; chancel c. 1460 (Curwen, *Castles*, 327; J. A. Cory, o.s. ii, 53). Effigy of archdeacon Caldebec, c. 1320. Brass to archdeacon Close, d. 1470. Five graveslabs and other fragments in church; one slab in churchyard. Parish armour, 17th cent. in tower (Lord Dillon, o.s. xv, 250).

Presbyterian meeting house at the Croft, 1690-1710, now a barn (J. H. Colligan, n.s. viii, 43).

Castle:—Aikton castle, ¾m. N. of Salkeld, dry-walled foundations (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 271).

Defensive dyke enclosing Salkeld; no traces remain (T. H. B. Graham, n.s. xiii, 28).

Relic:—"Luck of Burrell Green," 16th cent. brass dish (D. Scott, n.s. xiii, 124).

Site of battle, Sept., 1644; Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher defeated by Gen. Lesley and Parliament forces.

Edenhall.

Bronze Age burial site, ½m. W. of Honeypots or Bramery, cist found. Ring-marked stone found near Honeypots 1909, now in Carlisle Museum (S. C. Ferguson, n.s. x, 507).

Church, St. Cuthbert's; masonry on N. side of chancel and nave, and light on N. side of nave, Norman? Lowside window 13th cent. Windows in chancel and nave 14th cent. Tower 1450. Chancel arch modern. Glass with arms of Musgrave of Hayton. Musgrave monuments. Brass to Sir W. Stapilton, d. 1458, and wife. Font said to be a stone from site of the cross 200 yds. N. of church (Rev. B. G. R. Hale and Dr. Haswell, n.s. xiii, 228).

St. Cuthbert's well; the "Luck of Edenhall," a mediæval glass cup, said by legend to have been found at the well.

"Isis Parlis" caves, a hermitage? (Rev. A. J. Heelis, n.s. xiv, 337). St. Ninian's well near the caves.

Domestic:—The Hall, built c. 1821; the dovecot ancient (o.s. ix, 432).

Undated stone foundations near Udford; the supposed ring-mound 2 furlongs S. of Dolphenby found in 1913 to be natural (Rev. B. G. R. Hale, n.s. xiii, 229).

Old ford of Eamont, between Udford and Udford house.

Sites of plague burials, 1598; Shadow burgh, W. of Whins pond (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 391).

Finds:—stone celt and bronze celt, at Oxhouse Oaks, end of 17th cent. (*ibid.*, 424).

PENRITH.

Earthworks:—two square enclosures, 20 yds. each way, with interments, 1m. N. of Penrith castle, close to Roman road (Hutchinson, i, 321).

Roman road from VOREDA southwards left the present highroad 2 m. N. of Penrith castle and made for Brougham. Inscriptions on Penrith Beacon (C.I.L. vii, 329, 331).

Viking Age:—silver penannular brooch found "near Penrith," 1870 (Brit. Mus., a reproduction in Carlisle Museum).

Seven 10th cent. monuments, "The Giant's Grave" and "The Giant's Thumb," in the churchyard of Penrith parish church (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xx, 53; xxiii, 115).

Church, St. Andrew's; tower 12th and 13th cent. restored 15th cent. Body rebuilt 1720-22; restored 1863, 1887, 1922. Two grave-slabs in tower; in vestry are slabs to Sir Christopher Moresby, 1499, and wife; Sir Chris. Pickering, 1515; R. Coldall, 1462. Plague stone 1598. Hutton effigies 1638. Two old fonts. Glass in S. aisle with 15th cent. portraits, said to be parents of Richard III. Some of the bells are 18th cent. (D. Scott, *Hist. Penrith church*, 1922).

Christ Church, built c. 1850.

Site of 13th cent. Augustinian Priory at the Friarage; its chapel stood at Abbot Bank where a stone head and pillar remain (Dr. Haswell, N.S. iii, 352).

Castles:—Maiden castle, mentioned 1268 (Inq. quoted N.S. vi, 162); site at Maiden Hill.

Penrith Castle, licence to crenellate 1397 to bishop Strickland, who built a curtain wall 1399; Richard, duke of Gloucester (Richard III) built another tower and enlarged the castle; dismantled after 1648 (Dr. Haswell, N.S. iii, 403; vii, 281; xxii, 435; Curwen, *Castles*, 219; N.S. xviii, 182; xxii, 435).

Domestic:—Gerard Lowther's house, the Two Lions Hotel, built before 1585 (W. Jackson and M. W. Taylor, O.S., iv, 410; G. Watson, N.S., i, 94).

Hutton Hall, of the Huttons.

Carleton Hall of the Carletons.

Old houses in Rowcliffe Lane; 16th cent, panel of royal arms removed 1911 (R. Morton Rigg, N.S. xiii, 285).

Musgrave Hall, lintel 1615 (G. Watson, O.S. xv, 82).

School, lintel " W. Robinson, 1670."

Bishop Strickland's Water course, c. 1400, from the Petteril, beside the railway to the town (F. H. M. Parker, N.S. xii, 6).

Old dykes:—" Ring dyke of the cornfield . . . old casten dyke . . . being the ancient bounder between Penrith and Catterlen . . . Plumpton dyke . . . Skeugh dyke " (Bounder temp. Eliz., Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 17). In 1601 " the Town dyke at the over end of Penrith was newly casten by the townsmen for the defence of the town " (*ibid.* 20).

Old roads:—The bridge of " Amote " and road thence to " Palat " [hill], etc. mentioned 1300 in the Perambulation of Inglewood. Leland in 1539 found the road N. from Eamont bridge running ¼m. to E. of Penrith.

Beacon on Beacon Hill used 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv). Later beacon erected 1719; repaired c. 1780.

Plague burials, 1598, in the Bishop's yard, schoolyard, gardens and on Penrith fell (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 18, 391). " Plague Stone," (a cross-base ?) E. of road to Eamont bridge (W. G. C. in Calverley, *Crosses*, 252).

Site of " Battle of Penrith," 1715, on the fell. Lord Lonsdale's and Bishop Nicolson's levies ran from Gen. Forster and the Jacobites.

Dacre.

Tumuli:—Redhills, site 300 yds. S.W. of Belmount, dug 1881; cup-marked stone in Penrith Museum (M. W. Taylor, O.S. vi, 110)

Cist found, 1880, ½m. E.S.E. of Stainton, (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 247).

Cist found at Stainton Banks, ¼m. W. of Sockbridge mill.

" Stone coffins," urns, etc. found at Fluskew pike, ½m. N. of Aldby (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 200).

Hill fort:—" Dunmallet," double trenches on the N.; a later building within the fort (M. W. Taylor, O.S. i, 157; J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 248; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 233).

Anglian cross-fragment, the " Lion " stone, 9th cent., now in the church, and a 10th cent. cross shaft also there. Arch stone of (?)Anglo-Saxon light, in S. wall of chancel. Apparently site of the Anglian monastery at Dacre c. 700, mentioned by Bede (Calverley, *Crosses*, 113; W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xii, 157).

Church, St. Andrew's; tower arch ? 12th cent.; chancel and priest's door E.E.; the round piers of nave c. 1250, and the octagonal piers c. 1400; three clerestory windows on each side Perp. Tower rebuilt 1817; much restoration 1874. Four bears in churchyard (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xi, 323).

Site of St. John's chapel, extinct before 1571, at the cross-roads at Keldhead (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 199).

Castle and moat:—Dacre castle, 14th cent., part inhabited. [The meeting of the three kings, if, as is probable, it took place near here, was 400 years before this castle was built]. (Curwen, *Castles*, 269).

Domestic:—Dalemain, late 17th cent.

Great Blencow farm; dovecot, lintel 1789, repaired 1884 (O.S. ix, 429).

Grammar School, Great Blencow, rebuilt 1793.

Old road:—through Palat [hill] to Alanby (Perambulation of Inglewood, 1300).

Site of "Baron's cross," near Stainton; remains seen 1840 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 199).

Finds:—great silver brooch of the Viking Age, found 1785, 300 yds. N. of Fluskew pike (British Museum; reproduction in Carlisle Museum).

Newton Reigny.

Tumuli:—two and a cairn E. of Mossthorn; urns found (Whellan 581); one urn in Mrs. Gillbanks' collection, Clifton, Penrith (N.S. iii, 406).

Earthwork:—oblong enclosure, E. of Newton Reigny.

Church, now St. John's; S. arcade and piscina 12th cent. Church altered c. 1830; chancel rebuilt 1876; whole church restored 1892 (Rev. T. W. Norwood, O.S. x, 158). Graveslab of Vaux of Catterlen. Inscription 1585 on roof beam. Pre-Reformation bell.

Site of old church ½m. N.E. of St. John's.

Pele-tower:—Catterlen Hall, c. 1460; additions, 1577, 1657 (M. W. Taylor, O.S. i, 327; J. F. Curwen, N.S. vii, 111 and *Castles*, 359).

Hutton-in-the-Forest.

Tumulus:—Blencow bank, two urns with ashes found c. 1790 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 438).

Earthwork:—Collinson Castle, site 1 m. N. of Hutton church; square enclosure, 100 yds. on each side, ditch 30 ft. wide; querns found (*ibid.*; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. x, 116). Collinson's Well, mineral spring, one furlong E. of the turning to Hutton Grange.

Viking Age:—10th cent. cross fragment in N. wall of church. (Calverley, *Crosses*, 204).

Church, St. James, rebuilt c. 1714. Two graveslabs.

Pele-tower:—Hutton Hall, 14th cent.; 1560-1600 the two-storey building to S. added; additions by the Fletchers in 17th

cent.; garden front built c. 1845. Dovecot 1661-97 (Curwen, *Castles*, 284).

Finds:—Querns found 1856, ⅔m. N. of New Rent. Human bones found on Thomas Close green; tradition of an encampment on the Elfa hills (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 439).

Skelton.

Tumulus:—"Loaden how," ¾m. W. of the Laithes house; opened c. 1775. Two urns in cist, in one, burnt bones; in the other a large skull (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 165).

Church, St. Michael's; tower mainly 15th cent,; a little old work in body; restored 1794, 1879.

Ancient chapel, site, S. of Lamonby Hall.

Pele-tower:—Hardrigg Hall had a large square tower in 1840 (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 164); house of Southaikes to c. 1600.

Domestic:—Lamonby Hall, of Seatons; in 1680 of Wilkinsons.

Scales Hall, formerly of Broughams (*ibid.* 165).

V. CARLISLE DISTRICT.

Hesket-in-the-Forest and Armathwaite.

Roman road, Voreda to Carlisle, called by Leland, c. 1539, "Watlingestrete," here is under the high road.

Tumulus, Viking Age, 70 yds. S. of Court Thorn; weapons, etc. found 1822, now in Carlisle Museum (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. v, 305).

Churches; St. Mary's, Hesket, rebuilt c. 1530-7. Monuments of 1677, 1763 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxiii, 38).

Church of Christ and the Virgin, Armathwaite, rebuilt c. 1400 and 1670 (*ibid.* 40).

Ancient chapel site at Chapel Hill, ½m. S. of Calthwaite; ? St. Mary's, Bramwra, moved 1361 to Hutton.

Castles, etc.:—Armathwaite Castle, sold 1712 by Skeltons to Wm. Sanderson; front modern (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 213).

Brackenbrough tower (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxiii, 36).

Domestic:—Barrock Hall, dovecot c. 1770 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 423).

Southwaite Hall, built 1640 by Richard Skelton (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 224).

Sites:—"Castle Hewin," 1¼m. E. of Low Hesket; foundations 233 by 147 ft., walls 8 ft. thick, seen in 1840 (Jefferson *Leath Ward*, 225); now faint traces in ploughed land (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 211).

"Court Thorn," under ½m. S. of Low Hesket, E. of road; site of

Swainemote courts; stone table, modern (Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 205-6).

Tarn Wadling, see *Lazonby*.

Wragmire; hermitage of John de Corbrig 1354 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 372).

Old roads:—" Streethead " N.E. of Low Braithwaite.

" Crosshill," ½m. N.W. of Southwaite.

Find:—stone hammer, 1848, ½m. S.E. of Broadfield.

WETHERAL AND WARWICK.

Roman:—inscription on rock opposite Corby (C.I.L. vii, 922). Altar from Birdoswald at Corby Castle (C.I.L., vii, 837).

Earthwork:—Warwick Knowe, with breastwork (Whellan, 188).

Churches:—Warwick, St. Leonard's; early 12th cent. apse, narthex foundations and W. end arch. Alterations in 16th cent. and c. 1818; restoration 1870 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xiii, 87).

Wetheral, Holy Trinity and St. Constantine; mediæval, altered in 16th cent. Tower 1789-80. Howard chapel 1791, with monuments to Howards of Corby. Chancel rebuilt 1872. Tower rebuilt and nave restored 1882 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xxii, 235). Alabaster effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld, d. 1503 and wife. Some old glass. On the dedications see Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 7.

Gatehouse of Benedictine priory, founded c. 1100 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xxii, 239). St. Cuthbert's well mentioned c. 1200 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 96). Grith or Sanctuary cross, (*ibid.* 372).

" St. Constantine's cells " or " Wetheral safeguards," used in 14th cent. (O.S. xv, 330). Three caves, each 7 by 3 by 3 yds. with front walled up.

Castles, etc.:—Corby castle, mediæval stair and central part, the rest modernized 1813. Dovecot 1813 (O.S. ix, 431). Roman altar, see above; and great collection of objects of antiquity and art.

Coat House, pele-tower?

Old roads:—" High Street," from Wetheral pasture towards Armathwaite.

" Stonywath," S. of Wragmire.

Bridge over Eden at Warwick, mentioned 1259-60 (Prescott, *Wetherhal*, 131); foundations above present bridge which was built 1833-35. Old ford " Warthewyk wath " below the bridge (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xiii, 103).

Sites:—" Stoneraise," 350 yds. W. of Edenbrows.

" Tackengate stone," ¼m. W. of Blackmoss pool.

Relic:—E. window from Arthuret church brought 1868 to Whoof House.

Finds:—Anglo-Saxon coins, 1855, ½m. S. of Scotby church.

St. Cuthbert's Without and Wreay.

Roman road, diverging from Carlisle-Penrith road and passing Scalesceugh, where a milestone of Gordianus, tiles of the 9th legion, etc. were found, 1915, 1921 (F. Haverfield, N.S. xvi, 282; L. E. Hope, *ibid.* 289; N.S. xxii, 456).

Milestone of Carausius (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiii, 437).

Cemetery on Gallows Hill, Harraby; finds, 1829, 1847 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xii, 365), including tiled grave, stone to Mars Ocelus, tombstone to F. Antigonus Papias (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiii, 165, 224). Two stone coffins (Dr. Barnes, N.S. vi, 292).

Wreay *church*, St. Mary's, a 13th cent. chapel, rebuilt 1843.

Wreay *Hall*, dovecot, 17th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 423).

St. Ninian's Well, Brisco, arched 19th cent. (O.S. iv, 422).

St. Mary's, Carlisle.

Roman road, Carlisle towards Old Carlisle; later the highway of 1300 and present day.

Road to Shawk quarries; on which, N. of Murrell Hill, was found in 1878, monument of lady and child, now in Carlisle Museum (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 325).

Domestic:—Bunker's hill, dovecot (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 424).

Carlisle City.

Roman:—The Vallum, forming the third fosse on S. side of Castle. Stockade on the S. side of the ditch found 1878 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 41).

Roman Carlisle coincided with the mediæval city within three walls:—E. wall from citadel by Lowther St. to Board school; N. wall by E. and W. Tower St. to Castle; W. wall to Citadel (for the cemetery see *St. Cuthbert's without*). Chief finds:—Stockades in quincunx, found 1877, between Lowther St. and Bank St. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iii, 134; iv, 91); platform at Tullie House (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xii, 344); foundations etc. in Fisher St., 1922 (H. E. Ayris and L. E. Hope, N.S. xxii, 459); wells at Sewell's lane, 1804 (Whellan, 139) and Blue Bell, 1920 (H. Redfern, N.S. xxi, 253). For minor finds see Carlisle Museum catalogues.

Anglian (A.D. 685-876)—two cross-fragments at the Fratry (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 95; N.S. xv, 125); parts of a cross-head found at the Abbey c. 1888 (*ibid.* i, 292); fragment of cross-head found in St. Cuthbert's Lane before 1882, at Carlisle Museum (*ibid.* xvi, 279); graveslab at Knells from Carlisle (*ibid.* xi, 482).

Cathedral of St. Mary, now Holy Trinity; chantries anciently to St. Catherine, St. Roch, and St. Cross. 12th cent., two

E. bays of nave, S. transept and lower part of piers of central tower (and apse found 1892, C. J. Ferguson, O.S. xiv, 208); c. 1250, the quire, rebuilt late 14th cent. except outside walls of N. and S. aisles, arch at W. end of N. aisle and St. Catherine's chapel; 1400-19, front of N. transept and tower rebuilt and stalls made. After 1484, screens and paintings at back of stalls; destructive alterations 1764; restorations from 1853 onwards. The two E. bays of nave were used as parish church until 1871, when St. Mary's church was built; old oak from this part placed in St. Mary's 1916 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xvii, 78). The monuments (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vii, 259) include effigy of bishop de Iverdon, d. 1254-5; three fragments of graveslabs; effigy of bishop Barrow, d. 1429; brass of bishop Bell, d. 1496; brass of bishop Robinson, d. 1616, etc. Late 14th cent. glass in upper part of E. window. Runic inscription, 12th cent., near S. door (Calverley, *Crosses*, 93).

Fratry, rebuilt after 1484, over old foundations and drain found 1922. Graveslab.

Deanery, built c. 1507 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. vii, 185).

St. Cuthbert's church (? on site of church probably burnt at destruction of the town, 867) built 12th cent., rebuilt 1778; restored 1885.

Tithebarn, on West Walls, late 15th cent. (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. ii, 104).

Sites:—Dominican monastery, founded 1233, Blackfriars St. on West Walls, N. of Bella Head's lane and W. of St. Cuthbert's churchyard and the Abbey; Franciscan monastery, founded 1233, at Friar's Court, bounded by Blackfriars St., West Walls, Bella Head's lane and Bush Brow (O.S. vi, 143); St. Nicholas' leper hospital, St. Nicholas St., S. end of Botchergate (Stone coffin and chalice found there, Dr. Barnes, O.S. x, 102; N.S. vi, 293); St. Sepulchre hospital, 13th cent.; St. Alban's chapel, head of Scotch St. and Fisher St.

Carlisle Castle, Norman and Edwardian (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ii, 56; Curwen, *Castles*, 95; J. H. Martindale, N.S. xiv, 292; xviii, 235, xix, 165).

Remains of ancient city wall in West Walls.

Courthouses, early 19th cent. on site of Citadel, of which some internal features remain (R. S. Ferguson, *Hist. Cumberland*, 244; Curwen, *Castles*, 115; G. D. Oliver, N.S. xvi, 91).

Guild Hall, overlooking the Green Market, formerly Bull Ring; Edwardian (R. S. Ferguson, *Guide to Carlisle*).

In King's Arms Lane, 16th cent, house (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xv, 121).

Tullie House, 1699 (H. Wagner, O.S. xiii, 440), bought in 1890 and refitted as Public Library and Museum.

Town Hall, rebuilt 1717.

Market Cross, 1682.

STANWIX.

Roman:—The Wall crossed the Eden at Hyssopholme well and the Vallum crossed the river from the head of Eden bridges; site of Stanwix fort N.W. of the church (O.S. ix, 168). The Wall and Vallum explored at Brunstock, 1894 (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiii, 456). At Stanwix fort, capital and pillar, coins, etc. found 1812, 1815; inscriptions found at various times (C.I.L. vii, 915-920); later finds, 1904, 1920 (L. E. Hope, N.S. v, 268; xxi, 271). Inscribed stones at Drawdykes (C.I.L. vii, 920) and Tarraby (C.I.L. vii, 914); stones at Knells (F. Haverfield, N.S. xi, 469).

Church, St. Michael's, rebuilt 1841, repaired after fire 1843, restored and apse added, 1893. Effigy, 15th cent. and three graveslabs outside.

Castles:—Linstock, pele-tower of bishops of Carlisle, remodelled 1768 (Curwen, *Castles*, 298; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 187).

Drawdykes castle, ? pele-tower, rebuilt 1676 by the Aglionbys. Inscription "Alan de Penitona," d. 1291-2, in basement of more recent part (Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson, N.S. xii, 199; Curwen, *Castles*, 360; W. T. McIntire, N.S. xxii, 452). Roman stone, see above.

Camp of Prince Charles's army, 1745, Skew hill.

Finds (other than Roman, above):—Stone hammer, Stanwix (N.S. v, 303); gold ring with runes, Kingmoor; Quern, W. of Rickerby House, 1873; Hopper and millstone, Stanwix (N.S. v, 268-9).

CROSBY-ON-EDEN.

Roman Wall and Vallum explored at Whitemoss near Wallhead; no definite traces of milecastle at Wallhead (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiii, 460-462).

Stone (C.I.L. vii, 932) now at Carlisle Museum from Newby Grange, originally from Carlisle (F. Haverfield, O.S. xiii, 438).

Barras or *Bishop's dyke* (see *Irthington*).

Church, St. John's, anciently St. Mary's, rebuilt 1855. Norman font.

"Cardinal well" on bank of Irthing at Newby.

SCALEBY.

Roman altar, at the church, from Birdoswald, the reverse carved with a priest's effigy (C.I.L. vii, 811; N.S. viii, 379).

Collection of eight Roman stones at Scaleby castle (C.I.L. vii, 803, 811, 874, 877, 889, 890, 902, 915), all apparently lost.

Church, All Saints'; remains of 12th cent. work; the tower a pele, wall 4 ft. thick, etc. (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxi, 150); round-arched door ? 17th cent.; much restoration 1861, 1905. Grave-slab and fragment. Tenor bell 14-15th cent., treble perhaps earlier. Font 1707. Roman stone, above.

Castle of de Tilliol, 14th cent., with great moats (J. H. Martindale, N.S. viii, 376; Curwen, *Castles*, 235).

KIRKLINTON.

Site of Motte:—" Castle hill," ½m. N. of church; ? seat of de Levingtons (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. x, 107).

Church, St. Cuthbert's; Roman and Norman stones, rebuilt 1845. Five graveslabs.

Stonehouse:—Highgate in Hethersgill, of Taylors, 1600 (Curwen, *Castles*, 410).

Kirklinton Hall, of the Dacres.

Old roads:—" Waingate head," ¾m. E. of Brackenhill.

Sites:—(?) " Standingstone rigg," 1¾m. S. of church.

(?) " Crossbank hill," ¼m. S. of Bolton fell end.

ARTHURET.

Tumulus:—double stone cist with two skeletons and pottery found 1870 near gate to Brackenhill (Lord Northesk, O.S. xii, 177).

Roman:—fort, CASTRA EXPLORATORUM, site S.E. of Netherby Hall. Relics now mostly at Carlisle Museum. Inscriptions, C.I.L., vii, 963 (Arthuret); *ibid.* 953-973, E.E. iii, 110-112; vii, 1087; ix, 1225-6 (from Netherby).

Earthworks:—Arthuret Knowes, S. of church and rectory; fosse 2 to 3 ft. wide, upcast on both sides, forming a square of c. 40 ft. sides (T. H. and Mrs. Hodgson, N.S. viii, 245); of later type than the battle of Ardderyd, A.D. 573 (on which see Dr. Barnes, N.S. viii, 236).

Church, St. Michael's, rebuilt 1609, restored 1868; old E. window at Whoof House, see *Wetheral* (Canon Bower, N.S. viii, 374). Brass, 15th cent. found 1868 (Canon Bower, N.S. i, 114). Churchyard cross (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 8). Graham monuments, two of 1657, one of 1782. Archie Armstrong's grave 1672, site unknown. St. Michael's well.

Ancient church of Easton, 13th-14th cent., site W. of Chapeltown (N. and B. ii, 599).

Ancient chapel of Sollom, 14th cent., site near Chapel Flosh (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 55).

Pele-towers:—Netherby Hall was in 1552 tower of Richard Grame (Curwen, *Castles*, map, 416).

Brackenhill Tower, rebuilt 1586 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. viii, 375; Curwen, *Castles*, 352).

Old roads:—Gretna to Rockcliffe by the ferry, "Willie of the boats," and Longtown to Rockcliffe, fording near Linefoot; the bridge at Longtown built between end of 17th cent. and 1769 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 55, 56).

KIRKANDREWS-ON-ESK.

Roman road, perhaps the old road coming in from Scotland, 200 yds. N. of Plump bridge and running S. E. to Blackbank.

Motte of 12th cent. type, Liddel Strength, with later building in the inner ward (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 406; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. ix, 212; J. F. Curwen, N.S. x, 91, and *Castles*, 24).

Church, St. Andrew's, rebuilt 1775, restored 1893.

Scots Dyke, 4 m. long, 4 to 5 ft. high, made after 1552 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 47).

Towers:—Kirkandrews, of Tom Grame, 1552; Low Moat of Fergus Grame, 1552, and Bogburn, N. of Edwardstown, of Sandy Armstrong, 1552 (Curwen, *Castles*, 381, and map, 416).

Site:—Battle of Solway Moss, 1543 (O.S. viii, 257; N.S. xii, 42).

Various sites in the Debateable Land (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 55; xii, 33; xiv, 132).

ROCKCLIFFE.

Castle:—fragments seen in the road, 28 yds. E. of the Hall garden (Canon Wilson, N.S. ii, 412; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. x, 108; Curwen, *Castles*, 391).

Rockcliffe Hall, built c. 1730 on site of Castle. Collection of Roman antiquities.

Church, now St. Mary's, rebuilt 1900, 10th or 11th cent. cross in the churchyard. (Calverley, *Crosses*, 257). Bell of 1753 at Schoolroom.

Old roads (see O.S. vii, 70).

Labyrinth, "Troy-town," early 19th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vii, 72).

BEAUMONT.

Roman:—Wall and Vallum; fort on site of church.

Inscribed stones (C.I.L. vii, 937, 943; E.E. vii, 1085 A, B).

Motte:—"Castle Green" or "Coneygarth"; castle of le Brun de la Ferté, on the Roman site (Curwen, *Castles*, 38).

Church, St. Mary's; 12th cent. with Roman stones; much restored 1784, 1888. Two 13th cent. graveslabs. Norman quern, from Kirkandrews, used as font until 1875.

Finds:—1819-23, hoard of Roman coins found in Beaumont or Kirkandrews, and c. 1845, at Sandsfield, silver coins, some of Edward I and Edward III, now in Carlisle Museum (R. S. Ferguson O.S. viii, 380). In 1884, the great Beaumont hoard, deposited c. 1370 (*ibid.* 377).

KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN.

Tumuli?:—three ring-ditches, 5, 7, and 9 yds. diameter, near Janet Hill; urns found (Whellan, 170)

Roman:—fort? at Kirkandrews (Bruce, *Handbook to the Wall*).

"Kirksteads," S. of Cobble Hall. Roman stones (N.S. v, 210) including altar (C.I.L. vii, 940) now at Lowther Castle. Coins of Constantine and Diocletian found 1785, 750 yds. N. of Cobble Hall. Vase and denarii of Constantine and Diocletian found 1855, 300 yds. W.N.W. of Kirksteads.

Mediæval:—Kirksteads was perhaps also site of an early mediæval church, from which came carved stones (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. v, 202), the Bow Stone (*ibid.* and vi, 335) and one or more stone coffins (N.S. v, 207; vi, 292).

Church now destroyed; the 12th cent. chancel-arch was standing early 19th cent. Ancient graveyard. Two 13th cent. graveslabs. Well of St. Andrew, on the shore at foot of village.

GRINSDALE.

Earthworks:—two square enclosures with mounds before each of their four entrances (R. S. Ferguson, *Arch. Survey*).

Roman Wall; last pieces above ground destroyed c. 1840 to straighten the path near Grinsdale (Whellan, 168).

Church, St. Kentigern's, restored 1740, 1896. Embankment to churchyard built before 1703 (Bishop Nicolson, *Miscell. Acc.* 13).

Old road: — Grinsdale church - Kirksteads-Little Orton - Old Carlisle (O.S. iv, 323).

Find:—Gold necklace, 2nd cent A.D., found 1860 on the line of the Wall (British Museum; reproduction at Carlisle Museum).

BURGH-BY-SANDS.

Roman:—The Wall, from Beaumont, meets highroad E. of church and runs through the village N. of the highroad to a little N. of Dykesfield. After explorations, 1899, Haverfield thought it may have continued to Drumburgh over ground now marsh, but perhaps in Roman times firm (O.S. xvi, 92).

The Vallum, from Kirkandrews and Wormanby, passes S. of the church and ends at Dykesfield.

Military way, culvert over Powburgh beck.

Fort at Burgh, astride of the Wall; barrack buildings and E.

gate found 1921-2 within the new churchyard (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxiii, 1).

[Boustead hill, formerly thought site of a Roman station, but erroneously (F. Haverfield, O.S. xvi, 94).]

Inscribed stones found at Burgh (C.I.L. vii, 934-6, 941, 944*a-c*, 945; E.E. vii, 1084); at Dykesfield (C.I.L vii, 939), lost.

Church, St. Michael's; N. door 12th cent., reinserted. Roman stones used. W. tower an early 14th cent. pele with rude Norman lintel over door and original iron grille. The E. tower thought to be vicarage. Two bells, 13th or 14th cent. Old octagonal font (J. A. Cory, O.S. ii, 47; Curwen, *Castles*, 325).

At Boustead Hill house graveslab of R]obert de Carlatu[n and a 17th or 18th cent. stone over byre door (F. Haverfield, O.S. xvi, 95).

Sites:—Burgh Castle, ruin 1539 (Leland) said to have been near Hangman tree on Spillbloodholme, between the church and Powburgh beck (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 243).

Edward I's camp, 1307, 1 m. N. of Burgh. He died at the site of the monument, which was first a cairn, then a pillar erected 1685, rebuilt 1803 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Bowness-on-Solway.

Tumuli:—Fisher Cross, at Port Carlisle; Knock Cross, by the road ½m. E. of Bowness (Whellan, 151).

Roman:—The Wall, from Drumburgh to two or three hundred yds. W. of Bowness.

Fort at Bowness, N. of church. Inscribed stone refound 1879, now at Carlisle Museum (C.I.L. vii, 952); also C.I.L. vii, 949, 949A, 950 (at Bowness), 951 (lost), 1191 (milestone of Caracalla and Elagabalus, lost).

Fort at Drumburgh, explored 1899 (F. Haverfield, O.S. xvi, 81) Stones C.I.L. vii, 947, 947A, 948, the last two found at Drumburgh Castle; and bronze pan in Mrs. Gillbanks' collection, Clifton, Penrith (N.S. iii, 407).

Glasson, Roman stone in Carlisle Museum (C.I.L. vii, 946).

Easton, Roman quern in Mrs. Gillbanks' collection (N.S. iii, 407).

[Campfield, supposed fort is only shingle ridges (R. S. Ferguson, *Hist. Cumberland*, 72)].

Undated—palisade found 1903 under peat, ⅓m. S.E. of Biglands House (T. H. Hodgson, N.S. iv, 211).

Church, St. Michael's, Norman with Roman stones, restored 18th cent. and 1891. Norman font, new shaft, 1848. Effigy built into rectory stable. Bells, treble 1616, tenor older.

Pele-tower:—site near gate of rectory (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 240).

Drumburgh castle, licence to crenellate 1307 to R. le Brun; rebuilt temp. Henry VIII by Thomas, Lord Dacre (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 241; Curwen, *Castles*, 202). From an adjoining house, 12th cent. basin, now at Carlisle Museum (A. Sparke, N.S. ii, 115).

Cross:—Anthorn, said to mark site of battle with the Scots. Greenwood's map, 1823, marks here "Taylor's Crosses" (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 7).

Site:—Fisher's cross was close to the tumulus (above) on N.E.

Find:—Silver coins temp. Edward I, probably brought from the shore and dropped on the Bowness-Wigton road, 1½m. S. of Bowness (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. viii, 381).

VI. WIGTON DISTRICT.

Kirkbampton.

Roman:—altar to Latis from Foldsteads now at Carlisle Museum (C.I.L. vii, 938; H. D. Rawnsley, N.S. xx, 151). Stone found 1870-71 at the church (C.I.L. vii, 942).

Earthwork:—"Foldsteads"; double rampart and double ditch; the remaining corner rounded (Canon J. Wilson, N.S. ii, 413).

Church, St. Peter's, late 12th cent., with Roman stones used; rude tympanum and caps. to chancel-arch; restored 1870-71, 1882; 12th cent. window reinserted in new gable c. 1890. Low-side window (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xiii, 252). Graveslab. Bell 1705. "Yeddle well," 100 yds. N.N.W. of Rectory.

"Toddel well," chalybeate, W. of Toddel hill.

Orton.

Roman:—The "Cardewlees" altar (E. E. ix, 1224) found 200 yds. N.W. of New Inn, now at Carlisle Museum (O.S. xv, 45).

Church, St. Kentigern's, anciently St. Giles'; early 12th and 13th cent., restored 1886. Part of an E.E. font, found 1886. Two fragments of graveslabs and part of 12th or 13th cent. cross. Bell 1753.

Defensive; Great Orton dyke, site of Barras gate ½m. N. of village; near it, part of rampart, 8 to 12ft. wide, remaining (Curwen, *Castles*, 196).

Site of Bow stone (see Kirkandrews-on-Eden) ¼m. E.S.E. of Bow.

Finds:—Celt, 1879, ½m. S.S.E. of church.

Stone tassel, mediæval, at Little Orton, now in Carlisle Museum (L. E. Hope, N.S. vi, 302).

AIKTON.

Earthworks:—The Castle, Downhall; a moated manor-house (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vi, 194; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. x, 112; Curwen, *Castles*, 44). Part of old drawbridge found 1826 (Whellan 201).

Church, St. Andrew's, anciently St. Michael's; chancel-arch early 12th cent.; aisle arcade 13th or 14th cent.; much restored 1732, 1792, 1869 (Dr. H. Barnes, N.S. xiii, 267). Graveslab, 13th cent. Two bells, perhaps 14th cent. Brass to W. Lindsey, rector, 1753.

Rectory built 1828, called "Aikton Hall" (T. H. Hodgson, N.S. xiii, 272).

Wells:—Fairy Well, 250 yds. E. of Aikton post office.

Spa well, N.E. of Inn, Biglands.

THURSBY.

Roman:—line of the road, Neal house to "Waspatrick wath," *i.e.* ford of Wampool, was in use 1217 (N.S. v, 44) and 1300 (Perambulation of Inglewood).

Church, St. Andrew's, rebuilt 1846. Six bells 1846, framed in oak of old church. Brisco monuments from 1741. Thomlinson tablet, 1802.

WIGTON.

Roman:—altar (C.I.L. vii, 345) at Highmoor House. Altar, uninscribed, in the town; and see "Old Carlisle" under *Westward*.

Church, St. Mary's, rebuilt 1788, restored 1880-82; stones and old beams in the tower; old pillars, etc. (from the church) at Mr. Dalton's tanyard. Stone "coffin or vault" with skeletons found 1880. A window (? from the church) in a cottage on the Highmoor estate. Great bell, 1789. Organ 1859 (Wilson Moore, *Hist. Wigton*). Brass to Col. Barwise, 1648; monument to John Brown, vicar, 1763.

Waverton church, 1863.

Friends' Meeting house, 1706, rebuilt 1829.

Congregational chapel, 1819, now Infant School, Market Hill.

Wesleyan chapel, 1828, converted into cottages, 1883, in George St.

Congregational chapel, Water St., 1834.

St. Cuthbert's R.C. chapel, 1835-57.

Oulton old chapel, rebuilt 1839, formerly Baptist, with graveyard-inscriptions from 1738. Near it a cottage, clay walls and lintel 1680 (*ibid.*).

Sites:—Dalston Lodge, in corner field W. of main road near Chapel House farm (*ibid.*).

Hospital of St. Leonard, mentioned 1385 (F. of F.) ? at Spital.

Old road:—Wigton to Kirkland and Spital (Wilson Moore).

Finds:—undated carved stones, Highmoor House.

WESTWARD.

Roman:—fort at Old Carlisle, PETRIANA[E], (F. Haverfield, N.S. xx, 143), mediæval name Palmcastre. Inscribed stones; C.I.L. vii, 336, 338, 342, 347-352, 355, 357, 358, at Carlisle Museum; 340, 341, 354, at Lowther Castle; 339, E.E. ix, 1128, at Wigton; E.E. iii, 92, at Greenhill; C.I.L. vii, 344, at Cambridge; 345 at Highmoor House; 346 at Clevedon; 353 at Cunningarth (?); 337, 343, 356, 1178 (milestone of Philip) lost.

Stone from Westward vicarage at Carlisle Museum (E.E. ix, 1130).

Roman stones built into walls at Cunningarth.

Road, "Waspatrick wath" to Bolton Lowhouses, used as highway in 1300.

Site;—St. Hilda's chapel and hermitage, at Islekirk Hall.

Church, now St. Hilda's, rebuilt 1785 (O.S. xiii, 109), restored 1873, 1898. Old font. Parts of monument to "Great" Barwise d. 1648 (O.S. xiii, 150). Sundial 1673.

Rosley church, Holy Trinity, 1840.

DALSTON.

Tumuli:—site of a circle and tumulus, Chapel Flat (N. and B. ii, 323).

One with ring-mound, Broadfield near Highhead; cists and bones found (Whellan, 521).

One, or foundations, Grandy close, Gowbarrow park (Miss Kuper, O.S. x, 257).

[The "tumuli" on old Ordnance map, W. of Dalston Hall, were found to be natural hillocks (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 117).]

Earthworks:—Cunningarth, 40 yds. square (Lysons, *Cumberland*, cxlviii; Whellan, 162).

Site, 300 yds. N.E. of Park House (Ordnance map).

Castlesteads, Stockdalewath; square enclosure, inner and outer vallum, 188 by 160 yds., stones and ashes (? early village site). Also Whitestones, near Castlesteads; and near both, at Stoneraise foundations, burials and dykes found (*Archaeologia*, ix, 223).

Roman:—road, Newby cross to Cardewlees, used as highway in 1300.

Quarries on the Shawk with rock-inscriptions (C.I.L. vii, 921) now destroyed.

Dalston, Roman inscribed fragment now at Carlisle Museum (E.E. ix, 1223).

Rose Castle, on site of motte, of which the bailey is traceable to E. (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. ii, 156; Canon J. Wilson, *Rose Castle*, *passim*). Dovecot, 17th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 425).

The Bishop's Dyke, mentioned 1428; double ditch with causeway between; the N. part remaining, but the dyke was continued to the Shawk (Canon J. Wilson, *Rose Castle*, 184; R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vii, 271; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xiii, 24; Curwen, *Castles*, 193).

Church, St. Michael's; lower courses 12th cent.; 13th cent. remains in chancel; partly rebuilt 1749; restorations 1873, 1890. Lowside window. Stone bench in S. aisle. Grave slab. Burial place of Bishop Rainbow, 1684, and Bishop Percy, 1856.

Chapel, N.E. of Highhead, mentioned 1358; rebuilt 1682, restored 1836. Christ Church, Ivegill, 1 m. E. of Highhead, built 1868.

Chapel Flat, ? site of Hugh de Lilford's hermitage, c. 1343 (N. and B. ii, 323) W. of Bracken How.

Quaker Cemetery, above packhorse bridge in Ivegill (O.S.x, 267).

Towers:—Dalston Hall, of de Dalston, c. 1498 and additions (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. ii, 165; Curwen, *Castles*, 366).

Highhead Castle, rebuilt 1744-48 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xi, 379; Curwen, *Castles*, 209). Castle gate ½m. to N. Dovecot early 18th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 424).

Domestic:—Blackwell wood, lintel of 1590 (O.S. vii, 209).

Cardew farm, 1719, of Porters; and old cottages, one with lintel of 1709 (Miss Kuper, O.S. x, 261).

Beacon Hill, 1 m. N.W. of Ivegill; beacon in 1688 (T. Denton). N. and B (i, xliv) mention Lingy close head as beacon, 1468.

Old road:—Gaitskaille (Gatesgill) to Dalston church, 1598 (N.S. xiv, 68).

"Helly well" at Shawk quarries.

CASTLE SOWERBY.

Motte:—Castlehow, ½m. S.W. of Southernby (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 186), dismantled before 1237 (N.S. xxii, 114).

Ring-mound, at Howgill, 21 yds. diam. (Whellan, 519-20).

Church, St. Kentigern's; built 12th cent., lengthened at both ends c. 1250; S. aisle and porch, late 16th cent.; altered early 19th cent. and restored 1889. St. Kentigern's well.

Raughton head, chapel rebuilt 1666 (Bacon *Lib. Regis*) or 1678 (N. and B. ii, 348), 1761; church restored 1881.

Pele-tower, Thistlewood, W.N.W. of Highhead.

Old roads:—"Mabil Cross" by the church to Brigwath at Millhouses, thence to Caldbeck, mentioned 1217, 1300; and Haltcliff bridge and road thence to Uldale mentioned 1217 (N.S. v.

43; T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xii, 185). Corpse cross, site 100 yds. N.W. of Cowrigg, on ancient road to church.

Find:—Bronze celt, 1864, 300 yds. S.W. of Cockley gill bridge.

SEBERGHAM.

Earthworks above Warnell Hall, ? 17th cent. mining (O.S. iii, 305).

Church, St. Mary's, originally hermitage and chantry chapel temp. Henry II, made into a church c. 1270 (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xxiii, 52). Tower built 1825-6; restorations 1880, 1905. Monument to Denton c. 1616 (N.S. xvi, 49); to Relph the poet, d. 1743, monument erected 1794 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vii, 253).

Domestic:—Bellbridge, 1688, and additions (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xx, 236).

Warnell Hall, of Dacres and Dentons, enlarged temp. Eliz. and Charles II (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xx, 238).

CALDBECK.

Tumulus:—"Druid's Grove," ¾m. S.E. of Hesket Newmarket, opened 1794; interments, stone axe, beads, flint (Whellan, 225; O.S. iii, 245).

Hill fort:—Carrock Fell; oval stone enclosure; large cairn near E. end (J. Clifton Ward, O.S. iii, 246).

Cairns ? on West Fell and Weasel Hills (O.S. iii, 243, 246); perhaps connected with ancient mines of which there are many in the Caldbeck fells.

Church, St. Kentigern's; 12th cent. foundation; N. aisle and three W. bays 13th cent.; Trans. and 15th cent. work at E. end; squint and three-light clerestory window; chancel and S. porch rebuilt 1512 ? steeple 1727; ceiling 1809; aisles and nave altered 1830 (Rev. J. Simpson, *Par. Mag.*; Rev. W. Hornby, N.S. xx, 239). Rude dial (Calverley, *Crosses*, 92). Graves of John Peel and "the Beauty of Buttermere." St. Mungo's well.

Friar Hall, ? site of Gospatric's 11th cent. hospital.

Old road; highway of 1300 from Brigwath westwards.

ULDALE.

Tumuli, etc.:—Aughertree Fell, two tumuli, one with 12 "British urns" (O.S. vi, 190). Two round enclosures, one square enclosure, each c. 85 yds. diam. with fosse and rampart, one with compartments (? a "Brit. Sett.")

Moated enclosure—S. of Overwater; nearly square; the upcast on both sides of fosse; one entrance (O.S. vi, 511); mediæval type.

Old church, nave rebuilt 1830, chancel 1837. Grave slab and

fragment. Cuir-bouilli chalice case, ? 14th cent. (Miss Goodwin [Mrs. Ware] O.S. vii, 74). St John's church built 1868.

Elfa (Elfhow) well, S.W. of Aughertree enclosures.

Ireby.

Tumulus:—Binsey (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 245).

Old church, 1¼m. W. of Low Ireby; restored 1880. New church, St. James', built 1846; two graveslabs, piscina and font from the old church.

Finds:—Stone hammer, 1878, ½m. S. of new church.

Stone implement, 1870, ⅓m. S. of new church.

Roman antiquities, ½m. S. W. of new church.

Bolton.

Roman road, the highway of 1300, Bolton Lowhouses to Cockbridge.

Earthworks:—S.E. of Whitehall, raised area 70 ft. square; deep and wide moat, external rampart; mediæval (Curwen, *Castles*, 46).

W. of Weary Hall, moated enclosure of c. 1½ acres; no remains of building; mediæval (Curwen, *Castles*, 45).

Thistlebottom, small square enclosure (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. vi, 193); mediæval.

Church, All Saints'; 12th cent. but rebuilt c. 1400, with French vaulted roof; Lowside window; squint from sacristy; piscinæ in chancel and in both transepts; stair turret to roof; original sanctus bell in bell turret moved from E. to W. end in 1812. Font ancient but recut 1861 (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. iii, 1; Rev. J. Ewbank, N.S. iv, 349).

Beacon—Sandale top, used in 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv) and 1688 (T. Denton).

VII. HOLME CULTRAM DISTRICT.

Allhallows.

Old church, All Saint's, 12th cent. but much altered. Inscription "Thomas Denton, 1697"; brass to Francis Salkeld, 1711; slab on floor, probably old communion table. Moore chapel, 1862, on site of Salkeld Dormitory (Bp. Nicolson, *Misc. Acc.*, 103). New church built, 1897-99.

Pele-towers:—Whitehall, early tower of Sir Henry Percy, restored by Lancelot Salkeld, 1589, and enlarged by George Moore 1861 (Curwen, *Castles*, 405).

Harby Brow, of Alex. Highmoor 1465, and additions (Curwen, *Castles*, 371).

Bromfield, West Newton and Allonby.

"*British Settlements*":—one, ¼m. N.W. of Aiglegill; another ½m. N.E. of Newtonfield, and a third ¼m. S.E. of Newtonfield.

Earthwork:—"St. Mungo's castle," enclosure near church, named 1227 as "curia de Bromfield"; mediæval (Canon J. Wilson, N.S. iv, 347).

Viking Age:—late 10th or 11th cent. crosshead at High Aketon farm (Calverley, *Crosses*, 86).

At the church, hogback built in as lintel and two other monuments of that age (Calverley, *Crosses*, 80).

Church, St. Kentigern's, 12th cent. S. door, remains of E.E.; chancel rebuilt c. 1395 and transepts added. Restorations 1861, 1893. Tombstone of Adam de Crookdake, 1304. Late crosshead; 16 graveslabs and fragments, mostly from base of churchyard cross erected c. 1395. St. Mungo's well.

Allonby, Christ church, 1744, rebuilt 1845, restored 1885.

"Helly well" site at "St. Cuthbert's stone," near Waver bridge (F. Grainger N.S. xii, 432).

Domestic:—Crookdake Hall; dovecot 1686 (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 427).

West Newton, old house "F.V., 1675" (O.S. vi, 293).

Finds:—Stone adze, 1877, 400 yds. N.E. of Aigle gill. Mediæval bronze skillet, found before 1845 near Langrigg; lent to Carlisle Museum (J. R. Mason, N.S. xxiii, 35).

Kirkbride and Holme Eastwaver.

Roman:—remains (? fort) at Kirkbride church (O.S. iii, 77). Altar (C.I.L. vii, 333)? from Bowness, beads etc. in Mrs. Gillbanks' collection, Clifton, Penrith (N.S. iii, 407).

Churches:—St. Bridget's, Kirkbride; chancel arch and light in N. wall of nave 12th cent., Roman stones used. Restored 1895-98 (Rev. J. Whiteside O.S. xv, 145). Stone lettered "E[cclesia] Bride"; stoup with lamb and Labarum; porcelain tablet found under floor.

St. John's, Newton Arlosh, built 1309 with small nave and fortified tower. N. aisle 1844; alterations 1894. Rude dial on E. jamb of door (Lysons, *Cumberland*, cxci; J. A. Cory, O.S. ii, 50; J. F. Curwen, N.S. xiii, 113).

Domestic:—Raby Cote, built from Holme Cultram abbey ruins c. 1600-10 (F. Grainger, N.S. i, 219). Ancient barn (Rev. W. Baxter, N.S. xiv, 280). Two stoups from High House.

Find:—14th cent. pitcher found 1907, on the marsh (J. C. Varty Smith, N.S. xiii, 122).

Holme Cultram.

Roman:—Beckfoot (or New Mawbray) fort at Castlefields; cemetery also located (H. Duff, N.S. xxi, 270-71). Inscribed stone (C.I.L. vii, 417) at Maryport.

Skinburness, remains at or near (O.S. i, 40); inscription (C.I.L. vii, 418) perhaps from this site.

Motte:—N. of Abbey; mound with broad ditch (Curwen, *Castles*, 40).

Earthwork:—The sea dike, Skinburness to Seadike end.

Abbey, Cistercian, founded c. 1150 (C. J. Ferguson, O.S. i, 263; Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson, N.S. vii, 262; J. H. Martindale, N.S. xiii, 244; Gilbanks, *Some records of a Cistercian Abbey*; 1899; Rev. W. Baxter, *Description of H. C. Abbey*; 1909). *Church* of St. Mary the Virgin, formed of six bays of the abbey church, originally Trans.; W. porch 1507; restorations 1597? 1602, 1604-6, 1730, 1811-14, 1885, 1913. Graveslabs:—Earl of Carrick?; two of de Keldesyk c. 1300; abbots Rawbankes 1379 and Rydekar c. 1434. Parts of tomb of abbot Chamber c. 1518. Monuments to Chambers of Raby Cote 1586, 1619, 1620, 1658. Slab dating rebuilding 1597. Headless effigy and tile flooring found 1905; stoup found at Hunter's Cottage 1912; urn. Bell with name of abbot York 1465, and one of 1771. At Cunningarth is part of statue of the Virgin, from the church.

Ancient chapel-sites (F. Grainger, N.S. ii, 335):—St. Roche's between St. Cuthbert's church and the Tarns, explored 1900; St. Cuthbert's at Chapelfields, ½m. S.W. of New Cowper; St. John's or Skinburness chapel (4th field from Grune point); Wolsty chapel, in the castle; St. Christian's, at Chapel garth, Sandenhouse; St. Thomas? adjoining infirmary of Abbey. Modern churches; Holm St. Paul's, 1845; Holm St. Cuthbert's, 1849.

Wolsty Castle; licence to crenellate 1348; repaired c. 1572 (N.S. i, 203), demolished 1652-53 (N.S. xxi, 103); foundations and moat remain (T. H. B. Graham, N.S. xi, 235). Camden in 1599 mentions books by Michael Scot here, but does not say that Michael Scot, who died in the 13th cent., lived here.

Domestic:—Sandenhouse, site of Pre-Reformation grange (Rev. W. Baxter, N.S. xiv, 274). Other granges at Raby, Mawbray, Sevill and West Cote.

Kingside Hill, arms of abbot York, 1458-88.

Millhouse, abbot Borrodaile's 1538 and R. Farish's 1672 (F. Grainger, N.S. xxi, 116).

James Jackson's, 1667 (*ibid.* 113).

Plasketlands, Langcakes', lintel 1679 (N.S. ii, 337).

Pelutho House, lintel 1685 (O.S. vi, 294).

Roads:—New bridge repaired 1664 (N.S. xxi, 111).

Finds:—Stone hammer, 1873, S.W. of St. Roche's. Celt, 1890, half way between Hayrigg Hall and Gillbank. Stone axe, 1898, 200 yds. W.S.W. of Mireside. Spearhead, 1898, and arrow-head, 1899, ½m. S. of Aldoth. Stone axe S. of railway, near Causeway-head (N.S. xvii, 254). Coins, 1894, ¼m. N. of East cote.

Effigy, at Holm St. Cuthbert's vicarage (N.S. ii, 338).

Aspatria.

Tumulus:—Beacon Hill, ⅓m. W. of church; mound 90 ft. circumference; opened 1789; cist with ringmarkings, skeleton with sword, dagger, axe, shield, gold fibula, belt buckle (H. Rooke, *Archæologia* x, 105; O.S. xiii, 394); ? Bronze age barrow re-used in Viking age. Also site of beacon (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xiv, 142).

Viking Age:—in churchyard late 10th cent. cross; also in church two "spiral" cross-shafts; fragments of cross-head and shaft; the "swastika" slab and a hogback, all late 10th or early 11th cent. (Calverley, *Crosses*, 11).

Church, St. Kentigern's; 12th cent. chancel-arch and doorway, both re-used at rebuilding of 1846-48. Graveslab of Bart. de Uchtersat, 13th cent.; another slab and fragments. Musgrave monuments from 1500. The Bishop's or Helly well. Dovecot, behind vicarage, ? 17th cent (O.S. ix, 428).

Castles, etc.:—Hayton Castle, 15th cent., largely rebuilt c. 1665, repaired 1719 (Curwen, *Castles*, 373; J. H. Martindale, N.S. xiii, 234). Ring of Mary Q. of Scots, given to Sir Edward Musgrave, May 17, 1568. Sundial. Site of chapel, S.W. of the Castle.

Site of Aspatria Castle, W. of Aspatria.

Site of Oughterside Hall, 1½m. W.S.W. of Aspatria.

Brayton Hall. Ancient sword (R. S. Ferguson, N.S. xiii, 279).

Finds:—Stone implement 1875, 400 yds. S.S.E. of Aigle gill. Gold armlet, c. 500 B.C., found 1828 at Aspatria (British Museum; reproduction at Carlisle Museum).

Silver fibula of Viking Age, found before 1790 in the fishpond, Brayton (Calverley, *Crosses*, 296).

Crosscanonby and Maryport.

Tumulus ?—ring-marked stones (? Bronze Age interment) found 1899, E. of Bank End road (J. B. Bailey, O.S. ix, 435; N.S. iv, 250). Stone celt found recently on the site.

Roman fort: ? Vxelodunum: coins Republic to Honorius. The Netherhall collection of Roman relics (J. B. Bailey and F. Haverfield, N.S. xv. 135; additions by Haverfield, N.S. xvi, 284; by

Bailey, N.S. xxii, 463; xxiii, 149). Early camp or annexe, and docks ? (N.S. xxiii, 146, 151).

[For the Netherhall "camp" see *Dearham*].

[Puddingpie hill was found in 1922 to be natural, but levelled artificially (J. B. Bailey, N.S. xxiii, 148).]

Remains near Crosscanonby Hall, altar (E.E. vii, 976) found in Crosscanonby churchyard 1869.

Roman roads from Maryport to Papcastle, to Carlisle, to Bowness and southwards (J. B. Bailey, N.S. iv, 250; xiii, 265; xxiii, 147); and ancient road S.E. of Maryport (*ibid.* 145).

Motte, 12th cent. type:—Castle Hill, at S. end of town; mound 160 yds. circumference at base; ditch except on steepest side above the river (Curwen, *Castles*, 41). Stone celt and two Roman coins found on the site.

Viking Age:—cross-head, dragon-shaft and hogback of late 10th cent. at Crosscanonby church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 103).

Church, St. John's, Crosscanonby; chancel and nave early 12th cent., Roman stones used; aisle 13th cent.; restored 1880 (Rev. W. J. Marsh, N.S. xiii, 255). Graveslab in porch (miscalled "St Lawrence") ? 12th cent. (N.S. xiii, 260). Graveslab outside S. wall of chancel. "Thunderbolt stone" (Calverley, *Crosses*, 110), and other fragments. Ancient font.

St. Mary's, Maryport, built 1760, enlarged 1837 and 1847. Monument of Humphrey Senhouse, founder of modern Maryport, d. 1770.

Pele-Tower:—Netherhall, of Eglesfields (Sandford, *Cursory Relation*, 22); later, seat of the Senhouses; collection of Roman antiquities (above).

Domestic:—Crosscanonby Hall; date over fireplace (now at Dovenby Hall), 1567; fabric altered 1857 (J. B. Bailey, N.S. xiii, 261).

Iron Furnace 1752 (J. Addison, *Trans. Cumb. Assoc.* iv, 234.)

Saltworks of 18th cent., 1 m. and 2½ m. N.E. of Maryport. (J. B. Bailey).

VIII. COCKERMOUTH DISTRICT.

Torpenhow.

Roman fort, Caermote; partly explored 1901 (F. Haverfield, N.S. iii, 331). No Roman road found hence to Keswick or Old Carlisle (*ibid.* 337).

Road, Cockbridge to Threapland gill bridge, under present road.

Earthworks:—The Battery, Caermote, a small irregular enclosure

(O.S.vi, 193; F. Haverfield, N.S. iii, 331) near site of beacon (J. Clifton Ward, O.S. iii, 245).

Moat, ¼m. S.S.W. of Snittlegarth. In 1367 Sir Robt. de Tilliol granted land at Ireby, " except the site of the manor house within the water-ditches " (N.S. xxi, 148).

Church, St. Michael's; chancel-arch late 12th cent.; E. window 13th cent.; N. transept c. 1273; W. window and S. aisle 15th cent. Ceiling of painted deal c. 1700. Restoration, old material used in rebuilding S. aisle and porch, 1880. Two graveslabs. Norman font on later shaft. Rude dial, now on S. wall inside. Effigy of lady in churchyard (Rev. C. H. Gem, O.S. iii, 34).

Market cross, Blennerhasset.

Domestic:—old house, lintel " J and N I, 1686 " at Blennerhasset (O.S. vi, 293).

Threapland Hall, of Salkelds, 1694 (W. Jackson, O.S. iii, xvii).

PLUMBLAND.

Earthwork:—" Wardhill " or " Warthole " near Eweclose, D-shaped enclosure, formerly called Roman, nearly obliterated. Site of a beacon (Whellan, 365).

Viking Age:—10th cent. " spiral " cross-fragment; part of 10th cent. hogback re-used 13th cent. at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 253).

Church, St. Cuthbert's; nave and chancel c. 1170, rebuilt c. 1220; E. window c. 1280; S. wall and door pulled down and S. aisle built with new N. and W. windows, c. 1350; arcades removed 1834; rebuilt 1870-71 with old Norman chancel-arch. E.E. piscina, lancets etc. re-used; old N. door used for the coal-cellar (J. A. Cory, O.S. iii, 31). 11th or 12th cent. coped tombstone. Three fragments of graveslabs. Ancient yew.

Domestic:—Arkleby Hall, early 18th cent. of Thompsons.

Ward Hall, site, 1m. S.W. of Plumbland church.

Dovecot on Parsonby green, ? early 16th cent. (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. ix, 425).

ISEL.

Roman road, Threapland gill past Black Cock, under present road.

Viking Age; 10th cent. " spiral " fragments of crosses and " triskele " cross fragment, at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 211).

Church, St. Michael's; 12th cent. light on S. side; on a two-light 15th cent. window, S. side of church, three rude dials built in. Graveslab fragment.

Pele-tower:—Isel Hall, tower c. 1425; hall etc. early 16th and

17th cents. (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 156; J. F. Curwen, N.S. xi, 122, and *Castles*, 377).

GILCRUX.

Viking Age:—late 10th cent. crosshead at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 136).

Church, St. Mary's, ancient but much restored. Graveslab. Rude square font.

Salt spring, "Tommy Tack," ¼m. E.N.E. of the church.

BRIDEKIRK.

Earthworks:—In Dovenby Park, an oval rampart and fosse, N. of the Hall, 112 by 72 yds.; another, 58 yds. diameter, 350 yds to W. of the first; and a third, smaller and circular, between the former two (Whellan, 287).

Roman fort at Papcastle, ? ABALLAVA; an earlier and a later fort are distinguishable; partly explored 1912 (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xiii, 131). Stones at Lindenside (E.E. iii, 95); at Cockermouth (C.I.L. vii, 416), and at Petworth (*ibid.* 415). Bronze statuette (Proc. S.A., N.S. vii, 267) Leather, with inscription (Lap. 908). Roman well in Derwent lodge grounds (O.S. i, 174).

Road, Papcastle to Maryport (F.L. B. Dykes, O.S. i, 169; J. B. Bailey, N.S. xxiii, 145).

Viking Age:—10th cent. "spiral" cross-head at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 60).

Church, St. Bridget's; ruins in churchyard of 12th cent. fabric from which two doorways were re-used in the new church 1870, with tympanum over S. door (Rev. W. S. Calverley, O.S. xii, 463). Font with runes, second half of 12th cent. (W. G. C. in Calverley, *Crosses*, 68). Nine graveslabs in old church ruins. Early round-backed tomb.

One graveslab at the Ghyll, Papcastle.

Ancient chapel of St. Lawrence, site ⅓m. W.N.W. of Broughton Mill (T. H. Dalzell, O.S. v, 233).

Old Quakers' burial ground, S. of Sepulchre bridge.

Pele-towers:—Dovenby Hall, tower of Roman stones; manor-house added. Armorial stones of Lamplugh, Kirkbride, etc. (Whellan, 288). Graveslab from Dearham church. Stones from Crosscanonby Hall, etc. In the park the "old Thorn cross," mentioned in the Dovenby manor-book, 1690, as on the moor.

Tallentire Hall, pele tower temp. Edward I ?—the hall mentioned 1578 (W. Browne, O.S. iv, 264).

Domestic:—Ribton Hall, temp. Charles II (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 163).

Site ?—"Standing stone," W. of Broughton moor.

DEARHAM.

Earthwork:—Netherhall park, square enclosure, mediæval pottery, etc. found in the rampart 1913 (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xiv, 488).

Roman road, Maryport to Sepulchre Bridge (J. B. Bailey, N.S. xxiii, 145). Part of an altar at the church.

Viking Age:—Late 10th cent. cross, from the churchyard now in the church. Head and part of a cross (Calverley, *Crosses*, 124).

Church:—Foundations of nave 12th cent. with Roman stones; two small Norman lights. Chancel 13th cent. W. tower c. 1300, a pele-tower? Restored and modernized 1814. N. aisle added at restoration 1882. The "Adam" graveslab, 12th cent. with runes. Four other graveslabs and nine fragments including "Kesttula Radulphi" and a double graveslab. Square Norman font. Two rude dials on S. doorway. Monuments to Christian of Ewanrigg. etc.

Pele-tower?—Ewanrigg Hall, traces of 14th (?) cent. work (Sandford, *Cursory Relation*, 22; Joseph Skelton, Maryport).

Bridge:—stone formerly dated "1665" on Sepulchre Bridge (J. B. Bailey).

Site?—"Cross how," ½m. W. of the church.

FLIMBY.

Roman foundations, 13 ft. square, found 1890 at the Coke ovens, Risehow.

Church, St. Nicholas', rebuilt 1794, restored 1862.

Domestic:—Flimby Hall, of Blenerhassets, 1546-1772.

CAMERTON AND SEATON.

Roman fort, "Burrow walls," N. of the Derwent, near Workington. Roman coins and pottery found 1852; also altar (C.I.L. vii, 361) now at Lowther castle, and four others now lost. Later building on this site, ? Norman (Whellan, 464; W. Dickinson, O.S. v, 22; R. S. Ferguson, O.S. xvi, 51).

Church, now St. Peter's, rebuilt 1694 and 1796; W. tower 1855; restoration 1892. Effigy of "Black Tom" [Curwen], 1510.

Pele tower site; Camerton Hall (Curwen, *Castles*, 262).

Finds:—Bronze palstave, found c. 1870, and net-sinker c. 1900, at Seaton, now in Carlisle Museum (J. R. Mason, N.S. xxii, 459).

Viking sword, found 1901-2 67 yds. S. of West Seaton vicarage (Rev. C. T. Phillips, N.S. iv, 335).

WORKINGTON AND CLIFTON.

Viking Age:—10th or 11th cent. fragments found 1887 (Calverley, *Crosses*, 277) in Workington church. 10th cent. cross-shaft found 1900 at Clifton church (R. M. Lidbetter, N.S. ii, 108).

Churches:—St. Michael's, Workington, partly rebuilt 1780, restored after fire of 1887. Two graveslabs. Curwen tomb, 1450. Old font. Six bells, 1775.

Old chapel said to have existed 1703 at Cross Hill, Workington, whence a cross there inscribed " W.H. 1703 " (Calverley, *Crosses*, 284).

St. John's, built 1823, tower 1846.

Clifton church; 12th cent. fabric rebuilt 1900.

Pele-tower:—Workington Hall, tower of 1379 with additions of various periods; seat of the Curwens (J. F. Curwen, o.s. xvi, 1).

" St. Michael's mount " or " How Michael "; tower of 23½ ft. by 17 ft., repaired by J. Christian Curwen, who d. 1828 (R. S. Ferguson, o.s. xvi, 52). Probably carried the beacon, 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv) and 1688 (T. Denton).

Brigham.

Earthworks:—fort, W. of the Fitz; ditch and rampart, plan triangular (J. Clifton Ward, o.s. iii, 246).

Viking Age:—Six cross-fragments in the church; cross-base in the tower; cross-head at the vicarage; all late 10th or early 11th cent. (Calverley, *Crosses*, 72).

Church, St. Bridget's; earliest nave and chancel c. 1080; N. aisle added; S. aisle c. 1150; W. tower built and chancel extended c. 1220; S. aisle widened c. 1325; S. porch built, chancel lengthened and square headed windows inserted c. 1390. N. arcade removed and chancel-arch inserted later. Nave restored 1865; chancel restored 1876 (I. Fletcher, o.s. iv, 149). Font c. 1250. Tomb of Thomas de Burgh, d. 1348. Sedilia and piscina c. 1325. Bells, treble and tenor 1711; middle bell, of brass, 14th (?) cent. Shaft of sundial 1742.

Old Rectory, E. of railway station, with mediæval features. " Nun's well," site on railway E. of Old Rectory. " Chantry well" S.W. of church.

Mosser church, St. Philip's, built 1773, rebuilt 1891.

Domestic:—Moorland Close, arched entrance to farmyard; birthplace of Fletcher Christian of the " Bounty " mutiny (W. Dickinson, o.s. iii, 343).

Finds:—Two stone celts, W. of Eaglesfield (*ibid.* 344).

Gold torque, found c. 1847, in a quarry at Eaglesfield.

Six skeletons and a sword, at Tendlay (*ibid.* 343).

Cockermouth and Setmurthy.

Stone circle:—200 yds. N.E. of Elva plain house: 15 stones

remaining; 50 ft. radius, with outlier to S.W. (W. D. Anderson, N.S. xxiii, 29).

Churches:—St. Barnabas', Setmurthy, rebuilt 1794; graveslab.

All Saints', Cockermouth, rebuilt 1710, 1852. Graveslab (N.S. xii, 87).

Cockermouth Castle, 13th cent.; hall 1360; partly in ruins. (W. Jackson and Canon Knowles, O.S. iv, 109; J. F. Curwen, N.S. xi, 129; *Castles*, 127).

Domestic:—Old Hall, Cockermouth, rebuilt early 17th cent. The "closet where Mary Q. of Scots slept" so called in error (J. H. Martindale, N.S. xi, 159).

Huthwaite or Hewthwaite Hall, partly rebuilt by John Swinburn, 1583 (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 161; J. H. Martindale, N.S. xi, 163).

Old road:—1195 Cockermouth to Lorton, past "Cruce Sundwize," ? at cross road to Hundwith Hill (W. P. Haskett-Smith, N.S. xxi, 156).

Find:—stone hammer, c. 1904, at Moorland Close, 1¼m. S.W. of Cockermouth (E. Jackson, N.S. vi, 149).

Embleton, Wythop, Lorton.

Earthworks:—hill fort, "Castlehow," N.E. of Pheasant Hotel, Peel Wyke; ramparts and trenches (J. F. Curwen, N.S. xi, 118).

Moat of manorhouse, Embleton Moat, on S. side of lane W. from church. W. side and parts of N. and S. sides of fosse remaining; the W. side 126 ft. long; rampart external to ditch (Curwen, *Castles*, 45).

Churches:—Wythop old chapel, ruins near Kelswick farm. Wythop church, St. Margaret's, built 1864.

Embleton church, St. Cuthbert's, rebuilt 1813 and 1884.

Lorton church, St. Cuthbert's, made parochial 1883.

Domestic:—Wythop Hall, 1550-60 (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 153; Curwen, *Castles*, 248).

Saline spa, ½m. S.E. of Stanger.

Finds:—the Embleton sword (British Museum); site ? at the "battle-field" said to be on the hillside behind the Schoolhouse, Wythop mill.

Oak chest, planks 5 in. thick in peat, 1878 (John Wilson, O.S. iv, 344). Dagger (*ibid.*)

Buttermere and Brackenthwaite.

Tumulus ? on summit of Grassmoor (J, C. Ward, O.S. iii, 247).

Cairn ? N. of summit of Hindscarth (*ibid.* 248).

"*Britt. Sett.*" Lanthwaite Green.

Buttermere church, rebuilt 1841.

IX. KESWICK DISTRICT.

Bassenthwaite.

Church, St. Bega's, sometimes called St. Bridget's, 12 cent. foundation; traces of Early Dec. work; almost entirely rebuilt 1874. Two graveslabs of de Highmor, the inscriptions now illegible. Tablet to the Vanes of Armathwaite. Iron stand for pulpit hourglass.

St. John's, built 1878.

Beacon on Skiddaw 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv). R. S. Ferguson said (N.S. xiv, 140) that more than one fire would be needed.

Keswick and Borrowdale.

Pre-historic site:—Bristowe Hill, Crosthwaite; stone celt, querns; found 1903 (Canon Rawnsley, N.S. iv, 254).

Hill forts:—Castle Crag, Borrowdale, formerly trenched on one side ; Roman pottery and red sandstone found.

Reecastle, E. side of Lodore beck, above 1250 ft. Ramparts.

Roman:—Supposed station " extremely doubtful " (F. Haverfield, N.S. iii, 337). Altar (C.I.L. vii, 335) formerly at Keswick, perhaps originally from Old Carlisle. Roman pottery at Keswick Museum from Castle Crag.

Terraces on Skiddaw side above Applethwaite.

Anglian:—Hermitage of St. Herebert, A.D. 685. Pilgrimage to St. Herbert's Island instituted 1374 (O.S. vi, 342). Ruins there of the summerhouse mentioned by Sandford, c. 1675.

Churches; Crosthwaite, St. Kentigern's; ? site of St. Kentigern's preaching-cross, c. A.D. 600. Church founded c. 1175. Traces of 14th cent. work. Fabric widened, tower rebuilt, partly with old materials, 1553; restored 1844-45 (G. Watson, O.S. xvi, 146). Fragments of 12th cent. church and of graveslab found 1915 (Canon Rawnsley, N.S. xvi, 276). Late 14th cent. font, inscription of Thomas d' Eskhede (Sir A. W. Franks, O.S. vi, 415). Glass of 14th cent. in S. chancel chapel window, and of 15th cent. in N. window of aisle. Tomb and restored brasses of Sir J. Radcliffe, 1527, and wife. Effigies of Sir J. de Derwentwater and wife, *temp.* Henry VI. Consecration crosses, 1553 (Canon Rawnsley, N.S. xiv, 295 ; xvi, 273). Stoup. Candlestick, 16th cent., given by Lord Ullswater.

Crosthwaite Parish Room, 14th cent. bell from Loweswater church (N.S. xvi, 273).

Thornthwaite, now St. Mary's, founded 13th cent., rebuilt 1853.

Newlands church, rebuilt 1843, restored 1885.

Borrowdale church, rebuilt 1845, chancel 1873.

Keswick, St. John's, 1838-39.

Grange, Holy Trinity, 1861.

Pele-tower:—traces of tower in Millbeck Hall; lintel 1592 of Williamsons (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 148).

Domestic:—Ormathwaite Hall, of Brownriggs, 18th cent. (*ibid.* 152). Old pike in Keswick Museum from the Hall.

Old roads, etc.:—Causey named 13th cent. up Grains gill to Eskhause (W. P. Haskett-Smith).

Causey named 13th cent. near Braithwaite with stone bridge at Portinscale (W. P. Haskett-Smith, N.S. xxi, 153).

Highway named 13th cent. Crosthwaite to Bassenthwaite (*ibid.*)

Styhead path, "Hederlanghals" 1242; "Bredinebrigge" at Ellerbeck on path Grange to Manesty (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xviii, 99).

Old bridges at Portinscale, Seathwaite, Stockley bridge, Watendlath.

Old mines:—The Uregap, "Orskarth" 1242 (N.S. xviii, 96).

German miners' workings; Goldscope or "Gottesgab," Barrow, Stonycroft, Brandelhow, Copperplate near Ellers, Borrowdale, etc.; tunnel at Forge and embankment of Greta near Brigham, c. 1570 (W. G. Collingwood, *Elizabethan Keswick*; J. Postlethwaite, *Mines, etc.*, 76-90). Miners' wedges from Goldscope in Keswick Museum.

Saline Spa, Manesty, said to have been used by miners against lead-poisoning.

Wad or plumbago mine, ¼m. N.W. of Seathwaite, granted 1614 to Sir. W. Lawson and others (*ibid.* 111).

Bloomeries:—Rampsholme and E. of Causeway head (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. iv, 276, 280).

Langstrath foot, near Smithymire Island.

The Borrowdale yews, N.W. of Seathwaite.

Finds:—Stone celts, Mossgarth, Portinscale; four found 1901, another 1902 (Canon Rawnsley, N.S. ii, 418). Stone hammer from St. Herbert's Island, in Keswick Museum.

Crucifix mould, 14th or 15th cent., Portinscale 1901 (N.S. iii, 224).

Tau ring of c. 1420, found 1892 at Millfield, Keswick (O.S. xii, 266).

Castlerigg and Wythburn.

Great stone circle:—The (Keswick) "Carles," Castlerigg. Exploration of the "chapel" in 1882 showed only charcoal (?) in small quantity (W. K. Dover, O.S. vi, 505; plan, C. W. Dymond, O.S. v, 39; W. D. Anderson, N.S. xv, 99). Scored stone at the site

(*ibid.* xxiii, 109). Rocking stone at Hollin Root recently displaced.

Hill forts:—head of Shoulthwaite gill; triple rampart (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 247).

"Castle Rock of St. John's"; stone foundations (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xvi, 224).

Tumulus?—"Dunmail Raise"; partly rebuilt 1891 (O.S. xii, 67).

Ancient huts:—E. of Falcon crag (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 247); also on moor above Armboth; ? mediæval shielings.

Churches:—St. John's in the Vale; ? site of Hospitallers in 13th cent. (*Fountains Chartulary*); rebuilt 1846, restored 1893, oak chair 1685; old oak pulpit and sounding board.

Wythburn church, 16th cent. foundation, rebuilt 1740, restored and enlarged 1872.

Defensive:—"Derwentwater castle," seat of 12th cent. de Derwentwater; site unknown, possibly a motte on Castlehead.

Domestic:—house of the Radcliffes on Lord's Island, c. 1460 to 18th cent.; foundations cleared 1903 (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. iv, 257).

Causeway head 16th or 17th cent., site explored 1903 (*ibid.* 279).

Castlerigg Hall, Jacobean staircases, etc. (*ibid.* 281).

Lowthwaite Hall, of the Warnes 1571 (*Eliz. Keswick*, 109) and Williamsons (O.S. xii, 152).

Old roads:—Ashness beck to Castlerigg, Shoulthwaite, Wythburn, etc. mentioned c. 1280 (*Furness Coucher*, ii, 575); later the packhorse road W. of Thirlmere, destroyed by the Manchester road; hollow way visible from Causeway foot to near St. John's vicarage.

Borrowdale and Watendlath to Wythburn c. 1280 (*ibid.*) past ancient stone man S.E. of Blea tarn, and Binka stone N. of Harrop tarn, to Steel end.

Old bridges at Armboth, submerged.

"Plague Stone" said to be on Armboth fell.

"Written Stone" removed to Swirrel wood.

Old mines:—copper, at 1200 ft. above Thirlspot; ? 16th cent. German (*Eliz. Keswick*, 147).

Rough Crag, W. of Thirlmere, on crag-face (G. D. Abraham).

Helvellyn lead-mine, ½m. N.E. of Cherry Tree, N. of the gill.

Finds:—Stone hammer, Burns common; in British Museum (J. C. Ward, O.S. i, 217). Stone hammer, Falcon Crag; and stone "club," ? from Castlerigg Circle, in Keswick Museum.

Stone celt, Wanthwaite crags, c. 1858 (*ibid.*)

Two bronze armlets, Late Celtic; found 1902 at foot of Rough crag (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. iv, 80).

Tripod kettle near Rakefoot (N.S. iv, 278) mediæval.

Thirty-four silver pennies, Edward I and II; found 1856-62, N. of Cat gill between Walla and Falcon crags (*ibid.* 274.)

THRELKELD.

Hut-circles and enclosures:—Threlkeld Knott, explored 1901; querns found (C. W. Dymond and T. H. Hodgson, N.S. ii, 38).

Church, St. Mary's, rebuilt 1777. Bells, treble c. 1400; tenor pre-Reformation? Brass to Irtons 1650.

Old Hall of Threlkelds, site 200 yds. S. E. of Threlkeld Hall.

Old road:—Threlkeld to Applethwaite 1220-21 (*Fountains Chartulary*).

Old mines:—Gategill, worked before gunpowder was used, *i.e.* 17th cent. Saddleback, Bleasgill, Glenderaterra (J. Postlethwaite, *Mines, etc.*, 96).

Find:—Stone "quoit" from Threlkeld pasture in Mrs. Gillbanks' collection, Clifton, Penrith (N.S. iii, 407).

MUNGRISDALE.

Church, St. Kentigern's, rebuilt 1756. Bell 1491.

MATTERDALE.

Church:—date 1573 on roof-beam. Made parochial 1580; rebuilt 1686, date on tablet. Tower rebuilt 1848; restoration 1881 (Rev. J. Whiteside, N.S. i, 235). Altar rails 17th cent. Pitchpipe. Font, before 1703, at Greystoke.

Old roads—Thornythwaite N.E. to Wallaway Green and Whitbarrow. From High Row by Wolf Crag to Hill Top.

WATERMILLOCK.

Earthworks:—Ring-mound N. of Brownrigg.

"Maidencastle" or "Caerthanock," ½m. E.S.E. of Maidencastle house; ring-mound 283 ft. diameter and ditch 18 ft. wide. Mr. R. H. Forster in exploration found no buildings in the centre (Rev. H. Maclean, N.S. xii, 143).

Little Mell fell, ring-mound on summit?

Site of "fort" N. of Wallaway Green.

Churches:—Old church, destroyed late 14th cent.; site at ancient yew, Old Church bay.

All Saints', built 1558; rebuilt 1884. Graveslab in churchyard wall.

Domestic:—Mellfell house; great oak table mentioned 1662, and silver gilt cup of 15th cent. now on loan at the V. and A. Museum, S. Kensington. (A. W. Rumney, N.S. xii, 76).

Old road:—Thornythwaite towards Wallaway green and Whitbarrow.

Finds:—Celt, 1860, between Wallaway green and Brownrigg.

Stone hammer, 1906, Bennett head.

GREYSTOKE, BERRIER AND THE HUTTONS.

Tumulus:—Great Mell fell summit; mound 24 ft. diameter surrounded by ditches forming circle 60 ft. diameter. Ordnance cairn on top (W. D. Anderson, N.S. xxiii, 113).

Stone Circle, one stone remaining ? at Motherby.

Earthworks:—" Hallsteads," ½m. S.W. of Thanetwell cottage; small square enclosure (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 246).

Summerground gill, over 1m. W.N.W. of Greystoke Castle; ramparts on three sides of a rectangle (*ibid.* 243).

" Redstone Camp " or " Stone Carron," over ½m. E. of Whitbarrow Hall; irregular rectilinear enclosures partly destroyed; " circle " near S.W. corner of the main area enclosed (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iv, 320, " Whitbarrow Camp ").

Battery, " Cromwell Holes," ⅓m. N.N.W. of Greystoke Castle.

Church, St. Andrew's; traces of 12th and 13th cent.; piers of nave arcades earlier than the 15th cent. rebuilding. Tower mainly rebuilt 1817; quire much restored 1848; restorations 1876-96. Late Perp. screen and beam of rood-loft. Stalls, piscinæ, sedilia; altar stone beneath the table. Two graveslabs. Effigies of ? Wm., 14th baron, 1359, and John, 16th baron, 1436. Old glass in E. window inserted 1848 (C. J. Ferguson and Rev. T. Lees, O.S. i, 321; xii, 96; F. Haswell, N.S. vii, 305; book by Mrs. Hudleston; on the collegiate foundation see V.C.H. Cumb. ii, 204).

Castle and towers:—Greystoke Castle, rebuilt c. 1675 and in 1840 (Curwen, *Castles*, 205).

Hutton John, 15th cent. pele-tower (F. Hudleston, N.S. vii, 306; Curwen, *Castles*, 376). Dovecot (O.S. ix, 431).

Blencow Hall, pele-tower c. 1475; hall 1590, S. tower c. 1620, of the Blencows (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xi, 73; J. F. Curwen, N.S. vii, 120, *Castles*, 351).

Domestic:—Johnby Hall, 1583-84, of the Musgraves (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xi, 80).

Greenthwaite Hall, 1650, of the Haltons (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xi, 90; J. F. Curwen, N.S. vii, 128).

Thwaite Hall, 16th cent., of the Huttons and the Dalstons (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xi, 89; F. Haswell, N.S. x, 231).

Greystoke Mid farm, 1649 (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xi, 96).

Meeting house, Presbyterian, 1712 (Rev. J. H. Colligan, N.S. v, 150).

Site of graveyard, between Blencow Hall and Greystoke mill.

Site of "Mabil Cross," ¼m. S.S.E. of Thanetwell cottage.

Site of Greystoke old cross, 100 yds. W. of cross in village.

Site of Lofts cross, N. of Troutbeck Station, on Lofshaw.

The "*Sanctuary Stone*," reset 1909 (N.S. x, 495).

Finds:—Celt and stone sinker found 1848 between Wallaway Green and Brownrigg.

X. ST. BEES DISTRICT.

Harrington.

Roman:—inscribed altar found 1885 at the church (E.E. vii, 969) now at Newcastle.

Church, now St. Mary's; foundations of tower 12th cent. Church rebuilt 1885. Two graveslabs. Font c. 1200. Foot of a cross. Bell 1670.

Distington.

Viking Age:—three parts of cross-heads and fragment of cross-shaft, 10th cent., at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 133).

Church, now of the Holy Spirit; rebuilt 1886. Five graveslabs and fragments. Font 1662. Two bells, 14th cent.?

Castle site:—Hayes or Aykhurst Castle, foundations and moat (Canon J. Wilson, N.S. xvi, 29; Curwen, *Castles*, 279).

Dean.

Stone circle:—400 yds. N. of Greyhound Inn, Studfold Gate, astride of a plantation fence; 8 stones remaining of a circle 100 ft. average diameter (J. R. Mason, N.S. xxiii, 34).

Earthworks:—"The Butts," S. of Dean; two mounds 70 yds. apart, locally supposed for archery. In the same field is Park hill, ? a fort; and trenches within an oval rampart enclosing an area about 100 yds. long. In adjacent field to N.W. cup-and-ring marked stone found 1918 (W. Dickinson O.S. iii, 345; J. R. Mason, N.S. xxiii, 34).

Church, St. Oswald's, c. 1250, rebuilt 1447; late 15th cent. windows in chancel. Two graveslabs and a cross-base.

Domestic:—Branthwaite Hall, 1604 (Whellan, 353).

Crakeplace Hall, 1612 (M. W. Taylor, O.S. xii, 155).

Old road:—Eaglesfield–Dean–Ullock; near Ullock paved with boulders; continuing towards Brigham and Lamplugh (W. Dickinson, O.S. iii, 347).

Finds:—Cup-marked stone (above).

Bronze Age burial with "incense cups," found 1876 ⅔m. W. of Ullock junction, near a circle of boulders destroyed c. 1867 (*ibid.*)

MORESBY.

Roman:—fort, in which the church occupies the S.E. corner. The W. and S. ramparts remain. Bust found (Proc. S.A., N.S. ix, 62) and inscribed stones (C.I.L. vii, 359-366, mostly lost; 362 at Whitehaven, 363 at Lowther; and E.E. vii, 967, at Carlisle Museum).

Church, St. Bridget's; the E.E. chancel-arch of the old church in the churchyard. New church built 1822, restored 1885. Graveslab.

Site:—"Moresby cross," ? cross site (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 96).

Find:—spearhead, N. of church, 1892.

ARLECDON.

Motte ? at Frizington (Curwen, *Castles*, 39).

Church, now St. Michael's; rebuilt 1829, restored and tower added 1904. Gravestones of ? 11th, 12th and 13th cents. Font of 14th cent. inscribed 1578 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. v, 309).

Old road:—Gatra-St. Michael's-Arlecdon-Frizington and towards Egremont (see Dean).

Boundary stone:—"Cross Lacon," Rheda; placed as at present c. 1890 (Calverley, *Crosses*, 256).

Find:—Stone hammer, 1857, 300 yds. W. of Kidburn gill.

LAMPLUGH.

Standing stones, Stockhow Hall (Jefferson, *Allerdale*, 83).

Earthwork:—W. of Gatra; a worn-down ring-mound (W. Dickinson, O.S. iii, 346).

Church, St Michael's; much restored 1870. Tradition in the Machel MSS. that the church was moved here from Kirkland in Kelton, 12th cent. Lamplugh vault and monuments.

Pele-tower destroyed c. 1812 at Lamplugh Hall. Gateway 1595 with arms. Great table cut down 1881 for farm kitchen. "Houndy Well," formerly thought medicinal, near Limekiln (W. Dickinson, O.S. vi, 186 ; C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 99).

Site of Lamplugh cross, destroyed shortly before 1842, at Lamplugh Arms Inn (*ibid.*)

Corpse rest, stone platform and pillar, Millgillhead (*ibid.*)

Old road:—Ullock–Streetgate–Gatra. Foundations of road, sandstone and cobbles, found between Streetgate and Todhole (W. Dickinson, O.S. iii, 345).

Finds:—Stone hammer, 1856, 400 yds. S.E. of Woodend (O.S. iii, 346).

Stone hammer, 1874, between Scalesmoor and Benthow.

Stone hammer, 1875, ½m. S.S.W. of Mockerkin tarn.

LOWESWATER.

Two tumuli:—Carling Knott summit (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 247).

Pit circle ?—¼m. N.N.E. of Floutern tarn.

Moat:—Peel, S. side of house, at foot of Crummock water (*ibid.*); moated manorhouse of the Lindsays? (Curwen, *Castles*, 45).

Church, now St. Bartholomew's; 14th cent. bell at Keswick. Rebuilt 1827, near site of earlier chapel. Restored 1884.

Well, St. Ringan's, Fang's brow, medicinal (W. Dickinson, O.S. vi, 188), now drinking-troughs.

Old lead mines, ⅓m. S. of High nook.

Find:—Stone hammer, 1868, ¼m. S. of E. from point 1668 ft. on Mellbreak.

WHITEHAVEN AND HENSINGHAM.

Churches:—St. Nicholas'; of the fabric of 1693 the porch remains. Present church built 1883.

Holy Trinity, 1715; altar piece by Reed; monument to Sir James Lowther, 1755.

St. James', 1752. Hensingham, St. John's, 1790; new church St. John's, 1913. Christ church, Whitehaven, 1845-47.

Whitehaven Castle c. 1770 (W. Jackson, O.S. iii, 363).

Domestic:—Tangier House, 1688.

"The Cross" [house], Hensingham; so called 1800 (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 97).

CLEATOR.

Churches:—St. Leonard's; window and piscina in chancel and lower part of chancel walls 12th cent.; window in chancel 15th cent. Restorations 1792, 1841, 1900-3 (J. H. Martindale, N.S. iv, 185). Three fragments of graveslabs. Hexagonal font from St. Bees. The "Fawn Cross," mediæval boundary mark, from the Jacktrees road, near the level crossing. Grotesque heads, removed from the church 1900, in the village (Rev. C. Caine, *Cleator*, 242, etc.)

St. John's, Cleator Moor, 1872.

Domestic:—old houses; Bowthorn, of Steeles 1685; Aldby, of Towersons, 17th cent.; Todholes, two old houses; Jacktrees 1707; Black How 1762; Crossfield 1781; High Wath barn 1781; Flosh, enlarged 1837, 1866; Row farm (*ibid.* 45-181).

Old road:—from Papcastle and Frizington by Ratten Row, Trumpet Terrace, Cleator Hall towards Egremont; remains found on the Wath estate 1873 (*ibid.* 68).

Wath bridge 1816; the earlier bridge was Dent bridge.

Old dykes, on land of Sunton to Avenelstan, with ancient meerstones at Avenelstan and Stainbrenan (O.S. i, 286).

Sites:—Quaker cemetery at Crossfield.

Baptist cemetery, "Sepulchre meadow," on the road from Gutterby to Moor row (Caine, *Cleator*).

ST. BEES.

Motte of 12th cent.—Coneyside cop. On summit, a stone inscribed "Fleming 1706." At foot, Coldkell, medicinal and holy well. Site of a corpse rest (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 107).

Viking Age:—Cross-fragment, in the church and two cross-shafts in the churchyard (Calverley, *Crosses*, 260).

Dragon lintel, 12th cent.? probably from St. Michael's, outside W. end of the church (*ibid.* 259).

Priory, St. Bega's, Benedictine, founded c. 1125; part forms the present Priory church; quire, transepts and tower c. 1200; nave 1150-1250; S. aisle of Lady chapel 15th cent. The fabric refitted as parish church 1611; restored 1662, c. 1810, 1817, 1855, 1858, 1867, 1873. Fragments of two effigies 13th and 14th cent. Seventeen graveslabs and fragments, one to Johanna Lucy, 14th cent. Graveslab to prior Cotyngham, 1300, at the College. Resting cross, mediæval, from Chapel How, 1m. N. of Ellers, in churchyard.

School buildings c. 1588, with additions (P. H. Fox, N.S. xiv, 480).

Site of St. Michael's chapel at Chapel How (N.S. xxi, 270), near "St. Bega's well" (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 114).

Bridge of archbishop Grindal; original stone with his arms now at the school.

Sites of Priory boundary crosses mentioned in the Chartulary; Coulderton, ? on top of bank near sea, destroyed by the railway; Ellerbeck, socket-stone on bridge over Ellergill; Loughrigg, "with signum of St. Bega," ? at junction of roads to Walton, Watson Hill, Cleator and Coulderton; Jordan's cross, Cross Hill, Pallaflat, no remains; Coltmoor, no remains (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 107).

Beacon, St. Bees N. Head, 1468 (*N. and B.* i, xliv) and 1686 (T. Denton).

Old road:—past Coneyside cop (N.S. ix, 107).

Find:—Bullet-mould found 1901 at Gill (C. A. Parker, N.S. iii, 223).

EGREMONT.

Neolithic site:—Gibb tarn, ¼m. W. of Ehenside cottage, drained

1869-71. Remains at S.E. corner of the pool. Five hearths on S. shore, one on N. shore. Pottery, stone axe in wooden handle, implements of stone, horn and wood, quern, and parts of two dug-out canoes (R. D. Darbishire, *Archæologia*, xliv; C. A. Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v).

Site of Standing stone, thrown down 1860, on top of hill in Stone field (*ibid.*)

[Supposed Roman station at Egremont very doubtful.]

Mottes:—Brough Hill, Braystones, now site of Braystones Tower (Curwen, *Castles*, 39).

Egremont Castle, the motte on N. of castle; bailey lost in the castle buildings of 13th cent. and later; now ruins (Canon Knowles and W. Jackson, O.S. vi, 162A; C. A. Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. I; Curwen, *Castles*, 23, 134). Manor Courthouse (Rev. C. Caine, N.S., xv, 76). Gatehouse refound 1922 (Caine, N.S. xxiii, 133).

Church, St. Mary's and St. Michael's; 12th and 13th cent.; roofs rebuilt, central arcade removed, W. tower erected 1752. Church rebuilt with old stones 1881 (T. L. Banks, O.S. vi, 163); tower raised 1901. Ten graveslabs and some 12th cent. fragments in churchyard (C. A. Parker, N.S. ii, 84). Font c. 1740 in churchyard. Pillar at churchyard gate, ? part of churchyard cross (*ibid.*)

Market cross:—charter 1266-7 suggests date. Old shaft taken to Marlborough House farm at erection of new cross, 1855. Old base found 1922 (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 80; C. Caine, N.S. xvii, 68; xxiii, 135).

Old bridges, now gone (C. Caine, N.S. xvii, 59-60).

Site of Standing stones, 1m. E. of Egremont Castle.

Finds:—Stone celt and quern, in the Boggles, ¾m. S. of Braystones (W. H. Watson, N.S. iii, 91).

Celt, stone axe and net-sinker, in collection at Barwickstead, Beckermet (N.S. iii, 391).

HALE.

Roman:—altar in vestry of church (F. Haverfield, E.E. vii, 968).

Viking Age:—cross-fragments at the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 180).

Church, 12th cent. fabric much restored 1884. Graveslab.

BECKERMET ST. JOHN'S.

Motte:—"Carnarvon Castle" or "Coneygarth cop," mound and bailey of the Flemings (C. A. Parker, N.S. iii, 214).

? *Motte*, Wotobank or Wodowbank cop (Curwen, *Castles*, 38).

Viking Age:—nine 10th and 11th cent. stones at the church; one built in (invisible) at Croft House (W. G. C. in Calverley, *Crosses*, 34).

Church, St. John's; E.E. fragments; 13th cent.? door re-inserted. Rebuilt 1810, 1878. Graveslab of a Fleming. Pre-Reformation font.

Site of St. Thomas' cross, 550 yds. S. of Egremont bridge; traditionally the corpse-rest on the old road from Hale and Wilton and on the main road northwards (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 96).

BECKERMET ST. BRIDGET'S.

Viking Age:—Two late 10th or 11th cent. cross-shafts, one inscribed, in the churchyard (W. G. Collingwood in Calverley, *Crosses*, 26; N.S. xv, 130).

Church, St. Bridget's; fabric 12th cent. altered in the 13th (N.S. iii, 390).

Calder Abbey, founded 1134; rebuilt c. 1220 on Cistercian plan (Canon Loftie, O.S. viii, 467; ix, 206; explorations in 1881, O.S. vi, 368; explorations in 1901, C. A. Parker, N.S. iii, 392; xiv, 327, and *Gosforth*, chap. VII). Effigies; two graveslabs and fragments; super-altar and cresset-stone (O.S. iii, 190). Ancient oven, 150 yds. N.E. of Abbey.

Calderbridge church, St. Bridget's, 1842.

Site of Sanctuary cross, between mill and abbey (O.S. viii, 468).

"*Friar's Well*," in Calder valley.

Domestic:—Sella park, built by Darcy Curwen, 17th cent.

Find:—Gold coins of Edward III, found 1905 at the reservoir, Needless Gill, 2 m. E.N.E. of abbey (C. A. Parker, N.S. xiv, 325).

PONSONBY.

Earthwork:—on Infell; oblong pele-garth, double rampart; well; mediæval (C. A. Parker, N.S. v, 145).

Church, traces of 13th cent.; rebuilt 1840, restored 1874 (C. A. Parker, N.S. iii, 394). Two graveslabs. Brass to Frances Patryckson, 1578. Monument to Curwen of Sella park, 1653. Old glass from Dalegarth. Stump of churchyard cross (N.S. ix, 92).

ENNERDALE.

Tumuli and Earthworks: (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii 248; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. V).—Tumulus N. of Friar moor, mound 40 yds. circumference, ditch round it cut by road.

At Tongue How, E. of High Wath, enclosures, and cairns to S. of them; ¼m. to E. of Tongue How, cairns; and ¼m. W. of Tongue How, enclosure and two cairns.

At Grey crag, ¾m. E. of Tongue How, tumulus.

At Boat how, ¼m. N. of Grey crag, ring and cairns.

On Lankrigg, 1 m. N. of Boat how, tumulus.

N. of Cawfell beck, 1 m. S. of E. from Grey crag, ring and cairns.

S. of Cawfell beck and N. of Caw gill, enclosure.

Thence for 1¼m. across Stockdale moor to S.S.E. many cairns and enclosures, of which the most important is "Sampson's Bratfull," a stone-heap 96½ by 44 ft., and 6 ft. high. To E.N.E. ½m. is "Aaron's Apron," enclosure and cairns.

On the Liza, S. and E. of Gillerthwaite, enclosure and cairns.

Bloomery:—N. of Ennerdale water, on delta of Drybeck and Smithy beck, near the three "Lifting Stones" (O.S. iii, 248).

Old mines:—Deep gill, 1 m. S. of Gillerthwaite; Crag fell above Anglers' crag; and 1 m. S. of Ennerdale bridge.

Site ?—"Standing stones," 2 m. S. of Ennerdale church.

Church, now St. Mary's, rebuilt 1856, enlarged 1885. Pre-Reformation bell.

Bridge: at High wath, over the Calder; pointed arch, 4 ft. wide (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v.)

[On the Ennerdale face of Great Gable, down a scree-gully in centre of the crags from the summit, a ruined hut on a crag platform was the refuge of Moses the smuggler. "Moses' Trod" runs from Honister across Brandreth, N. side of Gable, and down towards Wasdale head (J. W. Robinson, N.S. iv, 352).]

XI. ESKDALE DISTRICT.

Gosforth and Seascale.

Stone circle:—"Grey croft," 300 yds S.W. of Seascale Mill; one stone left, c. 4 ft. high (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. II).

Circle in Bolton wood (C. A. Parker, N.S. vi, 152).

Earthworks:—"King's camp," Laconby; ¾m. E.N.E. of Bolton Hall; small oblong enclosure (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. II); an old homestead.

"Danish Camp," ½m. N. of church; explored 1902; triple trench to a garth, and foundations with 17th and 18th cent. pottery (C. A. Parker, N.S. iv, 195).

Viking Age:—famous cross c. 1000 in churchyard (C. A. Parker and W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xvii, 99). Six 10th or 11th cent. stones in the church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 168-176).

Church, Gosforth, St. Mary's; 12th cent. caps to chancel-arch. Rebuilt and restored 1789, 1858, 1879, 1896-9. Resting cross, base and head, mediæval (C. A. Parker, O.S. ix, 87). Gosforth Hall cross in churchyard (*ibid.* 83). Twenty-two graveslabs and fragments. Denton monument 1751. (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. III).

Holy well and chapel, foundations N. of church; explored 1901

(W. G. Collingwood, N.S. ii, 77); cross-head from the site now at Harecroft.

St. Helen's well, Newton, mentioned 13th cent. (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. III).

Bridge Petton cross (N.S. ix, 84).

Site of cross "in Stainraise above Welleberch" 1239; *i.e.* field 730, Ordnance map 1860 (*ibid.* 83).

Domestic:—Seascale Hall, of Senhouses, stone 1606.

Gosforth Gate or Denton Hill, of Sherwens, 1628 (C. A. Parker, N.S. iii, 230).

Gosforth Hall of Copleys, begun 1658 (Parker and Curwen, N.S. iii, 227; Rev. Rees Keene, *ibid.* 398).

Green house, 1669.

Hall Bolton, of Senhouses.

Low Bridge Petton, 1679 (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 84).

Wind hall, 1705 (N.S. iv 195).

Old roads:—Packhorse road Whitehaven to Kendal passed Santon bridge. Rowend bridge shows widening from original narrow form. Ancient track, Wasdale to sea-coast by Hall Bolton and Raynors.

Finds (C. A. Parker, N.S. vi, 151, 335; *Gosforth*, chap. V)—

Stone axe, W. of Hall Senna, 1855.

Stone axe-hammer, in moss at Gosforth, before 1842.

Two stone axes, N.N.E. and S.W. of Rainors, 1885, 1887.

Bronze axe, 200 yds. E. of Santon bridge, 1855.

"Copper battle-axe," Bolton wood, c. 1820.

Flint arrow-head, N. of Parknook, 1905.

Coin of Nerva, S.W. of Benfold.

Drigg.

Church, St. Peter's; some Norman and E.E. work, and Trans. arcade of 4 arches, re-used in rebuilding 1850.

Percy Cross, at Hallsenna; arms of Percy and Furness Abbey; Drigg Cross is a house ¼m. E. of the meeting of bounds of Drigg, Bolton and Seascale (Parker, N.S. ix, 89).

Domestic:—Hall Carleton, lintel, 1695.

Spa, chalybeate, ¾m. S.S.W. of Drigg station.

Irton.

Anglian:—Cross of 9th cent. in churchyard (Calverley, *Crosses*, 206).

Church, St. Paul's, formerly St. Michael's?; rebuilt 1785, 1856-7; restored 1873.

"Virgin Mary well," N. of Holmrook Hall.

Pele-tower:—Irton Hall, 14th cent., with additions of various dates (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. XII; Curwen, *Castles*, 286).

Old roads:—Keyhow and up the Mite. Porterthwaite to Mossthwaite (Miss M. C. Fair). Holmrook Hall and round "the back of Irton" to Eskdale (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. XII). Swan pool bridge built 1791. Nanny Horns, Miterdale, old inn on packhorse road.

Bloomeries:—Porterthwaite (Miss Fair, N.S. xxii, 90) and on Mecklin beck.

Burnbooth, near ruins of fulling mill (*ibid.* 92).

Finds:—Celt, Porterthwaite wood, at ruins of old homestead (*ibid.* 91).

NETHERWASDALE.

Tumuli and Earthworks (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 249-50; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. V). :—

Seatallan top; mound 67 yds. circumference.

Greyborran, ½m. N. of Windsor; cairns.

E. of Greendale, hut-ruins?

Yokerill hows, 1 m. N.N.W. of Greyborran; enclosure and cairns.

Swinsty beck, ½m. N.E. of Yokerill hows; enclosure.

Church; N. aisle 1830. Carved oak from York Minster (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. IV).

Domestic:—Foulsyke, old house of the Tysons.

Easthwaite, of the Porters; oak press, "L.P. 1703."

Bloomeries:—Cinderdale; foot of Wastwater, and Smithy beck.

Finds:—flint arrowhead, from the Screes (R. S. Ferguson, *Archæol. Survey*).

Plumbago mound for false coins, temp. Henry VII, from coppice near Starholme; now in Carlisle Museum (R. S. Ferguson, O.S. iii, 27).

ESKDALE AND WASDALEHEAD.

Stone circles and cairns:—Burnmoor, three groups—(*a*) three circles and cairns on Acre Hows and Brat's hill, 1m. N.W. of Gillbank; (*b*) two circles and cairns on Low Longrigg; (*c*) standing stones and cairns E.N.E. of the last, W. of the road and ⅔m. N. of Gillbank (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 250; C. W. Dymond, O.S. v, 39; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. V).

"Maidencastle," circular walled enclosure, 21 ft. diameter; ½m. N. of Burnmoor tarn (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 250) mentioned 17th cent. (Miss Fair, N.S. xxii, 77). A beacon site (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

Roman track of road between Hardknot and Ravenglass (C. R. B. McGilchrist, N.S. xix, 17).

Churches:—Eskdale, St. Catharine's; E. window 14th cent.; square headed windows of debased Gothic; restored 1874, 1881. Octagonal font, 14th cent. Ancient bell. "St. Catharine's well."

Wasdalehead church; pew dated "J. S[tanley] 1687".

An old chapel existed at Eskdale Green. St. Bega's built 1891-2.

Domestic:—Randlehow, 1679, of Nicholsons (Miss Fair, N.S. xxii, 98). Low Holme, ancient farmstead.

Old roads converging near Randlehow from Broughton, Whitehaven, Hardknot and Muncaster. Wasdalehead and Tongue moor and down Miterdale. Doctor's bridge widened 1734 by Ed. Tyson, surgeon, of Penny Hill (Miss Fair, N.S. xxii, 99).

Bloomeries (*ibid.* 92-95):—Eskdalegreen; Linbeck mill; Stanley gill and Beckfoot. Also N.N.E. of Taw House.

Birker and Austhwaite.

Cairns and enclosures (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 250; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v):—E. side of Water crag, cairns and enclosure. S.W. side of Greenhow, enclosure 9 yds. diameter. N. of Smallstone beck, cairns. Throstlegarth, foundations and dykes (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

Roman fort, "Hardknot Castle," occupied A.D. 79-120 (R. G. Collingwood, N.S. xxi, 29; *Archæologia*, lxxi, 1). Explored 1889-93 (H. S. Cowper, Sir H. E. Maxwell, R. S. Ferguson, W. S. Calverley and C. W. Dymond, O.S. xii, 228, 375; xiii, 449). Inscribed stone (C.I.L. vii, 334). Coin (N.S. xvi, 292). Road (N.S. xix, 17).

Old roads:—Hardknot (Roman) road in 1242 called the "Wainscarth" (Furness Coucher, ii, 563). Road S. of Esk from Croppel how to bridge E. of Wha house. Dalegarth to Ulpha, the old Whitehaven road.

Domestic:—Dalegarth Hall, of Stanleys of Austhwaite until c. 1690, partly destroyed c. 1750 (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xiv).

Pyat Nest, near Penny Hill, site of inn. Scales, above Dalegarth, deserted by 1628 (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

Beacon on Hardknot, 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv).

Bloomeries (Miss Fair, N.S. xxii, 94):—Forge farm; Dalegarth; Underbank wood; Low Birker; Hardknot gill. Also Lingcove gill. Old copper mine near Penny Hill.

Finds:—Stone hammer, E. of Fieldhead.

Stone axe, Butterilket (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xiv).

Button-mould, Butterilket (N.S. iii, 225).

Quern, Penny Hill.

MUNCASTER.

Long barrows ?—three at Latterbarrow, S. of W. end of Raven Crag (C. W. Dymond, O.S. xii, 180).

"Brit. Sett."—Barnscar, hut-circles, enclosures and cairns with burial urns; area c. 800 by 400 yds. (*ibid.* 179).

Earthwork:—"Great Round," ring-dyke of stones and earth, 12 ft. broad, enclosing c. 4 acres, on Muncaster fell (Miss Fair).

Tumulus and Cairns—W. of Devoke water (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 251; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v).

Cairns:—Stainton fell, 1 m. S. of Barnscar (*ibid.*)

Roman fort, Ravenglass (according to Haverfield CLANOVENTA) Agricolan and Hadrianic. Bath-house, "Walls Castle," explored 1881 (O.S. vi, 216). Rubbish pits ? c. 150 yds. S. of Walls Castle (O.S. iii, 18). Coin of Vespasian, found 1850 (*ibid.* 21). Pottery found 1899 (N.S. iii, 396). Road (N.S. xix, 17).

Tilery, ⅔m. W.S.W. of Muncaster Head; kiln found c. 1884 (O.S. viii, 67).

Viking Age:—two 10th or 11th cent. stones in the churchyard (Calverley, *Crosses*, 238).

Church, St. Michael's; traces of 12th cent. E. window c. 1500. Restored and transept built 1874. Pennington monuments from 1518 (C. A. Parker, N.S. xiv, 483).

Site:—Chapel garth, Croppel how; masonry stones found early 19th cent. *Old road* Waberthwaite-Eskdale passed the site. Old inn, "the Cat," on road through Nether Stainton.

Pele-tower:—Muncaster Castle; tower c. 1325 with many later additions (Curwen, *Castles*, 308). "The Luck of Muncaster," mediæval glass bowl (O.S. vi, 209).

Market cross, Ravenglass (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 79), site still traceable (C. Caine, N.S. xxi, 248).

Beacon, Muncaster fell, 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv) and 1688 (T. Denton). The tower on Newton Knott built c. 1823 (C. Caine, N.S. xxii, 103).

Bloomeries:—Muncaster head and Forest how (Miss Fair, N.S. xix, 168; xxii, 92).

Boundary mark:—"Robert Cross," stone-heap at the extreme E. point of parish boundary.

Finds:—Gold coin of Theodosius, found 1800 at Muncaster Castle.

WABERTHWAITE.

Earthworks:—⅔m. E. of Corney Grange, ring-embankment, 152 yds. circumference, with stone in centre, and ditch around. Three cairns to the E. (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v).

Square platform formerly in field opposite Parsonage (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

Anglian cross-shaft, in church (Calverley, *Crosses*, 273).

Viking Age cross-shaft, in churchyard (*ibid.*)

Church, St. John's, anciently St. James' ? ; walls 12th cent., repaired 1796, restored 1825 (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xv). Ancient font; two 15th cent bells. Pulpit, 1630, and tombstone of W. Grainger, 1698 (Rev. C. Caine, N.S. xxiii, 129).

Old roads:—Waberthwaite–Croppel how–Eskdale. Road S. by "Cross," 600 yds. from the ford over Esk. Traces of an ancient road found c. 1907, ½m. to the S.W. (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 89). Paved road under present road, opposite Post-office (Rev. J. Harrison).

XII. MILLOM DISTRICT.

Corney.

Cairns;—Corney fell, ¾m. E. of Charles ground; and ¼m. S.E. and ½m. E. of High Kinmont.

"*Camp*," ⅓m. W. of N. from the church.

Priory:—Lekely Priory, of Benedictine nuns, 12th cent.; remains at Seaton Hall; E. end of chapel and parts of buildings (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xii). "The Nuns' Pool," ½m. from Seaton Hall.

Church, St. John the Baptist's, founded c. 1150; much restored 1874. N. door of nave and S. door of chancel re-found 1882. Bells, 1614 and 1621.

Old rectory, ruins with 15th and 16th cent. work; also one graveslab, late 13th cent., as lintel of [tithe ?] barn (O.S. iv, 148). Base of old font on a gatepost; bowl of old font in a garden up the valley (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xv).

Bootle.

Cairns:—on Bootle fell, three groups S.E. of Low Kinmont (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. xvi).

Enclosures:—old homesteads, S. of Crookley beck, on slope of Great Grassons (Wilson, *St. Bees*, 365).

Church, St. Michael's; traces of 12th cent. in chancel; repairs c. 1790; transepts added 1837, tower rebuilt 1870-80, new roof, 1888, 1891. Early Perp. font, inscribed; also small Puritan font. Brass to Sir Hugh Askew, 1562. Dovecote and tithebarn in Vicarage garden.

Graveslab built in at Hyton.

Market cross, charter 1346; part of the base built into churchyard wall. New cross 1897 (C. A. Parker, N.S. ix, 78).

Beacon at "Boothill" (not that on Black Combe) 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv).

Old roads:—"High-street," 13th cent., the old coast-road. At the crossing of the Corney–Annaside road is Cross house (N.S. ix, 88). On the old road Bootle to Duddon bridge, at Damkirk brow, the Resting stone.

Finds:—stone hammer, 1813 (Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. XVI).

Stone hammer, 1885, Sike beck.

Stone hammer, 1886, Old Hyton.

Roman coin, 1837, 300 yds. N.W. of Eskmeals house.

Sword, mediæval, from Eskmeals, in possession of R. Grice, Esq.

WHITBECK.

Stone circles:—Annaside, ⅔m. N.N.W. of Gutterby; one stone remaining.

"Kirkstones," site of double circle and cairn, 300 yds. S.E. of Gutterby (O.S. i, 280).

Site of Standing stones, ¼m. W. of Hall force.

Earthwork:—"Cockpit," ¼m. N. of Monkfoss, explored 1899; ?fishponds of site given to Furness Abbey 1127 (O.S. xvi, 117).

Church, now St. Mary's, restored 1883. E.E. font. Effigy of "the Lady of Annaside," c. 1300. Cuir-bouilli chalice case, c. 1500 (O.S. vii, 76).

Hospital, built c. 1630-39.

Spa below highwater mark off Gutterby.

Bloomery, "Cinder hill," N.W. of the church.

Old road, "High street," as in Bootle.

WHICHAM.

Church, St. Mary's; S. door 12th cent. New windows and transept, 1858; restoration 1901 (Rev. W. S. Sykes, N.S. ii, 322).

Beacon on Black Combe 1468 (N. and B. i, xliv).

Bloomery, S.W. of Knot end, at Grice Croft Close (Rev. W. S. Sykes),

Old roads:—"High Street"; and by Gateside, Cross bank, Chappels and Lanthwaite bridge.

Finds:—Stone hammer, Arrow hill, 1860, Stone hammer, S. of Silecroft, 1862 (O.S. i, 280).

Stone celt, ¾m. S. W. of Silecroft, 1868 (*ibid.*)

Stone celt, ¼m. W. of S. from Bason bank (J. Cooper, N.S. xviii, 105).

MILLOM AND THWAITES.

Great stone circle:—Swinside, 55 stones, 90 ft. diameter with gateway to S.E. Explored 1901 (C. W. Dymond, N.S. ii, 53).

Stone circles:—two, E. and S. of Lacra (J. Eccleston, O.S. i, 278). Small circle at Fenwick (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

Standing stones:—" Old Kirk," N.W. of Lacra; dyke 50 by 25 yds. enclosing tall stones arranged in oblong (*ibid.*)

" Giant's Grave," ½m. W. of Kirksanton; two tall stones, cup-mark on the taller (*ibid.*)

Cairns and foundations:—Thwaites fell, ½m. N. and ½m. E. of Fenwick.

Terraces:—E. of Lacra Old Kirk.

Earthwork:—Gornal ground; ring enclosing mound, traces of smithy (C. W. Dymond, N.S. ii, 67).

Bloomeries:—Duddon furnace, in use 18th cent. (O.S. xiv, 448). In wood near Millom vicarage, and in the vicarage garden. At Bornbarrow, between Low Scales and Harratts.

Churches; Holy Trinity; 14th cent. windows in S. aisle, vesica piscis at W. end of aisle; low arch at W. end of nave. Chancel chiefly Perp. Great E. window to S. aisle, late Gothic. Restored 1858, c. 1874 (Rev. R. D. Ellwood, N.S. xviii, 106). Oaken effigy c. 1400, on table-tomb of another date. Effigies of Sir John Hudleston, d. 1494, and wife. Font 15th cent. Armorial cross, 15th cent., in churchyard. Early cross-base? in churchyard (*ibid.*)

St. Anne's, Thwaites; old church, rebuilt c. 1721, 1807. New church higher up the road, 1854.

St. George's, Millom, 1877.

Holy well, Hodbarrow, site lost,

Millom Castle, traces of 12th cent. motte and bailey (H. S. Cowper); licence to crenellate 1335; pele-tower of 15th or 16th cent.; seat of the Hudlestons (Curwen, *Castles*, 211). " Gallows stone," ½m. E.S.E. of Castle, modern memorial of site.

Old roads:—" Road by the two standing stones " ? High Street, in 1309 (N.S. xviii, 233). Packhorse road through Gornal ground (N.S. ii, 69, 74). Near Broadgate (N.S. ii, 75). Over sands to Ireleth *i.e.* Low, Middle, and High fords (J. Fell, O.S. vii, i). Old road from Haverigg, an ancient port, by Waingate bridge, Cross, where it crosses High Street, Cross House, Thwaites, where it crosses High ford road, to Duddon bridge. Standing Stones—Giant's chair—Lacra. Old paved road found at Holborn Hill.

Finds:—flint, Millom vicarage, 1917 (Rev. R. D. Ellwood, N.S. xviii, 109).

Two stone axes, Fenwick.

Stone axe and celt, S. of Low Scales, 1824 (O.S. i, 280-1).

Urns with bones, S. of Beck, before 1872 (*ibid.*)

Querns, Poo' House. Flint arrow, Scots Croft. Part of stone hammer, near Monks Holme, Kirksanton (Rev. W. S. Sykes).

ULPHA.

Cairns and a Tumulus 10 to 12 yds. diameter "E. of Syke Moss," (J. C. Ward, O.S. iii, 251) at ? White how, 1 m. W.N.W. of Stonythwaite.

Cairns:—Rough crag, 1 m. N. of Crosbythwaite (*ibid.* 250; Parker, *Gosforth*, chap. v.)

Standing stone, ½m. N. of Whitfell.

Hill forts:—"Castle how," ½m. S. of Black Hall; stone foundations (W. G. Collingwood, N.S. xviii, 238).

? "Castle how," between Frith Hall and Ulpha bobbin-mill.

? "Maiden castle," ½m. S.E. of Harter fell.

Roman road, Hardknot to Wrynose (F. Haverfield, N.S. xv, 191).

Church, now St. John's; registers from 1703. "Old churchyard" at Hall End.

Domestic:—Ulpha Old Hall, 16th cent., ruined (W. G. Collingwood, O.S. xv, 315).

Gaitscale, ruined farmstead in Wrynose bottom.

Ancient wall, Storthes fence, from ¾m. W.N.W. of Grassgars to Bowscale.

Finds:—flint arrowhead, found 1921 at Esp Hall, now in Coniston Museum (J. H. Vince, N.S. xxi, 273).

Stone hammer from Ulpha, at Barwickstead, Beckermet.

Modern boundary-mark of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire, the "Three Shires Stone"; cut 1816 by Wm. Field, erected 1860.

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CORRIGENDUM.

P. 210, line 16, *for* Tower Brow *read* Torbrae.

PROCEEDINGS.

Annual Meeting.

THE Summer Meeting was held on Thursday and Friday, June 29th and 30th, 1922, with headquarters at Penrith. On the Committee for local arrangements were Colonel F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, M.A., Messrs. Henry G. Gandy, C.B.E., M.A., D. Scott, Legh Tolson, F.S.A., and Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Attendance tickets to the number of 114 were taken by the following:—Mrs. Dwyer, Kendal; the President; Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. R. Richmond and party; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson, Langwathby; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Shepherd, Penrith; Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham, Wetheral; Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Rydal; Dr. R. C. and Mrs. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone; Mr. J. W. Braithwaite, Kirkby Stephen; Mr. A. Smith, Appleby; Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hopwood, Carlisle; the Rev. A. M. McFarlan, Cumwhitton; Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Arnside; Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. H. Valentine, Workington; the Rev. B. G. R. Hale, Edenhall; Mr. W. N. Ling; Mrs. Calverley, Miss Allan and Miss C. E. Widdows; Miss Garston and Miss Batty, Burneside; Mr. and Mrs. Legh Tolson and the Rev. W. J. Bacon; Mrs. Spring Rice and Mrs. J. Bush; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson; the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Savage; Miss Highmoor; the Rev. N. and Mrs. Stick; Mrs. Johnston, Windermere; Mrs. Kirkbride, Keswick; Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison; Mr. C. S. Jackson, Yanwath; Mrs. Gordon, Whitehaven; Mrs. Donald, Mealsgate; Mr. F. Nicholson, Windermere; Mr. F. W. and Miss Wright, Etterby Scaur; Mr. W. Gill, Stainton; Miss Halton and Mrs. Bourne, Carlisle; the Rev. C. and Miss Moor, London; Mrs. Goodchild, Milburn; Mr. H. L. Bridger, Barrow; Mrs, Leyborne Popham, Johnby Hall; Miss Creighton, Carlisle; Mrs. Bewley, Rosley; Mr. and Mrs. D. Scott, Penrith; the Rev. R. S. G. Green, Wetheral; the Rev. G. H. J. and Mrs. Baily, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yeates, Penrith; Mrs. Roe, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester, Penrith; Mr. B. L. Thompson and Mrs.

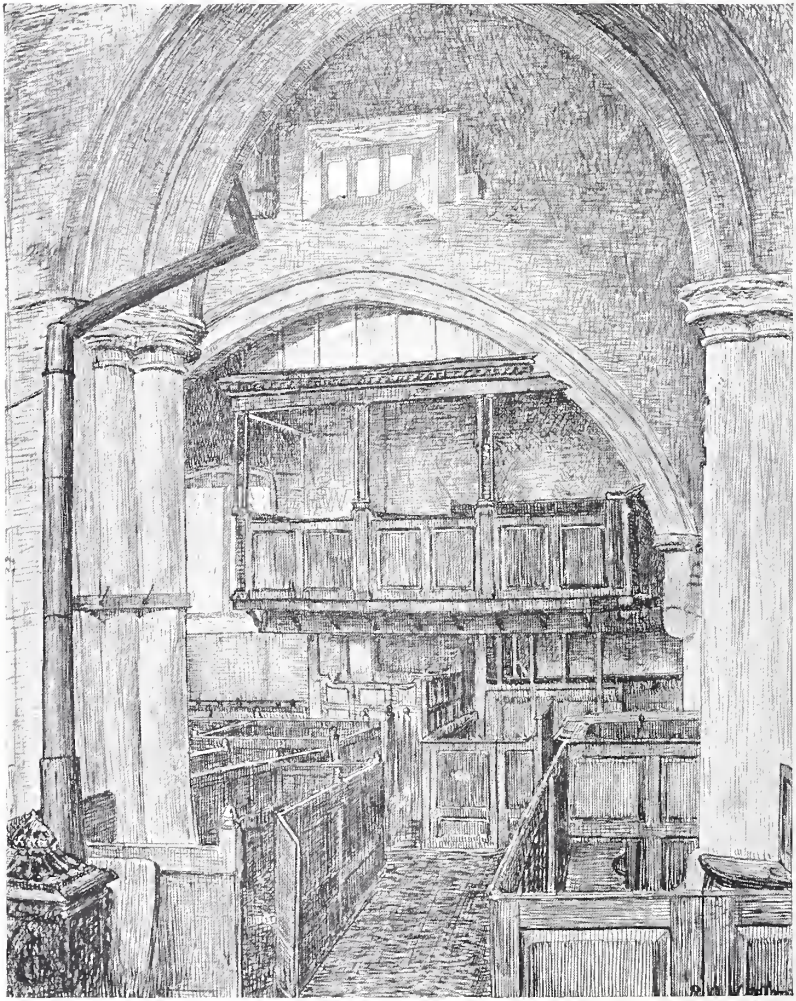
C. H. Thompson, Windermere; Miss A. Bates, Penrith; Mr. Joseph Sharpe, Ireleth; Miss Donald, Stanwix; Mr. J. Sewell, Stanwix; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson; Miss Hodgson, Stanwix; Miss Frost and Miss Hodgson, Windermere; Colonel Parker, Browsholme; the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, Great Orton; Messrs. Arnold Beaty and C. W. Robinson, Carlisle; the Hon. Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Garston and the Rev. J. H. Hopkinson, Burneside; Mr. J. F. Curwen; Mr. T. Sarginson, Penrith, and Mr. Briggs, Lancaster.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH.

Leaving Penrith station at 10-30 by motor-cars the party halted first at Ormside Church, where they were received by the Rev. W. Mather, rector, and the church was described by Mr. D. Scott. As we have an article on the subject in these *Transactions*, N.S. i, we need only give a few points in connection with this interesting site

Like many ancient churches, St. James', Ormside, stands beside a river, in no relation to a village, but on a hill which is partly artificial. The hill has been called an "Anglo-Saxon or Danish *burh*," but the idea that such *mottes* are pre-Norman is now abandoned; and the fact that a *cistvaen* with doubled-up skeletons was unearthed on the spot (it is now placed outside the 14th century window near the porch) suggests that the hill was a prehistoric barrow. On the site there was a later pagan interment; for a grave-hoard of Viking Age weapons—sword, knife and parts of a shield, now in Carlisle Museum—was found in the churchyard in 1898 (these *Transactions*, O.S., xv, 377). These weapons show the burial of a heathen invader; if Danish, probably late in the 9th century; if Norse, in the tenth. The highly ornamented piece of metalwork known as the Ormside Cup, found here and presented in 1823 to the museum of the York Philosophical Society by Mr. John Bland, of Ormside Lodge, must have been deposited about the same period. It was described and illustrated by Mr. W. G. Collingwood in these *Transactions*, O.S. xv; and was discussed later in the *Liverpool Annals of Archæology*, by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A., who showed that the original article, of the best period of Anglo-Saxon art, had been broken and mended with patches which, from the ornament, can be dated about A.D., 900.

The west wall and tower have been supposed to show traces of very early masonry; but there are no monuments to prove that the church was a pre-Norman foundation. The late Charles J. Ferguson, F.S.A., architect at the restoration of 1885-6, reported: "Of the present fabric there are remains of a church built about



THE SMARDALE CHAPEL, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, BEFORE 1870.

From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

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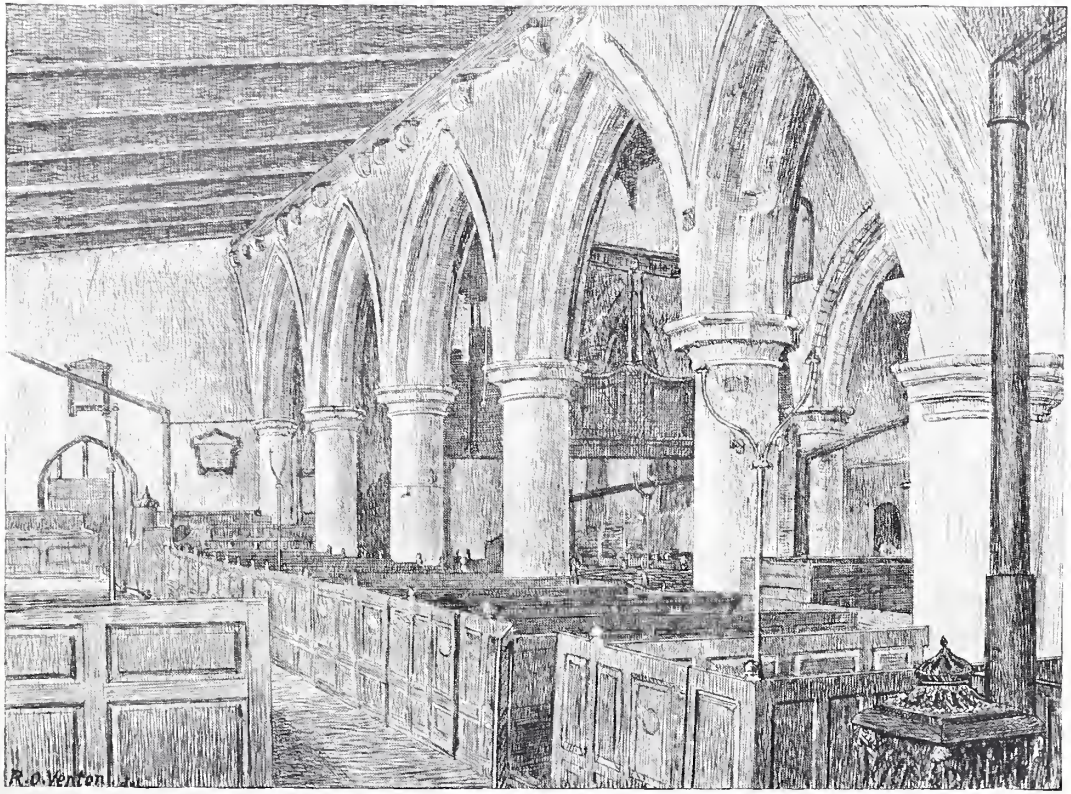

SOUTH AISLE, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.

From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

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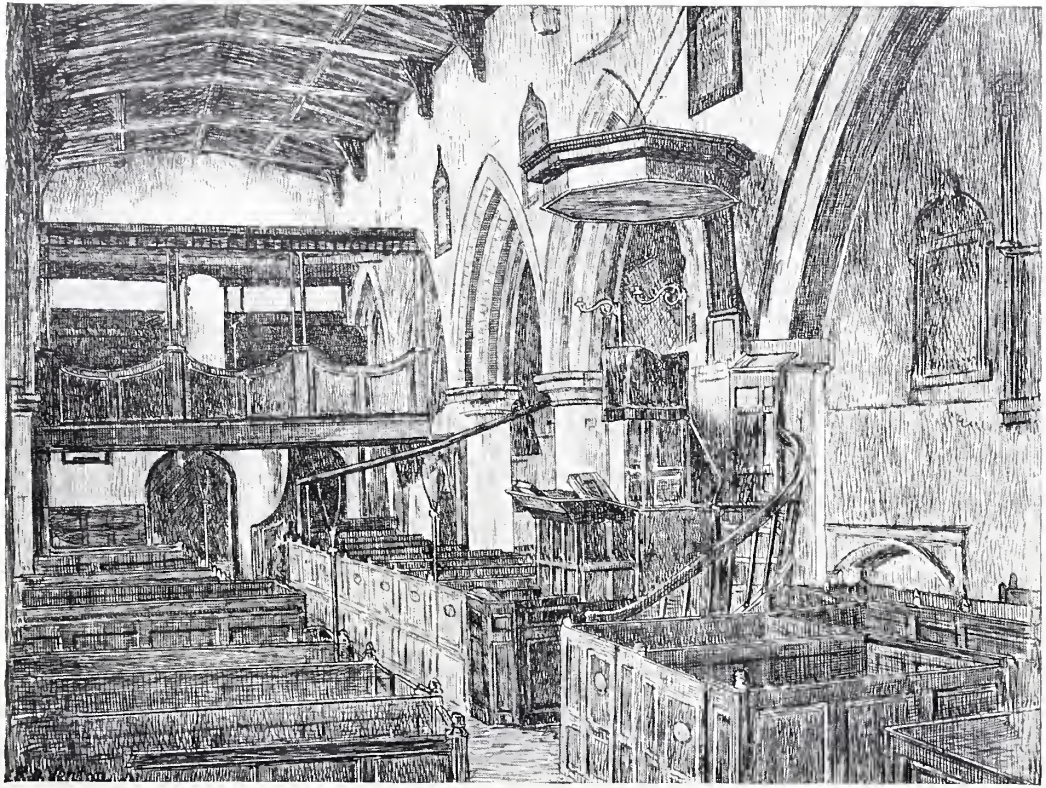


THE NAVE, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.

From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

TO FACE PAGE 279.

50 years after the Norman Conquest . . . . visible in the massive portion of the north wall of the chancel, and the round-headed archway therein . . . . In later Norman times the nave was nearly doubled by a north aisle parallel to it, and connected with the nave by two massive arches . . . The chancel was also lengthened . . . and in the north wall of the lengthened portion a hagioscope was constructed" (these *Transactions* N.S., i, 162). The squint is now glazed, and only goes through into the vestry; perhaps its original form was as at Crosby Garrett, where the larger end is about 2 feet across. Above the east window an earlier arch is traceable; and on the south side of the nave are a 14th century window and one, square-headed, of the 15th century. In the 17th century the chancel was practically rebuilt. Later, the chancel arch, the original aisle and transept, and the roofs of the tower and nave were removed or altered, the church was ceiled and pewed, and so continued until the restoration. The tower was still unroofed and out of repair in 1893.

A graveslab, outside the north wall of the nave, and the fragment of another, were described and figured by Canon Bower in these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, 171, 173. In 1689, the denudation of the soil on the eastern side of the churchyard, exposed to the river, brought to light a hoard of pewter and copper vessels. Letters on one of them suggested that they had belonged to the widow of John Dudley, and that they had been buried there for safety during the Civil Wars.

The advowson was granted in 1248 by St. Mary's, York, to the Bishop of Carlisle. The statement that the Black Prince made his will here, witnessed by John, rector of (this) "Ormesheved," appears to be without historical justification. Three volumes of registers, very imperfect, and in parts almost illegible, run from 1562 to 1812.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. D. Scott for his address, and to the Rev. W. Mather for his reception of the party. Leaving Ormside they travelled by Helm and Soulby to Kirkby Stephen, where, after an interval for luncheon, the church was described by Colonel F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D. For details, see the full and well illustrated article in these *Transactions*, O.S. iv, 178-249; on the bells, O.S. vi, 83; on the 10th century figure called the "Bound Devil," O.S. vii, 300, and Calverley, *Crosses*, 217; other early monuments, *ibid.*, 218-223 and these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 29, 159; on the Wharton monument (beside O.S. iv, 206-213) N.S. vii, 151. By the kindness of Colonel H. P. Mason of Eden Place, we are able to add reproductions of three drawings in his possession,

showing the interior before the restorations which have brought the church into its present condition.

At Wharton Hall, Mrs. Hastwell and her daughter, the wife of the tenant, kindly allowed a thorough inspection of the premises; and the building and its history were interestingly described by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., whose article in these *Transactions*, N.S. ii, 257-263, gives the particulars. [In which, the editor confesses a misprint on p. 258, line 19; for "hospital" read "hospitable."]

Ravenstonedale Church was described by Mr. D. Scott; for details see these *Transactions*, N.S. ii, 401-404, to which Mr. Scott added two interesting points. One was in regard to the "hollow vault" on the north side of the church, which Bishop Nicolson in 1703 (*Miscellany Accounts*, 42) said was used as a prison; this was uncovered some years ago when improvements were being made in the chancel and it was found to contain skulls and other human remains, which were afterwards replaced and the vault cemented in. Also the original agreement of 1744 between Robert Mounsey and others with John Martin, builder, for the pulling down of the old church and the erection of the present one, the "steeple" having been built six years earlier; this document was given recently by Mr. Rupert Metcalfe-Gibson, of Elm Lodge.

The thanks of the Society were offered by Mr. J. H. Martindale to the Rev. J. C. Turner, vicar, and the cars were taken for Orton. Petty Hall, or Orton Old Hall, was described by Dr. R. W. Gibson, who pointed out the three shields over the main door, inscribed "G.B.—M.B.—1604" as commemorating the rebuilding by George Birkbeck; the ironwork of the door, believed to be original; the oaken draw-bar and curious "sneck"; the "mell doors" between the front and back entrances; the "rat boards" on the thresholds of the bedrooms, and the open ingle-nook with its "rannel-balk." Dr. Gibson said that the Birkbecks were an ancient family at Orton; in 1455 one of them was vicar and trustee to the marriage-settlement of Thomas Blenkinsop of Helbeck. Though the freeholders purchased their holdings as far back as about 1775, the owner of Petty Hall paid a 2s. fine, for "Cock Croft," a garth near the Hall, to the Musgraves until recently. In the 17th century the Hall was bought by the Petty family; Sir Christopher Petty is said to have been also tenant of Skipton Castle, and the panel over the fireplace in a part of the building let off as a cottage represents the arms used by him or his father, though disallowed by Dugdale—three castles with a pair of

compasses and "C. M. P. 1689."* Among old documents going back to 1691 is a "Deffeozance" of Mortgage in favour of Christopher Petyt of Orton town or Overton; and a release of Nov. 3rd, 1721, by Mary Petyt to dower and thirds in "Orton Hall" (this old Hall) in favour of her son Christopher. Other old halls, but of later date, within the manor of Orton, where manorial courts were held, are Raisgill Hall and Coatflatt Hall (now rebuilt) where the Assize judges used to rest for refreshment on their way from Appleby to Lancaster.

Petty Hall afterwards passed to the Garnetts; of whom William devised the property to the right heirs of Mary Holme and John Garnett Holme, who sold it to Dr. Thomas Gibson of Orton, then practising at Kirkby Stephen, author of "Legends and Historical Notes" and father of the present owner, Dr. T. H. Gibson of Kirkby Stephen.

Among the documents exhibited, one group consists of notes on the history of Orton in an 18th century hand, and substantially the same as those given in Nicolson and Burn, i, 486-489, but adding this paragraph:—"George Birkbeck was succeeded by Ed. Birkbeck, who died unmarried, leaving two sisters. The older married one Metcalf who sold their half to John Milner, grandfather to the present owner. The younger married Leo[nar]d Thornborrow, grandfather to the present owner, who held the same jointly. N.B. This is the Moiety Mr. Burn proposeth to purchase."

The signatures of Leonard Thornborrow and Holmes Milner are appended to a notice of a Court Baron "to be holden at the house of John Bulman's Innholder" on June 30th, 1769, with a postscript inviting tenants to purchase their tenements and adding "What remains so unsold will be sold all together to any person having a mind to purchase the same."

The tenants of George Birkbeck on April 2nd, 1646, are given in an original list, which is interesting as showing that "Mr. Pettie" was already connected with Orton.† The list runs:—"Edwardus Hodgshon—comp'. Thomas Birkbeck—com. Thomas ffaraye—d. Anthonius Bland, p[ro] ter[ra] nup[er] Edwardi Birkbeck—com. Idem Anthonius p. terr. nup. Lancellotus [*sic*] Birkbeck—com. Idem Anthonius p. terr. nup. Jacobi Threlkeld—com. Georgius Birkbeck—excusat[us]. Willmus Birkbeck de Kirkstile—excus. Edwardus Birkbeck—com. Thomas Birkbeck—com. Robertus

* Figured in these *Transactions*, o.s. xi, 302.

† In these *Transactions*, o.s. iv., pedigree facing p. 392, Christopher Pettie, gentleman, appears as guardian of George Birkbeck in 1637.

Birkbeck—d. Xpoferus Potter—com. Thomas Birkbeck p[ro] Ed. Birkbeck—co. Thomas Sharpe—com. Edvus. Birkbeck Cler[icus]—com. Lancellotus Bland—d. Johes. Thwaits p[ro] Ed. Birkbeck—com. Milo Thomson—com. Thomas Hewetson —com. Robertus Whiteheade—com. Johes. Hanson—com. Willms. Powleye—d. Johes. Gybson—com. Willms. Powleye p. terr. nup. Robinson's—d. Jacobus Sarginson [?]—d. Johes. Powleye p. Ed. Bland—com. Robertus Powleye—com. Lancellotus Wharton—com. Edvus Birkbeck p. Ed. Bland—com. Jacobus Birkbeck—d. Edvus Thornburrowe—com. Thomas Warde—com. Thomas Thornburrowe de Gaisegill—com. Jacobus Warde—excus. Willmus. Thomson—com. Thomas Bland—com. Willms. Bindles—d. Xpoferus Gare—de. Jacobus Davye —d. John Davye [baliuus ?]—com. Thomas Birkbeck—com. Thomas Bland—com. Milo Townson iunior p. Anne Wharton gardian'—com. Milo Towenson sen' p. Mr. Pettie—com. Anthonius Bland—d. Thomas Hollmes—d. Willms. Dennyson—excusatus."

Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford expressed the thanks of the Society for permission to view Petty Hall, and the journey was continued by way of Shap to Penrith. In the evening the Annual General Meeting was held at the George Hotel, the President in the chair. The officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., as a vice-president. Fifteen new members were elected, namely:—Mr. Henry Stephenson, senior, Egremont; Dr. Eleanor Bourne, Carlisle; Major-General Wilfred Spedding, C.M.G., Keswick; the Rev. C. J. Gudgeon, Appleby; Mr. C. W. James, Brooks's Club, London; Mr. W. W. Gibson, Hexham; Mr. Arnold M. Beaty, Carlisle; Mrs. Graham, Carlisle; Mrs. Alan Edwards, Armathwaite Castle; Miss P. M. Edwards, Armathwaite Castle; Mr. William Scott, Penrith; Mr. John Noble, Penrith; Mrs. Ratcliffe, Heswall, Cheshire; Mr. George Heath, Arnside; Mr. George Taylor, Penrith; and on the following day, Mr. C. W. Robinson, Carlisle.

The Rev. G. H. J. Baily then exhibited the Ravenstonedale cup, and papers were read by the President on the Giant's Grave, Penrith (Art. XV), by Dr. W. D. Anderson on Plough-markings on Stones (Art. XIII) and by the Rev. Cæsar Caine on recent finds at Egremont (Art. XVII)—all three with lantern slides kindly shown by Mr. Herbert Lester. The President then gave a summary of a paper by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. on Captain Thomas Holme (Art. X) and Mr. D. Scott read extracts from

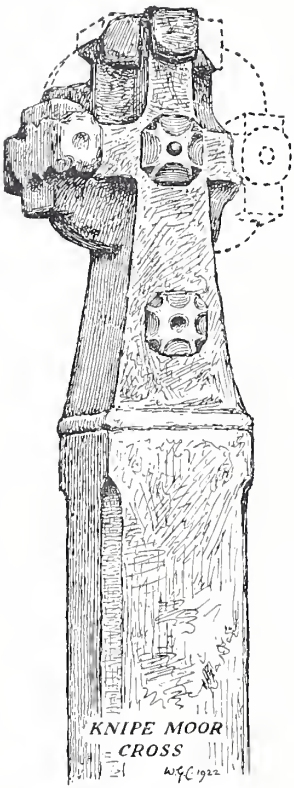
Dr. Williamson's "Lady Anne Clifford's Account Book for 1665 and 1667-8" (Art. XI).

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1922.

For the earlier part of the day the party divided; some going to Shap Abbey, under the leadership of Colonel Haswell, and the rest to Setterah Park and Bampton, reuniting at Measand. The earthworks at Setterah Park, often miscalled Roman, were described by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, who referred to frequent notices of the place in mediæval times, given by the Rev. F. W. Ragg in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 180-222; a still earlier mention, in 1290, names "Saterhou" park as a possession of Robert and Idonea Lengleys (N.S. xx, 78). The ramparts enclose a space like that in which Askham Hall was built, and the surrounding moat, 10 to 15 feet wide, was no doubt once filled with water from surface-drainage. That there were buildings on the site is shown by an indenture of 1459 quoted by Mr. Ragg (N.S. xxi, 186) mentioning "the mansion and places builded" at the park of "Setterhowe," and some remains of these houses would no doubt be recovered if exploration were undertaken.

At Bampton Church the party was received by the Rev. G. E. F. Day, vicar, and Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke on the place and its associations. He expressed his personal admiration for the church of 1726, built before the Gothic revival, and restored in 1884 under the present vicar, with excellent taste. He pointed out the ancient font, on which the vicar in 1662, Matthew Wilkinson, cut his initials, with its inlaid oaken cover;* the brass tablets to vicars Wearing (1742) and Stephenson (1763); the old chest in the porch, and the quaint tablet of 1716 to William Birkett. Above the last is a more recent monument of the Bowsteads; the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D., master of the school for 56 years is commemorated on the west wall inside the church. The Grammar, School founded 1623 by Thomas Sutton, D.D., of Butterwick, maintained a great reputation for 200 years; the buildings, now cleared away, stood opposite the church door—a long, narrow room, opening from the master's house, with dormitories above for the boarders. Among many famous men educated here one who interests us most, as a great antiquary, was Bishop Gibson, born at High Knipe in 1669, and educated here, and then at Queen's College, Oxford, under John Mill, the famous editor of the New Testament, himself a Bampton schoolboy up to 1661. In 1743

* After the visit, this font-cover, which needed skilful repair, was put into the hands of our member, the late Arthur W. Simpson, and restored at the cost of Mr. John F. Curwen.



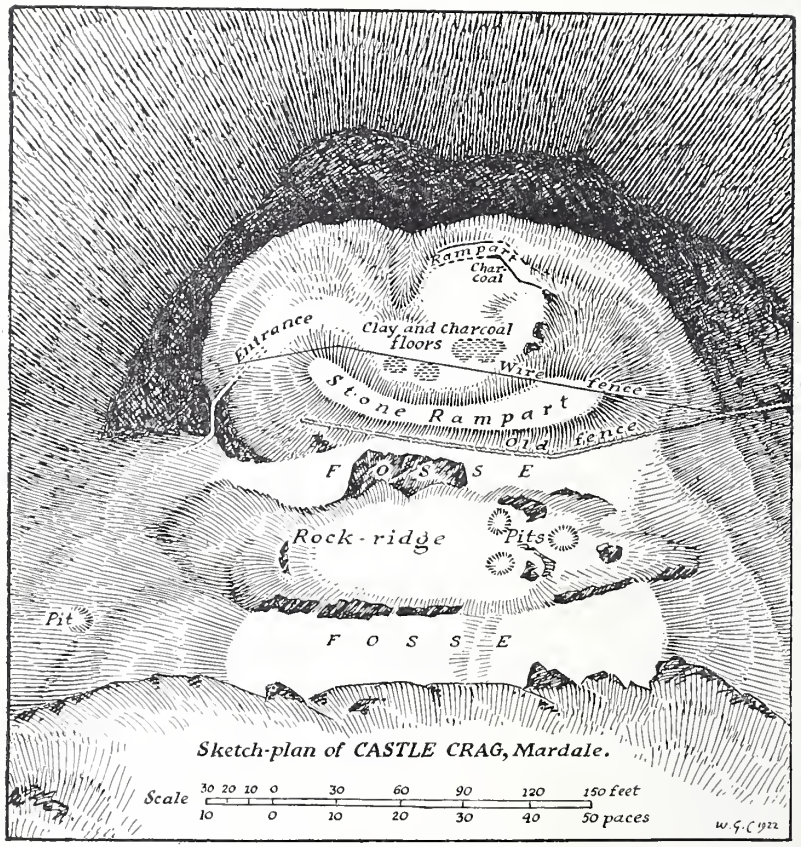
the Bishop put up the tablet in this church in memory of his parents. From about 1800 to 1907, the old Knipe Moor cross stood at the school; earlier it was at the junction of the road from Knipe Hall to the road from Low Knipe to the Grange. Being made of limestone, the worst material for lasting, it has weathered almost out of shape; but the design is not earlier than the 13th century. Boundary crosses in this neighbourhood and of that period are mentioned in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiv, 15; at Measand beck there was also Annette's or Annas cross; about a mile from Bampton towards Haweswater is Crosshow brow. Up the road to Scrogs Hall is "Christ cross gate," and Miss Noble, in her *History of Bampton*, mentions apparent traces of a cross-base there; but as in 1361 there was a place called "Cristecroft" (N.S. xxii, 305, 316), some confusion may be suspected. The Knipe Moor cross is now in the new cemetery.

At Measand a halt was made to look at remains marked in the map as a fort, but still awaiting explanation. A little further is the picturesque cottage, which was the old Measand Grammar School, founded 1711 (Miss Noble's *Bampton*, 127-132). The tablet on the building records the names of Richard Wright, the founder, and Richard Law (of Cawdale), who gave the ground; the date "1713" Sir Algernon Law thinks (N.S. xxi, 152) ought to be 1723, and that this Richard Law was cousin to Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle.

The next stop was at Whelter, where members of the Society—the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, Miss Hodgson of Newby Grange, Miss Garston and the President—had been digging sites marked on the map as "Tumuli" and the fort above them. Mr. W. G. Collingwood said that the "tumuli" turned out to be two interesting buildings of a type he had seen in Argyllshire, where they are known to be summer shielings of various dates going back to

very early times. The larger one here is 31 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. externally, rudely built of stone, with a dwarf wall across each end to make bed-places, and a door to the north, away from the prevailing summer winds, and looking out over a fine cove of natural pasturage. The smaller hut is about 9 by 8 ft. internally, with the door to the east; it was probably used as a store-house; this is according to rule in ancient Norse and Icelandic farm-buildings, where each room is a separate structure. In the district such remains are fairly frequent, as on Armboth fell; but this is the first instance in which both remains and name have been found together. The ending *-er* is short for *-ergh*, as in many cases, meaning a " shieling " in the Norse of the Viking Age. *Whelt* is perhaps the O.N. *hvilft*, a grassy cove. If so, the name dates from the early period of Norse settlement, *i.e.* the later 10th or the 11th century. As there are no Norse place-names further up the valley this shieling was probably the outpost of the Norse settlement at Measand, which seems to be Old Norse *mjosund*, the " narrow strait " of Haweswater on which it stands.

The Castle Crag, 400 feet above the shielings, is a bold headland, precipitous on three sides. The neck which joins it to the fell has been cut with two deep fosses, and the summit, 1250 ft. above sea, has been further defended by a great rampart of stone. The entrance is on the N.W., up a ledge of rock, easily defensible. Inside the rampart were found floors of level clay and charcoal trodden in. These, it may be noted, are quite distinct from the fire-spot made by workmen who put up the iron fence which crosses the site. No pottery or other relics were seen. Later in the summer, exploration was continued by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily and Mr. F. J. Campbell of the University of Liverpool, who found a parapet rampart on the north side, built up to a perpendicular height of 10 ft. from the under edge of the brow of the precipice, using the natural outcrops. Inside the angle near the upper " Charcoal " in the plan on p. 286, at 3 ft. 6 in. depth, no plain sign of a floor was found, but pieces of charcoal. The rampart there was of tightly laid, flat stones, without distinct facing. From this point eastward the rampart seems to have continued, and probably could be traced round the summit, with a gap on the west for entrance. No masonry buildings were found in the enclosure, which was probably only a place of refuge. The site is popularly miscalled Roman, but it is evidently of the well known type of British promontory forts.



Sketch-plan of CASTLE CRAG, Mardale.

The thanks of the Society for permission to dig these sites were returned to T. H. Little, Esq., of Lynwood, Penrith, the owner, and Mr. Edmondson of Flake How, the occupier of the land. After an interval for luncheon, Mardale church was described by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, who based his address on the paper by the Rev. J. Whiteside in these *Transactions*, N.S. ii, 141-150. Thanks were given to the Rev. F. H. J. Barham, vicar, for permission to visit the church. The weather throughout the two days was fine, until slight showers caught the party at Mardale.

Autumn Meeting.

A meeting was held at Lancaster with excursions in the district on Thursday and Friday, August 31st and September 1st, 1922. Mr. William Briggs, D.L., Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. T. Cann

Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. J. R. Nuttall, F.R.Hist. Soc., Mayor of Lancaster and Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary, formed the Committee for local arrangements. The following members took part in the meeting:—

Mr. W. G. Collingwood and Miss Collingwood; Mr. James P. Smith; Miss Margaret Gibson; Rev. C. E. Golland; Rev. Canon Reade; Mr. Edward Cardwell; Dr. J. Rawlinson Ford; Mrs. Calverley and party; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher; Messrs. Robert G. Airey and Cecil R. Airey; Mr. Joseph Sharpe and friend; Miss Alice Johnson; Messrs A. W. M. Auden, Francis Nicholson; the Misses A. Heald, Favell and Smith; Mr. T. Cann Hughes; Miss Makant; Mrs. Jepson and Miss Deane; Mr. C. B. Graham and Miss Mary Graham; Mrs. C. W. Goodchild; Mr. Charles S. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Collingwood; Dr. Brierley; Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Goodchild; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Messrs. A. Pattinson, J. Swarbrick; Dr. A. Hopwood and Miss M. Hopwood; Mr. W. G. Welch and Miss Welch; Mr. William Briggs; Rev. W. D. Auden, Mrs. Probyn-Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Hulbert; Mrs. Barrow; Mr. Charles Collinson; Mr. J. R. Nuttall; Mrs. Bewley; Col. J. F. and Mrs. Haswell; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Captain Spedding Curwen, O.B.E ; Messrs. E. Geoffrey Wilson, John B. Nelson.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1922.

At Halton Church the early monuments were described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who inferred from them that about A.D. 850 there was a church here, and the " Sheep Cross " was set up as a tombstone to some important person. The invasion of Yorkshire by the Danes did not seriously disturb this district; other crosses were erected, in the gradually declining Anglian style, up to about 930. Then there is a break in the sequence, until about 1000, when the great cross of which the Sigurd stone (the lowest part of the present churchyard cross) was set up. After the coming of the Normans the old church, presumably wooden, was replaced by a stone fabric, of which fragments are preserved in the porch.

Thanks were offered to the Rev. J. H. Hastings, rector, for leave to view the church, and the party moved to the Castle Hill, where Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., spoke. In 1070 Halton became the Caput of a barony of which Lancaster was a dependency. This mound, 100 ft. above sea, and 90 ft. in breadth, has evidently been a motte, the earliest form of a Norman castle. Mr. J. F. Curwen remarked that it was small, to be the seat of a great

lordship; it might be one of the outposts of the important and much larger motte at Gressingham, near Hornby (described by him in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 412).

In the afternoon, at Heysham, Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke on the earlier history as it could be inferred from the monuments. He thought that St. Peter's was originally an Anglian church, at which the 9th century shaft was erected; part of a cross-head and a base-stone are of the same period. After the Norse settlement in the 10th century this church, no doubt of wood, was probably decayed, and deserted for the stone chapel of St. Patrick, built apparently by Anglian masons for a Norseman, converted (like many others) in Ireland and acquainted with the churches there. Norse settlers carried Irish dedications to distant parts; and it is more likely that St. Patrick's name was brought here in this manner that that it is a survival from so far back as the 5th century. The hogback, dating about A.D. 1000, perhaps was brought down to the lower church for a building stone, but it must have been set up in connection with the upper church. The rock-graves and a slab which seems to have been the cover of one of them are probably 11th century, forming part of the graveyard of St. Patrick's. But before 1094, when Heysham church is first mentioned, St. Patrick's was probably deserted in its turn for a new stone church of St. Peter, which was built in early style with a narthex, of which traces have been found. A century later this church was restored, with the old materials re-used, and subsequent remodelling has brought the fabric to its present state.

At Overton Church, Mr. Cann Hughes said that the building was undoubtedly very ancient; the dedication was unknown. It had been claimed as pre-Norman and even as of the 6th or 7th century; but this claim was disallowed by competent authorities. The Norman features of the building are, however, of great interest.

The thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. T. H. M. Parker for his kind reception and the exhibition of various relics connected with the church.

At a meeting of the Council the handsome offer of Dr. William Farrer, to give his materials for a History of Kendal (of which part was already in type) as a volume in the Record series, was accepted and the work of seeing the book through the press was undertaken by Mr. J. F. Curwen. Messrs. R. G. Collingwood and T. H. B. Graham were nominated delegates to the congress of Archæological Societies. Dr. J. Rawlinson Ford was congratulated on receiving the degree of Hon. LL.D. from the University of Leeds.

In the evening an address was given at the Storey Institute to

our members and to others invited by the Local Committee, on Roman Lancaster, by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

The site, he said, was not to be called that of a Roman town. No true towns, with the exception of Aldborough in Yorkshire, existed in Roman Britain north of Wroxeter and Lincoln; the only other apparent exceptions, Carlisle and Corbridge, ought rather to be called military depôts than towns, for they enjoyed no kind of civic life but were controlled (Corbridge certainly and Carlisle perhaps) by military officers and inhabited primarily by military units. All other Roman sites in northern England were strongholds pure and simple, not garrison towns, but mere forts, and of these Lancaster was one. The Romans had seized upon the commanding hill of Lancaster—then as now a necessary "station" on a "north-western main line" marked out by nature herself—and fortified it at a very early stage in their conquest. The evidence of coins, pottery and inscriptions combined to prove the early date of the occupation. Coins of the Flavian dynasty were too common to have been survivals dropped in the second century. Samian ware of the first century, collected by Miss Johnson, whose services to the cause of archæology were known to every student of Roman Britain, existed in large quantities. And Lancaster was unique among the smaller forts of the north in possessing an inscription naming an emperor before Hadrian. There were only two such inscriptions in the north of England, both dating from the time of Trajan. One was at York, the great legionary fortress founded by Agricola, if not before; the other, a mere fragment but enough to bear unmistakably the name of Trajan, was at Lancaster. This accumulation of early relics proved not only an occupation, but a large and probably long-continued occupation at the end of the first and beginning of the second centuries. It might therefore be regarded as a safe presumption that Lancaster was among the many forts built by Agricola in his first great northern campaign of A.D. 79. Being situated on an important road and guarding an important point of it, the fort was probably held not only throughout the governorship of Agricola but after it, like many others (Hardknot, Corbridge, Newstead, Camelon, Ardoch and Inchtuthil, and doubtless many in whose case proof has not yet come to light), and may only have fallen in the great disaster of about 117, to retrieve which Hadrian built his Wall. He may have rebuilt Lancaster; at any rate it continued to be a Roman fort after his day. Of the arrangements of the fort we know little. The mounds in the Vicarage field and the "Wery wall" have been interpreted,

probably correctly, as marking its northern limit, and there can be no doubt that it occupied the site of the castle and church. There is some evidence that it was irregular, five-sided or six-sided, in shape, which might be accounted for by supposing the existence of a fortified annexe. Valuable discoveries could certainly be made by digging in the Vicarage field; for considerable remains of walls and an oven were at present visible in the Vicarage garden, where they had recently been unearthed, and much more in equally good preservation probably remained to be discovered. Outside the fort there was doubtless a village to accommodate the wives and families of the men—wives not legally recognised, for the men were till the edict of Caracalla in 212 not Roman citizens, and had not the right of *conubium*; but recognised none the less in practice —and to house a population of traders and camp-followers; and down by the river there must have been dockyards for the fitting and repair of the ships which certainly used the estuary as a harbour and brought wine, oil and other commodities to the garrison. Corn was no doubt grown locally, and a brick and tile factory was worked at Quernmore close by. The garrison was a cavalry regiment, the Ala Sebosiana or Sebussiana, raised originally in Gaul and nominally 500 strong. Of its occupations in time of peace we know one interesting fact. At Stanhope in Weardale is an altar dedicated to Silvanus, the god of the wild, by a commanding officer of this regiment, in gratitude for the successful capture of "a wild boar of extraordinary beauty, which many predecessors had hunted in vain." It seems that successive colonels of the regiment regularly "took the shooting" of the Weardale moors. The speaker also described and exhibited the tombstone from Birdoswald (Art. II in the present volume).

Other papers promised for the evening, unread for want of time, were Dr. Anderson's on a tumulus on Great Mell fell (Art. XIV), Mr. J. B. Bailey's on Roman Maryport (Art. XIX), "Tillesburc," by the Editors (Art. XVIII) and an account by the Rev. Cæsar Caine of Dr. William Stratford. The last was left incomplete at the lamented death of the author; the Editor, however, hopes to finish and submit to the Society this record of the great benefactor to the poorer churches of our district in the 18th century.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1922.

Cockersand Abbey was visited in the morning. The site covers about an acre, filled with traces of walling, in the midst of which stands the Chapter House, restored as a burial-place for the Daltons, owners of the estate since the Reformation. Here Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A., president of the Lancashire and

Cheshire Antiquarian Society, described plans of the abbey, and explained his opinion that the chapel was larger than our late vice-president, Mr. W. O. Roper, allowed in the plan he prepared. Cockersand was by no means poor; its income at the Dissolution was £282, as against £900, the income of Furness Abbey; and it was therefore likely to have a finer chapel than the narrow building supposed to represent it. The facts could be ascertained by excavation, and Mr. Swarbrick suggested forming a fund for the purpose.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood said that exploration was very desirable and the members of the Society would no doubt contribute, if arrangements were made locally; but our Society could not undertake researches outside its district.

Mr. Cann Hughes said he believed there would be no difficulty in getting permission to excavate.*

The Mayor of Lancaster, Mr. Nuttall, doubted that a large chapel was needed, where there were only twenty to twenty-four monks. The possessions of the Abbey were extensive, but in the middle ages the land near Cockersand was not fertile, and the abbey not so rich as it might seem from the list of its estates.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Swarbrick, and took the opportunity of proposing the election of the following new members:—Mr. David J. Beattie, Scotsknowe, Murrell Hill, Carlisle; Miss Dawson, Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster; Dr. James Gillies, 84, Blencathra Street, Keswick; Mr. Charles R. Graham, M.D., Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands; Miss Mary Graham, Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands; Colonel Charles E. Hollins, The Lodge, Cressage, Salop; Miss M. Eva MacInnes, Whin Croft, How Mill, Carlisle; Mr. John B. Nelson, B.A., 2 Kendal Road, Windermere; Rev. Edward Pelham Pestle, University College, Durham; Mrs. Norah Saunders, Joripokri, Wetheral; Lieut.-Colonel George Redesdale Brooker Spain, C.M.G.

Thurnham Hall was described by Mr. William Briggs, J.P., D.L., who traced the descent of the manor of "Tiernun," as it is spelt in Domesday Book, from the family of Michael le Fleming of Furness through the Cancefields, Harringtons and Bonvilles to the Greys, who sold it in the 16th century to one Thomas Lonne of London. From Lonne it was bought by Robert Dalton of Bispham. His descendants were Royalists and Roman Catholics. A stone from Aldcliffe Hall, inserted into a window here, is said to

* Since the meeting, a Committee has been formed for the exploration of Cockersand Abbey; subscriptions for the purpose are invited, and may be sent to W. G. Collingwood, Lanehead, Coniston, one of the Hon. Treasurers.

read:—"Catholicæ virgines nos sumus: mutare vel tempore spernimus. Anō dmī 1674," referring to the unmarried sisters of Thomas Dalton who was fatally wounded at the battle of Newbury, 1644. The present front was built 1823; over the door are the arms of Dalton impaling Gage, a marriage of the 18th century, and in the hall are shields of Dalton and Fleming, from which it appears that the panelling was erected by the Thomas Dalton who died in 1644. A remarkable oak chest, said to have belonged to Cockersand Abbey, a stone font from Cockersand, the plaguestone from Bulk, and the "priest's hole," were on view.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood returned thanks to Mr. Briggs for his address, and to Mr. John Henry Dalton, the owner of Thurnham, and a descendant of Robert Dalton, the 16th century owner, and to Mr. J. Rigbye, his agent, for leave to see this interesting place; and the party returned to Lancaster for luncheon. In the afternoon Lancaster Castle and Parish Church were visited.

In the Shire Hall of the Castle, the Mayor, Mr. J. R. Nuttall, F.R.Hist.S., described the aggregate forming Lancaster Castle as consisting of three parts—the mediæval buildings, the part used until lately as a prison, and the courts of justice. Although built on the site of the Roman fort, there are no buildings of Roman construction in the Castle. Of the first part the Lungess Tower or Keep is Norman, with walls 10 ft. thick, flat buttresses and round arches to the windows. The upper storey was repaired in 1585; the turret known as "John of Gaunt's chair" was built later. Before alterations in 1796 the entrance was by steps on the outside. In the "Quaker's Room" George Fox and others were imprisoned. The round tower called "Hadrian's" is not earlier than the 13th century. Outside, it has been entirely refaced. Of the interior, the upper floor is now represented by a railed gallery, and the great chamber called "John of Gaunt's oven," formerly a kitchen or buttery to the adjoining hall, is used as a museum. The Well Tower, sometimes called "Constantine's," is also not Roman. Below the vault on the ground floor are the dungeons; their wattled roof may be early 13th century. The upper part of the tower, with an ogee doorway, is of the 14th century. Traces of the 13th century remain in the Gateway Tower, of which the main part can be dated 1405-13, from two shields outside. The arms they bear are France modern, not used before 1405, and England, quarterly; and one shield bears a plain label indicating an eldest son during his father's lifetime, *i.e.* Prince Henry, who became Henry V in 1413. On the upper floor the three rooms (the chapel in the centre,

the constable's to the south) have their original roofs. The statue of John of Gaunt was placed there in 1822; he never resided here, but visited Lancaster, September, 21-23, 1385, and for a few days in 1393. The portcullis is still in working order, and the new portcullis gate was given by the late constable, Mr. E. B. Dawson. The Shire Hall dates from 1796, built on the site of the ancient moat. The Crown Court occupies the place of the old hall, the scene of many historic trials.

Lancaster Church was described by the vicar, the Rev. J. U. N. Bardsley; details are given in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 418-21. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, called upon to speak of the early sculptured stones, now collected at the east end, said that their dates suggested—though we have no other information—that an Anglian abbey stood here before the Danish invasion, followed by a church which continued its existence into the 11th century. In 1094, at last, there is historical mention of St. Mary's, Lancaster.

Remains of the old priory church in the vicarage garden were shown by the vicar, to whom the president gave the thanks of the Society. A thunderstorm broke up the party before the proceedings could be ended with the vote of thanks due to the Local Committee for their labour in arranging excursions so rich in interest.

Spring Meeting.

On Thursday, April 19th, 1923, the meeting for reading papers was held at the Fratry, Carlisle, by kind invitation of the Dean. There was a large attendance; the president took the chair and the following new members were elected:—

Mr. John Barnes, Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet, F.S.A., Dr. Frederic E. Daniel, Miss Anne G. Gilchrist, Mr. Wm. Ferguson Irvine, M.A., F.S.A., Mrs. Owen Keeling, Major G. C. B. Musgrave, Miss A. Ostle, Sir William Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E., Mr. W. G. Walker, M.A.

Mr. J. F. Curwen reported progress with the first volume of Dr. William Farrer's *History of Kendal* as vol. iv of the Record Series; and exhibited a great stone axe found at Garnett Bridge, Kendal.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood communicated "An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland" (Art. xxi).

Dr. W. D. Anderson exhibited a nail found by himself in the ruins of Old Sarum.

Mr. Legh Tolson, F.S.A., proposed, Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston of Hutton John seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*, "that the

attention of H.M. Board of Works be drawn to the condition of Shap Abbey."

Mr. R. G. Collingwood exhibited a first brass of Trajan (A.D. 104-110) and a ring of the Roman period, found by Mr. Mortram Moorhouse at Pendragon Castle. He pointed out that no Roman site or Roman road was known at Pendragon, and that the early date and fresh condition of the coin made it improbable that the objects had reached a native settlement in the way of trade. It was more likely that at some time between 110 and 130 they had been dropped by a Roman force using the Mallerstang valley as a short cut between Wensleydale and Brough-under-Stainmoor.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood also described the work recently done by Miss Mary C. Fair in tracing the Roman road in Eskdale and studying the remains of the fort at Ravenglass and the tilery at Park House. Miss Fair had collected much valuable material as to the line of the road, which she believed to cross the Esk near Eskdale Green and to proceed up its left bank past Dalegarth Hall and Spot How. At the Park House Tilery she had carried out excavations showing that coarse pottery, as well as tiles, was made here, the potsherds recovered being apparently of the third century. Numerous plans and photographs were shown.

The president mentioned work recently done by Messrs. J. R. Mason and H. Valentine in collecting notes on sites near Dean.

Mr. L. E. Hope described a recent find in Carlisle as follows:—

"In March, 1923, whilst cutting a drain at the rear of the New Wesleyan Hall in Fisher Street, Carlisle, workmen came on the foundations and lower courses of a massive well-built stone wall. The foundation stones are large, squared and tooled blocks of local red sandstone laid eight feet below the surface level on a ridge of boulder clay, which here rises rapidly above the ground to the immediate west to a height of 10 to 12 feet. The lowest course of foundations is 10 feet across and two other courses, each 7 in. thick, stepped back about 7 inches each, carry the wall which is 6 feet thick. The direction in which the wall runs is roughly N.N.W. to S.S.E.; the south line if continued will pass under the N.W. corner of the Fish Market at the corner of Market St. and Fisher St., whilst the north line continued would strike the old city wall in West Tower Street. The massiveness of the wall and its situation suggest a defensive position, but nothing in relation to it has hitherto been disclosed in the city."

Mr. L. E. Hope then exhibited some further examples of potsherds from the vicinity of the Roman fort at Beckfoot, found by Mr. Harold Duff and given by him to the Carlisle Museum

and said:—" The continued erosion by the tide of the sand dunes opposite the site of the fort discloses fragments of pottery and other debris, probably the remains of burials. The examples shown include parts of roof-tiles, rims of mortaria and cooking-pots, fragments of several small vases of Castor ware, and part of a white clay flagon coated with black slip. A large quantity of charcoal was mixed with the debris, which helps the theory of burials and cremations on the sandhills. Some iron nails were also found, now simply a concretion of iron oxide and sand, and half of a silver finger ring which has clearly been subjected to fire; also one or two pieces of carved bone, perhaps from a knife-handle. Mr. Duff also exhibits two pieces of *terra sigillata* found in a field just outside the fort at Old Carlisle. They are fragments of the form 33 Dragendorff, with late first century potters' marks, namely " SIIVIIRIM " (Severus) and " ALBINIM " (Albinus)."

Mr. W. G. Atkinson, Hon. Curator to the North Lonsdale Field Club, Ulverston, exhibited stone implements, worked metal etc., from Low Lightburn Park, Ulverston, attributed to the Late Celtic period.

Papers on " Vills of the Forest; part i," " The Sons of Truite," " The Manor of Cargo " and " Rockcliff," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, were communicated.

Colonel Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., gave a summary of his paper on the Irtons of Threlkeld.

The introduction to a paper by Mr. Norman F. Wilson, on " Ejected Ministers in Westmorland and Cumberland," was read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

In the absence of the Dean of Carlisle, through illness, Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., described the discoveries lately made at the Fratry. With a visit to the crypt and inspection of the drain and other features now laid bare the proceedings terminated. A full account of this with other papers submitted at the meeting, will be given in our next volume.

Castle Dairy, Kendal.

In a circular dated 30th April, 1923, Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee, informs subscribers that in accordance with a resolution of the Committee this property, clear of all debt, has now been handed over to the Corporation of Kendal, for them to hold in trust for the town, under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation Act, 1913. A strong recommendation is made that the management be under a Committee of the Corporation with at least three outside co-opted members of

antiquarian knowledge. It is hoped that the 14th century doorway on the frontage may be opened out, the great hall restored to its original form, and the building used as an adjunct to the Municipal Museum.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Honors and Knights' Fees: an attempt to identify the component parts of certain Honors and to trace the descent of the tenants of some who held by knights' service or serjeanty, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century," by William Farrer, Litt.D. (vol. i, price 15s. net., to be obtained in application to the Author, Whitbarrow Lodge, Witherslack, near Grange-over-Sands, postage and packing extra, inland 1s. 3d., U.S.A., 11d.). The Honors treated are those of Bidun of Lavendon, Bucks., Chokes of Wollaston, Northants, Visdelou of Benham, Berks., Wahull of Odell, Beds., Curcy of Stoke Curcy, Somerset, and Peverel of Nottingham.

"The Registers of Brough-under-Stainmore: part 1, 1556-1706"; Transcribed by Henry Brierley, B.A., LL.D. (Parish Register Section). The issue of this volume has been rendered possible by the generosity of W. E. Nanson, Esq., J.P., of Eccles, a descendant of a Brough family, who has contributed £50 to the cost. Part II, with index, is promised shortly.

"*Cornelii Taciti de Vita Agricolae*," edited by J. G. C. Anderson (Oxford, 7s. 6d.), Mr. Anderson, of Oxford, well known as an authority on Roman history and epigraphy, has taken up and completed in a manner altogether admirable the task, begun and left half-finished by Professor Haverfield, of bringing Furneaux' edition of the *Agricola* up to date. The result is a volume of 85 pages of introduction, 36 of text and 150 of notes. The text is in some ways new and is the best yet issued; but the introduction and notes are what call for special mention. In them the student of Roman Britain will find for the first time a thoroughly adequate digest and summary of the mass of archæological discovery relative to Agricola that has been published in a scattered form during the last generation. Comparing the new work with the original Furneaux of 1898, one hardly knows whether to admire more the archæological activity of the intervening period or the skill and patience with which Mr. Anderson has put together the results. The book is indispensable to everyone whose studies bring him into contact with Roman Britain, and will form the

starting-point for all future discussion of any subject connected, however remotely, with Agricola; and it is a satisfaction to observe that of the numerous periodicals quoted, few are so constantly referred to as these *Transactions*.

"The Notitia Dignitatum," by Professor J. B. Bury, in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. x, is a new discussion of a document whose importance to the antiquary may be judged by referring to almost any volume of these *Transactions*. Professor Bury dates the *Notitia* with new precision at 428, and claims that the inclusion of Britain proves beyond a doubt that Britain was not, as we have always believed, evacuated by the Romans in 407, but held much later; in fact, he thinks, till 442. The question is complicated and cannot be adequately treated here. The author weakens his case by admitting that the Wall cannot have been held till 428, and that the *per lineam valli* section was only by an anachronism allowed to remain in a document of that date. But if the *per lineam valli* section, why not the whole British portion of the *Notitia*? He thinks the Wall was held till 407, though admittedly there is no evidence of its being held after 390; and his treatment of the archæological evidence is arbitrary and confused.—R.G.C.

"Hadrian's Wall," by Miss Jessie Mothersole (John Lane, 1922, 7s. 6d.) is primarily a picture-book, and contains some admirable colour-plates from Miss Mothersole's sketches. Unfortunately a number of monochrome reproductions are included, and these, as always happens with half-tone plates from coloured drawings, are bad. The text describes Miss Mothersole's experiences in a walk along the whole length of the Wall, and is well written; her impressions of the country and people are charming; and the fact of her having traversed the whole line, penetrating into places unreached by most antiquaries, gives her book a certain scientific value as well. But the author is no antiquary, and though she has taken great pains to get up her material, the number of mistakes is fairly large. On the other hand she has had the advantage of generous co-operation on the part of competent authorities, and this enables her to include excellent summaries of the most recent discoveries, especially those of Mr. Simpson, whose helping hand can easily be traced in the pages. The inclusion of this information gives the book great value as a popular account of the Wall and its meaning; and it may be recommended to everyone who wants such an account. As we write, the second edition has appeared; in the third, we understand, a number of errors will be

corrected and the reservations with which we now recommend the book will disappear.

"Are History and Science different kinds of knowledge?" A discussion between R. G. Collingwood, A. E. Taylor and F. C. S. Schiller, at the Manchester Congress of Philosophy, 1922 (*Mind*, Oct., 1922).

"History and Science," a dialogue. By R. G. Collingwood (*Vasculum*, Jan., 1923).

"Hadrian's Wall: A History of the Problem." By R. G. Collingwood (*Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. XI).

"Hardknot Castle and the Tenth Antonine Itinerary," By R. G. Collingwood (*Archæologia*, vol. 71, pp. 1-16). An expansion of the account of Hardknot Castle given in these *Trans.* N.S. XXI.

"Roman Britain in 1921-1922." By R. G. Collingwood and M. V. Taylor (*Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. xi).

"A Crossbase at Winchester," by Sir Charles Close and W. G. Collingwood (*Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, vol. ix, part 2).

"The Brailsford Cross," by W. G. Collingwood (*Transactions, Derbyshire Archæological and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xlv). A study of the series of round-shafted pre-Norman monuments.

"James Cranke the elder; a forgotten Lancashire painter," by E. Rimbault Dibdin (*The Connoisseur*, Christmas number, Dec. 1922) continues the subject of the late Mr. Gaythorpe's paper in these *Transactions*, N.S. vi, 128.

"Wild Lakeland," painted by A. Heaton Cooper, described by Mackenzie Macbride (Black, pp.229, with 32 colour plates, 7s. 6d.)

"The Life, Diaries and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Franklin, 1792-1875," edited by Willingham Franklin Rawnsley (Erskine Macdonald, Ltd.; demy 8vo., cloth, with illustrations, post free 13s.)

"A History of the Parishes of Wetheral and Warwick," by Arthur G. Loftie, M.A., Hon. Canon of Carlisle. (Brown and Brown, Scotch Street: Carlisle, 3s. 6d., postage extra).

In Memoriam.

The Rev. Canon Arthur Gershom Loftie died at Undermound, Rydal, in October, 1922, in his 79th year. Born at Nice, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and ordained in 1867, he was preferred to the vicarage of St. Bridget's, Calderbridge; and while in that parish he wrote a useful history of Calder Abbey. In 1894 he became rector of Great Salkeld, and wrote the history of that church. In 1904 he was appointed rector of Wetheral, of which parish he also wrote a history, in the press at the time of his death. He was one of our oldest members, elected in 1875. To these *Transactions* he contributed papers on Calder Abbey (o.s. vi, 368; viii, 467; ix, 206) and exhibited a Bronze Age urn at our meeting at Carlisle on April 30th, 1903. He also edited "The Rural Deanery of Gosforth" and wrote the church inventories of that deanery for the Chancellor's Committee.

Hamlet Riley of Ennim, Esq., J.P., D.L., who died on Oct. 14th, 1922, in his 72nd year, had been a member of our Society since 1884. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was captain for his university in the first Rugby football-match against Oxford. He settled at Ennim in 1878 and took an active part in affairs of the county, ecclesiastical, administrative and political. He was a major in the C. and W. Yeomanry Cavalry, and during the War he was military member of the Territorial Association.

Arthur William Simpson, born in Kendal in 1857, died at Littleholme, Kendal, on Nov. 8th, 1922, having been a member of our Society since 1905. Of Quaker connexions and always an active member of the Society of Friends, he was an artist in his work—that of a woodcarver and designer—and an antiquary in his knowledge of furniture; a man of great talents, character and energy. Besides his well-known business in house furnishing he carried out many important works for churches, and was a member of the Church Crafts League, as well as of the Design and Industries Association and the Art Workers' Guild. For a time he sat on the Kendal Education Committee; until his death he was Chairman of the Starnthwaite Home for Epileptic Boys. A member also of

the Fell and Rock Climbing Club, he was an indefatigable walker and mountaineer up to the recent period when illness curtailed his many activities.

The Rev. Cæsar Caine, vicar of Cleator, who died on Dec. 2nd, 1922, aged 66, a member since 1911, made useful contributions to West Cumberland history. Of Manx extraction, and at first a Wesleyan minister, he was ordained in the Church of England in 1899, and for two years was curate of Garrigill, Alston, where he wrote "Capella de Gerardegill." After nine years in charge of All Saints, Ipswich, he came to Cleator in 1910 and took up the study of local antiquities and natural history. Already author of "The Martial Annals of York," "The Archiepiscopal Coins of York," etc., he published "Cleator, Past and Present" (Wilson, Kendal, 1916), "The Churches of Whitehaven Deanery," and many articles including, in these *Transactions*, "The Manor Court of Egremont" (N.S. xv), "The Borough Court of Egremont" (N.S. xvii), "Ravenglass Fair and Cross" (N.S. xxi), "The Port of Ravenglass" (N.S. xxii), "Notes on Waberthwaite" and "Antiquities at Egremont" (N.S. xxiii). He was a founder and for some years president of the Ehenside Nature Club. From 1917 to 1919 he served as Chaplain to the Forces at Netley Hospital.

The Rev. Canon James Wilson, M.A., B.D., Litt.D., died on March 26th, 1923, at Dalston Vicarage. He was born in 1856, the son of James Wilson of Drumgoland and Billis Grove, co. Cavan; he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1879 by Bishop Goodwin to the curacy of St. Paul's, Carlisle. In 1888 he was collated by the same Bishop to the vicarage of Dalston. Bishop Diggle made him honorary chaplain and honorary Canon of Carlisle. He was elected member of our Society in 1883, a member of Council in 1892, and vice-president in 1903. To these *Transactions* he contributed "Fonts of the Rural Deaneries of Carlisle, Gosforth and Whitehaven" (O.S. x, xi), "The Dalston Transcript of 1589-90" (O.S. xi), "The Dacres of Lanercost" and "Early Sporting Notes" (O.S. xii), "Early Registers of Westward," "Bishop John Penny," "Signatures of Carlisle Notaries" and "Victims of Tudor Disestablishment" (O.S. xiii), "The earliest Register of Thursby" (O.S. xiv), "Queen Mary's Benevolence to the see of Carlisle" and "The seal of Archdeacon Byrbanke" (O.S. xv), "Charitable Trusts in the Diocese of Carlisle," "A Chinese tombstone from Cargo," "Excavations at Foldsteads" and "The site of Rockcliffe Castle" (N.S. ii), "The Tilliols," "Arms of the Sandys of Cumberland" and "Gillesland and its

Scottish owners" (N.S. iii), "An English letter of Earl Gospatric" and "The Greystokes" (N.S. iv), Notes on "Aconeuz," "Clobest" and "Gospatric's Writ" (N.S. v), "Two Waldeves," "Clerical Celibacy" and "Old Carlisle" (N.S. vi), "Runes on the lost head of Bewcastle Cross" (N.S. x), "John Denton" (N.S.xi), "A Hebrew medal from Workington" (N.S. xiii), "Original deeds at Tullie House" (N.S. xiv), "Hayes Castle" (N.S. xvi), "Rectors and Vicars of Dalston" (N.S. xxii), and "The passage of the Border by Aeneas Sylvius" (N.S. xxiii). On the death of Chancellor Ferguson he took over the editing of the *Victoria County History of Cumberland*, of which two volumes appeared; the MS. of the remainder exists, we understand, in readiness for publication and it is greatly to be hoped that so valuable a work may not be lost to students of Cumbrian topography. Canon Wilson also edited for the Surtees Society, of which he was a vice-president, and for our Society conjointly, "The Register of the Priory of St. Bees." His volume on "Rose Castle" (Thurnam, Carlisle, 1912) and his articles in the *Scottish Historical Review* are also full of valuable matter relating to our district. With him we lose a most learned and scholarly exponent of the mediæval antiquities of Cumberland, and our greatest authority on the ecclesiastical history of the ancient diocese of Carlisle.

We regret also to hear of the death of Mr. Percival Ross, F.S.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., of Bradford, who though not a member contributed to these *Transactions* valuable papers on "The Roman Mile" (N.S. xviii) and "The Roman Road from Low Borrow Bridge to Brougham" (N.S. xx). It was he who in 1904 pointed out the normal sequence of turrets on the Wall leading to successful exploration (N.S. xiii, 299) and brought to light the milestone at Hangingshaw (N.S. xv, 132). He died on April 4th, 1923.

Sir John Stirling Ainsworth, Bart., died on May 24th, 1923, at Harecroft, Gosforth. Born on Jan. 30th, 1844, the second son of Thomas Ainsworth, of the Flosh, he took the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. at University College, London, and was a prominent ironmaster and a member of the Royal Commission on Mines in 1910; director of the Whitehaven (afterwards Parr's) Bank, and chairman of the Cleator and Whitehaven Railway. For four years he commanded the 3rd V.B. Border Regiment. He was M.P. for Argyllshire 1903-1918; J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland and Argyllshire, high sheriff of Cumberland 1891, and created a baronet in 1917. A member of our Society from 1878, he took

an active interest in explorations at Gosforth in 1901, and served on the Local Committee for our meeting of June, 1902.

Robert Penrice Lee Booker, M.A., became a member in 1899, when he had already been for four years a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a master at Eton College, whence he only retired to live permanently at Droitwich a very few years before his death. He never contributed any independent articles to these *Transactions*, but took an active part, in conjunction with Professor Haverfield, to whom he was related, in the work of the Cumberland Excavation Committee on Hadrian's Wall.

We deeply regret to record the death of Major Thomas Atkinson Argles, which occurred on July 21st, 1923. He had been a member of our Society since 1879, and had kindly filled the office of Treasurer from 1908. Born at Kendal in 1859, he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was M.A., and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1883. On the death of his father in 1885 he settled at Eversley, near Heversham, and occupied himself with every form of public work. He was on the County Bench from 1884, High Sheriff in 1891; County Councillor from 1889 and County Alderman from 1917; a Diocesan Lay Reader and member of important Church Councils, on which his assistance was greatly valued; a manager and benefactor of schools and hospitals and many local institutions; holding high office in Freemasonry; president of the South Westmorland Conservative Association and of other political organizations; and from 1890 Captain of " G " company, Border Regiment of Volunteers, from which he retired with the rank of Major in 1911. Mrs. Argles, who died in May last, was very well known as a singer, interested with her sister, the late Miss Mary Wakefield, in musical education and in the famous Westmorland Festivals. The loss of Mr. and Mrs. Argles is felt very keenly throughout our district.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(COMPLETED TO JUNE 30TH, 1923).

HONORARY MEMBERS.

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1913 Buchanan, McIver, 28 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, London, W.
1905 Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Surveyor's Office, Market Place, Hull.
1905 Burnett, James R., The Red Beeches, Scotby, Carlisle.
1915 Burns-Lindow, Samuel L., Greenlands, Holmrook, Carnforth.
1922 Burrow, Mrs., Ellerthwaite, Windermere.

1895 Butler, Wilson, M. A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.
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1921 Byers, John, 11 Humbledon View, Sunderland.

1919 Caddow, Mrs., Edenfield, Stanwix, Carlisle.
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1921 Cardwell, Edward, Laurel Bank, Lancaster.
1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.
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1913 Carlisle, the Right Rev. the Bishop of, *Patron* (1920).
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1921 Carr, Ronald L. N., Langarth, Brisco, Carlisle.†
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1907 Cartmell, H. Studholme, Heads Nook, near Carlisle.*‖
1917 Chambers, Walter J., Ullcoats, Bidston Road, Oxton, Cheshire.
1899 Chance, Sir F. W., K.B.E., Morton, Carlisle.
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1922 Collingwood, Mrs. R. G., Stapleton's Chantry, North Moreton, Wallingford.
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1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Editor* (1900), and *President* (1920), Lanehead, Coniston.*†‖
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1903 Coulthard, Dr., Yarrow House, Aspatria.
1913 Cousins, H. W., M.Sc., County Secondary School, Brampton.
1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.
1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Vice-President* (1904), High House, Hawkshead.
1921 Cowper, Joseph, Thackagate, Penrith.
1915 Crackenthorpe, Dayrell, Newbiggin Hall, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1885 Creighton, Miss, 1 Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.

1904 Crerar, Dr. J. W., 11 High Street, Maryport.
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1904 Cumberland and Westmorland Association of London (C. Maugham, Hon. Sec., The Park, London Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.)
1910 Cumpston, Miss, Barton Hall, Penrith.
1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.||
1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Capo di Monte, San Remo, Italy.
1887 Curwen, John F., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary for Correspondence* (1911), *Vice-President* (1922), Heversham, Westmorland.||
1906 Curwen, Miss Patricia, 63 Abbey Road Mansions, London, W.8.

1923 Daniel, Dr. F. E., Barry House, Barrow-in-Furness.
1914 Danson, Sir F. C., F.S.A., Dry Close, Grasmere.*
1920 Davison, John J., 18 West Street, Wigton.
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1911 Dodson, William, Howgate, Brampton.
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1909 Donald, Mrs. Sydney, Quarry Hill, Mealsgate.
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1917 Ellwood, Rev. R. D., Whittingham, Northumberland.

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1915 Fawcitt, Dr. Richard, Broom Hill, Broughton-in-Furness.
1912 Fell, Major, J.P., Brentwood, Caton, Lancaster.

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1884 Ford, John Rawlinson, Hon. LL.D., *Vice-President* (1914), Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.
1907 Forster, R. H., F.S.A., Rest Dod, Coombeinteignhead, near Teignmouth, S. Devon.
1914 Foster, Allan, Swarthbeck Cottage, Pooley Bridge.
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1911 Fox, P. H., M.A., High House, St. Bees.*†‖
1913 Frankland, Edward Percy, B.A., Ph.D., M.Sc., Needlehouse, Ravenstonedale.
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1877 Gibson, Miss M., Beckside House, Barbon.*
1911 Gibson, William, Greyfell, Penrith.
1922 Gibson, William Weymouth, West Quarter, Hexham.
1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle.
1923 Gilchrist, Miss Anne G., Walnut Bank, Lancaster.
1911 Gill, F. V., 42 Park Drive, Heaton, Bradford.
1906 Gillbanks, Plaskett, Clifton, Penrith.
1922 Gillies, Dr. James, 84 Blencathra St., Keswick.
1877 Gillings, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.
1916 Glaister, Professor John, M.D., F.R.S.E., The University, Glasgow.
1916 Glasgow University Library.
1911 Golland, Rev. C. E., M.A., The Vicarage, Glasson Dock, near Lancaster.
1910 Goodchild, Mrs. C. Waldon, Milburn, Newbiggin, Carlisle.
1913 Gordon, Mrs., 9 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1904 Gordon, Rev. C. J., Great Salkeld, Penrith.
1922 Graham, Charles R., Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands.
1909 Graham, Hartley, The Larches, Penrith.
1921 Graham, H. S., St. Martin's, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1922 Graham, Miss Mary, Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands.
1922 Graham, Mrs., 160 Warwick Road, Carlisle.
1899 Graham, T. H. B., *Vice-President* (1923), Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.*†‖
1900 Grainger, Francis, *Member of Council* (1923), Southerfield, Abbey Town, by Carlisle.
1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Wetheral Rectory, Carlisle.
1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor* (1898), Bankfield, Kendal.
1913 Grice, Richard, Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland.
1921 Griffith, Herbert Troyte, 3 Blenheim Road South, Carlisle.
1901 Groves, W. G. Holehird, Windermere.‖
1893 Guildhall Library, London, E,C,2 (Bernard Kettle, Librarian).*

1912 Hale, Rev. Bernard G. R., M.A., Edenhall Rectory, Langwathby.
1921 Halton, Miss B. M., 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle.‖
1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Shortlands, Kendal.
1912 Harris, Major Charles J. J., Royal Garrison Artillery, 14 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1921 Harris, Mrs. Charles J. J., 14 Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
1916 Harrison, J. R., Scalesceugh, by Carlisle.
1904 Harrison, Miss M. E., The Glen, Far Sawrey, Windermere.
1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Dunthwaite, Cockermouth.
1916 Hartley, E. L., Park Hotel, Preston.
1914 Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
1893 Haswell, Colonel John Francis, C.I.E., M.D., *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer Parish Register Section* (1911), *and Vice-President* (1913), The Friarage, Penrith.*‖
1915 Haythornthwaite, Dr. E. Parker, Rowrah, by Workington.
1921 Heald, Miss, 8 Castle Park, Lancaster.
1922 Heath, George, Brantfell, Arnside, Carnforth.
1915 Hedley, Oswald W. G., O.B.E., Briery Close, Windermere.
1908 Heelis, E. A., Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1908 Heelis, Mrs. E. A , Bongate Cross, Appleby.
1892 Hellon, Robert, Whinthwaite, Seascale, Carnforth.
1921 Helme, T. W., Springfield Hall, Lancaster.
1910 Henley, Lady Dorothy, Askerton Castle, Carlisle.
1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby.
1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands.*†‖
1920 Highmoor, Miss, Eden Cottage, Kirkby Thore, Penrith.
1889 Hinds, Miss, 25 Howard Place, Carlisle.†
1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport.
1906 Hodgson, C. Courtenay, Devonshire Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle.*†‖
1914 Hodgson, J., Cawsandside, South Zeal, Okehampton, Devon.*
1918 Hodgson, Miss Katherine S., Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1914 Hodgson, Mrs. Alice, Western Lodge, Workington.
1895 Hodgson, Mrs. Hesketh, *Member of Council* (1916), Newby Grange, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.
1922 Hollins, Col. Charles E., The Lodge, Cressage, Salop.
1919 Holmes, Percy, Moor Row, Cumberland.
1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.†
1903 Holt, Lady, Blackwell, Windermere.
1913 Hope, Joseph Fearon, Montcliff, Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
1920 Hope, Linnæus E., F.L.S., Tullie House, Carlisle.
1921 Hopewell, Donald G., Arkholme, by Carnforth.
1921 Hopwood, A., D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C., Springfield, Northumberland Road, Carlisle.
1912 Horrocks, Mrs., Salkeld Hall, Langwathby, near Penrith.
1882 Hothfield, The Right Hon. Lord, *Patron* (1882), Appleby Castle.
1904 Hough, Kighley J., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1904 Houlgate, John William, 5 Threadneedle Street, London.
1909 Howard, Philip J. C., Corby Castle, Carlisle.
1914 Huntrods, Joseph, "Alameda," Whitehaven Road, Workington.
1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, Hutton John, Penrith.*†‖

1902 Hudson, Rev. J. Clare, The Briars, Woodhall Spa.
1905 HUGHES, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., *Member of Council* (1920), 78 Church Street, Lancaster.
1921 Hulbert, Hugh R., Rydal Mount, Rydal, Westmorland.
1921 Hulbert, Mrs. Hugh R., Rydal Mount, Rydal, Westmorland.
1922 Hunt, E. Lindsell, The Probate Court, Carlisle.
1922 Hunt, Mrs. E. Lindsell, The Probate Court, Carlisle.
1913 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T., Braystones, Beckermet.

1914 Inglis, Colonel H. A., Green Lane, Dalston, Cumberland.
1922 Irvine, Wm. Fergusson, M.A., F.S.A., 56 Park Road South, Birkenhead.
1912 Irwin, Wilfred, Derwent Lodge, Cockermouth.

1921 Jackson, Charles S., Hazel Bank, Yanwath, Cumberland.*
1918 Jackson, Mrs. Edwin, Threlkeld Leys, Cockermouth.
1918 James, W. A., Church Street, Southwell, Notts.*
1908 Johnson, Miss Alice, Homestead, Craig Walk, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1916 Johnson, Mrs. E. L., The Croft, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1904 Johnston, J. Rooke, Coomb Eden, Armathwaite, R.S.O.
1921 Johnstone, John D., Eden Lacy, Lazonby.
1921 Jones, Miss Janet A., Burneside, Kendal.
1918 Jones, Trevor B., Cavendish Hill, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1908 Jowett, John Samuel, 3 Windermere Road, Kendal.
1922 James, Charles Warburton, Brooks's Club, St. James's St., London, S.W.1.

1921 Keeley, R. M., High Street, Wigton.
1917 Kelly, Paul Vincent, 27 Settle Street, Barrow-in-Furness.
1908 Kendal Public Library (J. Wil on Brown, Librarian).*
1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P. and S., Oaklands, Coniston.
1889 Kennedy, Myles, Stone Cross, Ulverston.
1914 Kenworthy, John D., A.R.C.A., Sea Croft, St. Bees.
1906 Kirkbride, Mrs., 40 Blencathra Street, Keswick.
1906 Kitchin, Rev. J. A., The Rectory, Kirkandrews-on-Eden.
1916 Kirk, Oliver, Ellerslie, Gosforth, Cumberland.
1923 Keeling, Mrs. Owen, Annotto Bay, Jamaica.

1902 Lancaster Public Library (J. M. Dowbiggin, Librarian).*||
1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Lazonby, Carlisle.
1918 Law, Sir Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B., 74 Brook Street, London, W.1*
1920 Lawson, Miss M., Castle View, Wetheral.
1911 Lawson, Wm. John, Westwood, Brampton.
1882 Lazonby, J., Fern How, Braithwaite, Keswick.
1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, Rydal Hall, Ambleside.
1897 Leconfield, The Right Hon. Lord, Petworth, Sussex.
1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., 26 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1917 Leech, William Henry Bragg, M.A., 16 Wordsworth Street, Penrith.
1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).
1895 Lehmann u. Stage, Copenhagen.
1914 Leigh, W. B., Poolstock, Heaton Mersey.

1911 Lester, Herbert, Briar Cottage, Penrith.
1919 Lewthwaite, Mrs., The Ralliss, Silecroft.
1916 Lightfoot, Ernest W., Birkby House, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1911 Lincoln's Inn, the Hon, Society of (A. F. Etheridge, Librarian).*
1907 Ling, W. N., Ashgate, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.
1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.
1883 Liverpool Free Public Library.
1911 Llewellyn, H. H., Inglemere, Arnside.||
1921 Llewellyn, Rev. J., Felsteads, Arnside.
1916 Lonsdale, Henry, Rose Hill, Carlisle.
1875 Lonsdale, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.
1907 Lowry, Arthur, Neilston, West Byfleet, Surrey.

1879 Machell, Lt.-Colonel Thomas, Ridding Bay, Lakeside, nr. Ulverston.
1922 MacInnes, Miss Eva M., Whincroft, How Mill, Carlisle.
1915 MacInnes, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, D.D., Dykesfield, Burgh-by-Sands.
1919 Macray, Miss, Whitefield, Mealsgate.
1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., *Vice-President* (1905), Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.*||
1920 Maclaren, Norman, 23 Portland Square, Carlisle.
1912 Makant, Miss, Old Fallbarrow, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.
1914 Marshall, Mrs. Stephen, Skelwith Fold, Ambleside.
1906 Marsh, Richard T., High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester.
1917 Martin, T. P., Seaton Park, Workington.
1893 Martindale, J. H., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., *Member of Council* (1909), Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.||
1921 Mason, Lt.-Col. Daniel Johnston, D.S.O., Allanfield, Workington.
1894 Mason, John, M.D., The Crossways, Cross-in-hand, Sussex.
1911 Mason, J. R., 37 Washington Street, Workington.
1888 Mason, Mrs., Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.
1889 Mason, W. J., Birrenswark, Bowness-on-Solway.
1921 Matheson, Rev. Canon, The Abbey, Carlisle.
1913 Maynard, Rev. G. F., Torpenhow Vicarage, Carlisle.
1917 McFarlan, Rev. Allan M., The Vicarage, Cumwhitton, Heads Nook, Carlisle.
1918 McGowan, James, Victoria Terrace, Whitehaven.
1921 McIntosh, J. G., B.Sc., Laythorne, Alston.
1904 McIntire, W. T., B.A., *Member of Council* (1920), St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe.||
1911 McKelvie, George L., The Old Parsonage, Ponsonby, Calderbridge.
1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Cold Beck, Ravenstonedale.
1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council* (1899), Cold Norton, Essex.
1913 Miller, Thomas P., Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands.
1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Fairfield, Beacon Road, Penrith.
1909 Moor, Rev. Chas., D.D., F.S.A., 14 Lexham Gardens, London, W.8.*||
1917 Moor, S. A., M.A., The Grammar School, Kendal.
1912 Moore, Wm. Parkin, Whitehall, Cumberland.

1916 Morris, Rev. W. P., Patterdale Rectory, Ullswater, Penrith.
1898 Mounsey-Heygate, Mrs. R., Docklow Court, Leominster.
1923 Musgrave, Major G. C. B., Woodacott, Throwleigh, nr. Okehampton.
1911 Musgrave, George, Galesyke, Wasdale, Cumberland.
1909 Musgrave, Percy, Ghyll Head, Windermere.

1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, The Croft, Seascale, Cumberland.||
1908 Nanson, John, The Friary, Appleby.
1922 Nelson, John B., B.A., Kendal Road, Windermere.
1918 Nelson, T. B., Stratheden, Langwathby, Cumberland.
1912 New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
1897 New York Public Library, Astor Buildings, New York.
1919 Newberry Library, U.S.A.
1916 Newcastle Literary and Philosopical Society.
1909 Newcastle Public Library (Basil Anderton, Librarian), New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1903 Nicholson, Francis, F.Z.S., Ravenscroft, Windermere.
1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carleton House, Clifton, Penrith.*
1922 Nobie, John, Beacon Hill, Penrith.
1809 North, Col. Oliver H., D.S.O., F.S.A., Newton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1910 North Lonsdale Field Club (J. B. Gribble, Hon. Sec., Market Street, Ulverston).
1905 Nuttall, John R., F.R.Hist.Soey., Thornfield, Lancaster.

1916 Orr, Dr. James, 17 Empress Drive, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness.
1921 Osborne, J. H., Milton House, Burgh-by-Sands.
1923 Ostle, Miss A., The Rectory, Skelton, Penrith.
1905 Oxford Architectural Society (C. F. Bell, Librarian), Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

1892 Park, James, C.P.A., 141 Broadway, New York.
1910 Parker, Col. John, C.B., F.S.A., Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancs.*
1899 Parker, Edw. J., Caerluel, 13 Alexander Road, Southport.
1914 Parker, F. C. F., Skirwith Abbey, Langwathby, R.S.O.
1920 Parkin, C. M., Hawksdale, Dalston.
1921 Parkin, John, The Sands, Appleby.
1883 Parkin, John S., The New University Club, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
1916 Pattinson, A., Kendal.
1918 Pattinson, G. H., Gossel Ridding, Windermere.
1914 Peabody Institute, Baltimore, U.S.A.
1918 Peacock, Miss, Greenend, Hawkshead.
1905 Pearson, Alexander, Abbots Brow, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1905 Pearson, R. O'Neill, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston.
1900 Pease, Howard, F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Northumberland.
1900 Penfold, Henry, *Member of Council* (1914), 1 Lorne Terrace, Brampton.
1909 Penney, Norman, F.S.A., 5*a*, Milburn Rd., Westbourne, Bournemouth.
1896 Penrith Free Library.

1922 Pestle, Rev. Edward Pelham, University College, Durham.
1921 Petch, James A., 12 Sydenham Terrace, Sunderland.
1919 Petty, Miss Mabel, Holmleigh, Windermere.†
1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
1903 Phillips, Rev. C. T., Ivegill Vicarage, near Carlisle.
1916 Pierpoint, Mrs. C. E., Brow Top, Warwick, Carlisle.
1913 Pope, Rev. R. M., Powter How, Keswick.
1911 Popham, Mrs. Leyborne, Johnby Hall, Greystoke, R.S.O.
1896 Postlethwaite, George B., Pwlholm, Primley Park, Paignton.||
1921 Postlethwaite, Isaac James, Fern Lea, Seascale.
1910 Potts, Charles E., 170 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
1917 Pratt, Dr. Eldon, Irish Street, Whitehaven.

1914 Ragg, Mrs., Manor House, Lower Boddington, Byfield, R.S.O.||
1919 Randall, George, The Oaks, Bowness-on-Windermere.
1912 Randall, James, Stanley Mount, Ulverston.
1917 Rashdall, The Very Rev. Hastings, D.D., *Vice-President* (1917), The Deanery, Carlisle.
1922 Ratcliffe, Mrs., Ashbourne House, Heswall.
1921 Rawnsley, Mrs. H. D., Allan Bank, Grasmere.
1903 Rawnsley, Willingham F., Loughrigg Holme, Ambleside, and Shamley Green, Guildford, Surrey.
1892 Reade, Rev. Canon, M.A., Rayrigg Villa, Windermere.*
1916 Redmayne, W. B., The Village House, Dalston, R.S.O.
1910 Reid, R. C., Cleughbrae Cottage, Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire.||
1919 Rice, Mrs. Gerald Spring, Gatesgarth, Penrith.
1919 Richardson, James Alaric, Balla Wray, Ambleside.
1911 Richardson, John, Solicitor, Appleby.
1921 Richmond, Ian A., Buckley Hill House, Milnrow, Rochdale.
1901 Richmond, Robert, Plumgarths, Kendal.
1910 Rigg, R. Morton, Licentiate R. I.B.A., Corney Square, Penrith.
1902 Rigg, Major Richard, 147 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
1906 Riley, Miss R. A., c/o Manager, District Bank, Grange-over-Sands.
1921 Rimmer, Rev. J. Stuart, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., Rectory, Ulverston.
1890 Rivington, C. R., Castle Bank, Appleby.†||
1912 Roberts, Rev. Arthur Senior, Rector of Tatham, near Lancaster.
1922 Robinson, C. W., 11 English St., Carlisle.
1922 Robinson, Sir William Arthur, 12 Albion St., Hyde Park, London, W.2.
1916 Roe, Mrs. Leyland, c/o J. W. Shawe, High Street, Ongar, Essex.
1918 Rudler, S. G., The Paddock, Hawkshead Hill, Hawkshead.
1903 Rumney, A. W. Keswick.
1905 Ruston-Harrison, C. W., F.S.G., *Editor of Parish Register Series* (1908), *and member of Council* (1913), 8 Eden Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle.*†||
1914 Rylands Library, The John, Manchester.*
1912 Rymer, Miss, Calder Abbey, Calderbridge.

1914 Sandys, Major George, Graythwaite Hall, Newby Bridge.
1922 Saunders, Mrs. Norah, Joiepokri, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1921 Saunders, Rev. Canon T. B. A., The Abbey, Carlisle.
1921 Savage, Rev. E. U., Raughton Head Vicarage, Dalston, R.S.O.

1921 Scarborough, H. E., 22 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1915 Scholefield, Cotterill, O.B.E., D.L., Newbiggin Hall, Carlisle.†
1908 Scott, Daniel, *Member of Council* (1916), 13 Brunswick Square, Penrith.*‖
1913 Scott, John, 7 West View, Ilkley, Yorks.‖
1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Albyfield, Wetheral, Carlisle.
1904 Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bart., *Member of Council* (1914), *Member of Parish Register Committee* (1915), Ferney Green, Windermere.*
1892 Scott, Sir Benjamin, Linden House, Stanwix, Carlisle.‖
1904 Scott, T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
1922 Scott, William, Beacon Street, Penrith.
1916 Scott-Nicholson, Mrs , Barn Close, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston.
1912 Sewell, Major Hubert W., St. Ann's, Carlisle.
1911 Sewell, John, 10 Carlton Gardens, Stanwix, Carlisle.
1907 Sewell, Miss B. W., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.‖
1908 Sharpe, Joseph, F.S.A., 3 Plowden Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4, and Bankfield House, Ireleth-in-Furness.
1913 Shaw, Mrs. Charles H., Rampsbeck, Penrith.
1915 Shaw, R. W., M.D., Manitowaning, Grand Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada.
1920 Shaw, Ronald Cunliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 6 Victoria Road, Poulton-le-Fylde.
1917 Shepherd, J. W., Sedbergh.
1921 Shepherd, T. D., 2 Carleton Terrace, Penrith.
1909 Simpson, Frank Gerald, Hon. F.S.A.Scot., *Member of Council* (1920), 23 Princess Royal Terrace, Scarborough.†
1907 Singleton, J. E., O.B.E., 8 Spencer Street, Carlisle.
1920 Sisson, Miss Mary, 9 Northumberland Place, Tynemouth.
1910 Skelton, Joseph, 85 Wood Street, Maryport.
1908 Slack, John, 18 Bank Street, Carlisle.
1912 Slack, Robert, Derwent Hill, Keswick.
1912 Slingsby, W. Cecil, Bramham Old Hall, Boston Spa, Yorks.
1921 Smith, Alfred, Hoff Bank, Appleby.
1903 Smith, J. W., Penrith.
1897 Smith, John P., Arndene, Barrow-in-Furness.
1921 Smith, Miss, Beetham, Milnthorpe.
1904 Somervell, John, Broom Close, Kendal.
1922 Spain, Lt.-Col. George Redesdale Brooker, C.M.G., 8 Mosley Street, Newcastle.
1917 Sparke, Archibald, F.R.S.L., F.L.A., Reference Library, Bolton.
1922 Spedding, Major General Wilfred, G.C.O., Windebrow, Keswick.
1916 Spence, Dr. Joseph E., Town Hall, Eccles.
1921 Stanton, Richard, Aldcliffe Place, Lancaster.
1913 State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S.A.
1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle.
1922 Stephenson, Henry (sen.), 1 Main Street, Egremont, Cumberland.
1914 Stick, Rev. N., Rusland Vicarage, Ulverston.
1899 STRICKLAND, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., Sizergh Castle, Kendal.
1921 Strong, T. S., The Elms, Wetheral, Carlisle.

1904 Sutton, Alfred, Scotby, Carlisle.
1912 Sutton, Miss Mary S., Bridekirk Vicarage, near Cockermouth.
1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., 47 Beresford Road, Birkenhead.

1922 Taylor, George, Penrith.
1920 Taylor, John, C.B.E., Helmside, Grasmere.
1915 Taylor, Rev. Samuel, M.A., The Rectory, Flookborough.
1920 Tetley, J. N., Rosemount, Headingley, Leeds.
1922 Thompson, Bruce, Westbourne, Windermere.
1920 Thompson, Lt.-Col. A., Bridekirk, Cockermouth.
1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington.
1911 Thompson, Mrs. Heywood, Nunwick Hall, Penrith.
1913 Thompson, N. N., St. Bees.||
1899 Thompson, Robert, Fern Bank, Great Corby, Carlisle.
1921 Thomson, Mrs., Croft House, Penrith.
1921 Thorpe, Dixon Losh, Loshville, Etterby Scaur, Carlisle.
1908 Tomlinson, Dr. Paget, The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1917 Todd, Miss Evelyn, 37 Gloucester Road, Urmston, Manchester.
1921 Tolson, Legh, F.S.A., *Member of Council* (1923), Barton House, Pooley Bridge, Penrith.
1890 Townley, William G. M., Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands.
1912 Trubshaw, Miss Muriel, Lake View Villas, Windermere.
1878 Tyson, E. T., *Vice-President* (1905), Woodhall Cockermouth.*†||
1909 Tyson, John, Clarence House, Dalton-in-Furness.

1889 Ullswater, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, *Patron* (1922), 33 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.

1922 Valentine, Herbert, Seaton Cote, Workington.

1909 Wadham, Lieut.-Col. W. F. A., Millwood, Dalton-in-Furness.
1915 Walker, Herbert W., Lingmell, Seascale.
1901 Walker, John, Author's Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, W.
1921 Walker, Mrs., Greenbank, Whitehaven.
1923 Walker, W. G., M.A., Crosby House, Oundle.
1912 Wallace, W. H., West Bank, Kendal.
1922 Walton, Rev. Norman A., Ninebanks Vicarage, Whitfield S.O., Northumberland.
1920 Ward, F. H. Desborough, Rose Hill, Moresby, Whitehaven.
1907 Washington (U.S.A.) Library of Congress.*
1884 Watson, John, F.L.S., Eden Mount, Kendal.
1896 Watson, J. Proctor (Bombay), Garth Marr, Castle Carrock.||
1911 Watson, William Henry, F.G.S., F.C.S., Braystones House, Beckermet.
1919 Waugh, Miss Alice M., The Burroughs, Cockermouth.*
1904 Welch, W. G., Hampson, near Lancaster.
1888 Westmorland, Colonel I. P., 12 Albert Place, Kensington, W.8.
1882 Weston, Colonel J. W., M.P., Enyeat, Milnthorpe.
1904 Wheatley, J. P. D., English Street, Carlisle.
1902 Whitehaven Free Public Library.
1891 Whitehead, A. Charles, Appleby.

1883 Whitwell, Robert Jowitt, B.Litt., Fairfield, Kendal.‖
1921 Willans, Mrs., The Yews, Bongate, Appleby.
1917 Williams, Mrs., Egerton Lodge, Whitehaven.
1918 Williamson, Geo. Chas., LL.D., Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
1905 Williamson, Miss A., Oakhurst, Cockermouth.
1911 Williamson, Robert Hardy, Whingarth, Seascale.
1897 Willink, Capt. Alfred Henry, Whitefoot, Burneside, Kendal.
1900 Wilson, Anthony, Thornthwaite, Keswick.
1905 Wilson, Edward W., *Hon. Secretary* (1911), Airethwaite, Kendal.
1905 Wilson, Miss A. L., Caldersyde, Seascale, Cumberland.
1916 Wilson, Miss Edith, c/o Miss Willing, 60 Upper Park Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1900 Wilson, Norman F., Elmhurst, Kendal.
1900 Wilson-Wilson, Miss Theodora, (2nd floor) 10 Mecklenburgh Square, London.
1922 Winster, Richard, Rocklands, Shap.
1901 Wivell, J. B., Keswick Hotel, Keswick.†
1904 Wordsworth, Gordon G., Stepping Stones, Ambleside.
1900 Workington Public Library (J. W. C. Purves, Librarian).*
1920 Wright, F. W., York Villa, Etterby Scaur, Carlisle.
1913 Wrigley, John B., Steelfield, Gosforth.†
1892 Wrigley, Robert, Brampton, Carlisle.*

1911 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.
1887 Yeates, Joseph Simpson, Montagu Villa, Penrith.
1920 Yeates, Mrs. J. S., Montagu Villa, Penrith.

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Bracken, Capt. F. W., 120 Grey St., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Brewin, A. W., C.M.G., c/o Bank of Liverpool & Martins Ltd, Settle, Yorks.
Edinburgh Public Library.
Genealogical Society of Utah, 60 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, [U.S.A.
Genealogists, Society of, 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.
Lamb, E., Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants.
Manchester Public Library.
Mason, Miss, Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.
Minto, J., Signet Library, Society of Writers to the Signet, Edinburgh.
Nanson, W. E., Endcliffe, Stafford Road, Eccles.
New York State Library.
North, Brigadier-General W. B., C.B., M.V.O., Newton Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Richardson, R. M., 7 Cathedral Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Rogers, Col. Henry Hudleston, 26 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Scott, R. F., M.A., Master's Lodge. St. John's College, Cambridge.
Thompson, Rev. R. P., 53 Romney Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Thurnam, C., & Sons, Carlisle.‖

Twentyman, J. R., Kirby-Misperton Hall, Pickering, Yorks.
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CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Life Subscriptions	68	0	0
Dividends from War Loan..	5	5	9
Bank Interest	2	19	1
	£76	4	10

	£	s.	d.
Invested in War Loan	19	0	0
Balance in Bank..	57	4	10
	£76	4	10

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account				105	13	4
Subscriptions received :—						
370 @ 21/-	388	10	0			
85 @ 10/6	44	12	6			
3 @ 10/-	1	10	0			
2 @ 5/-	0	10	0			
				435	2	6
Donation :—						
Mr. F. G. Simpson				1	10	0
Sales of Back Parts				6	15	0
Bank Interest				6	14	6
				£555	15	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Congress of Archæological Societies, 100 Reports ..	0	7	6
Lancashire Parish Register Society, 1920-21, ..	2	2	0
Expenses of Spring Meeting, Postage of Circulars, &c.	3	6	0
Expenses of Annual Meeting, Postage of Circulars, &c.	2	0	6
Expenses of Autumn Meeting, Postage of Circulars, &c.	6	16	3
Printing and Stationery	26	11	9
Postage of Receipts and Correspondence	4	10	0
Printing and Binding Vol. XXII., N.S. *Transactions*	392	2	1
Blocks for Illustrations	23	5	6
Postage and Carriage of Volumes	23	8	9
Cheque Book	0	5	0
Balance to next Account	71	0	0
	£555	15	4

Examined and found correct, but only subscriptions received to date taken into account. R. H. GREENWOOD, F. W. CREWDSON, } Auditors.

RESEARCH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	27	5	4
Subscriptions received	18	7	6
Bank Interest	0	12	8
	£46	5	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
R. G. Collingwood, digging at Burgh-by-Sands ..	9	7	6
Balance in Bank	36	18	0
	£46	5	6

RECORD PUBLICATION ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	55	0	5
Subscriptions received	4	4	0
Bank Interest	0	19	7
	£60	4	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank	60	4	0
	£60	4	0

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RESEARCH FUND ACCOUNT,

1922-23.

Contributions in 1921-22, in continuation of Subscriptions previously acknowledged

Miss E. G. Holt	5	0	0
C. Collison	2	9	10
W. G. Collingwood	0	10	6
Harold Duff	0	10	6
F. Gerald Simpson	0	10	0
Sales of Reports	0	6	0

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G. B. Postlethwaite	0	10	6
Rev. F. W. Ragg	0	10	6

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Corrigenda.

In these *Transactions* N.S. xxi, pp. v, 43-47, the author of Article II, who was in India when the volume was printed, desires to correct the name from "Launoy" to "Lannoy."

In this volume, p. 64, line 5, read "Orton *or* Overton." P. 65, line 2, add "35 Hen. VIII."

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